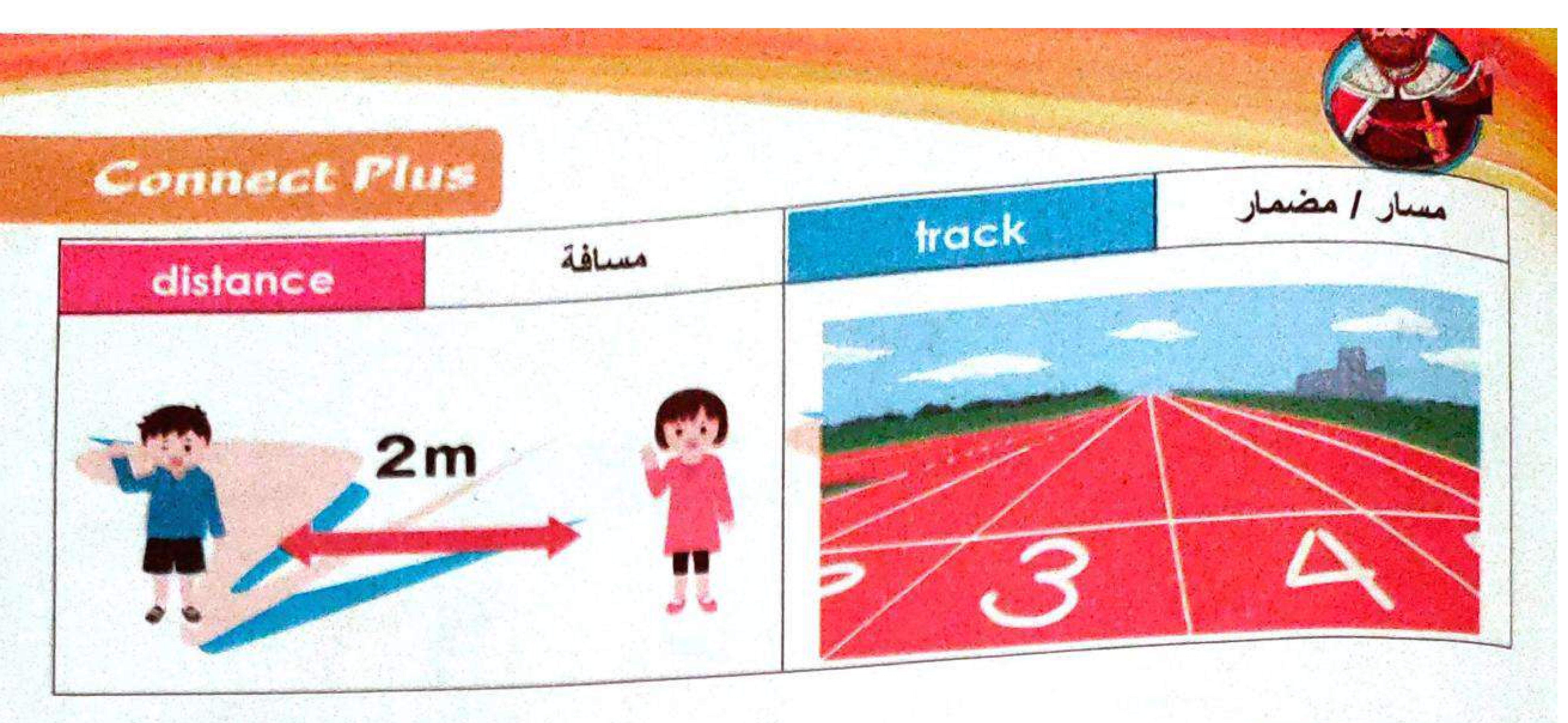

AL-KING
AL MEHWAR
Connect
plus
Primary
3
PRICE 55 L.E.
Brought to you by
Al-Mehwar Group


Unit 1
Theme 1
Who Am I?
At the track
Unit 1
Nouns:
athlete
رياضي
competition
مسابقة
FINISH
field
ساحة
long jump
القفز الطويل
medal
ميدالية
race
سباق
sports event
حدث رياضي
throwing
رياضة الرمي
CONNECT PLUS 3 - FIRST TERM
Al-King



Verbs:

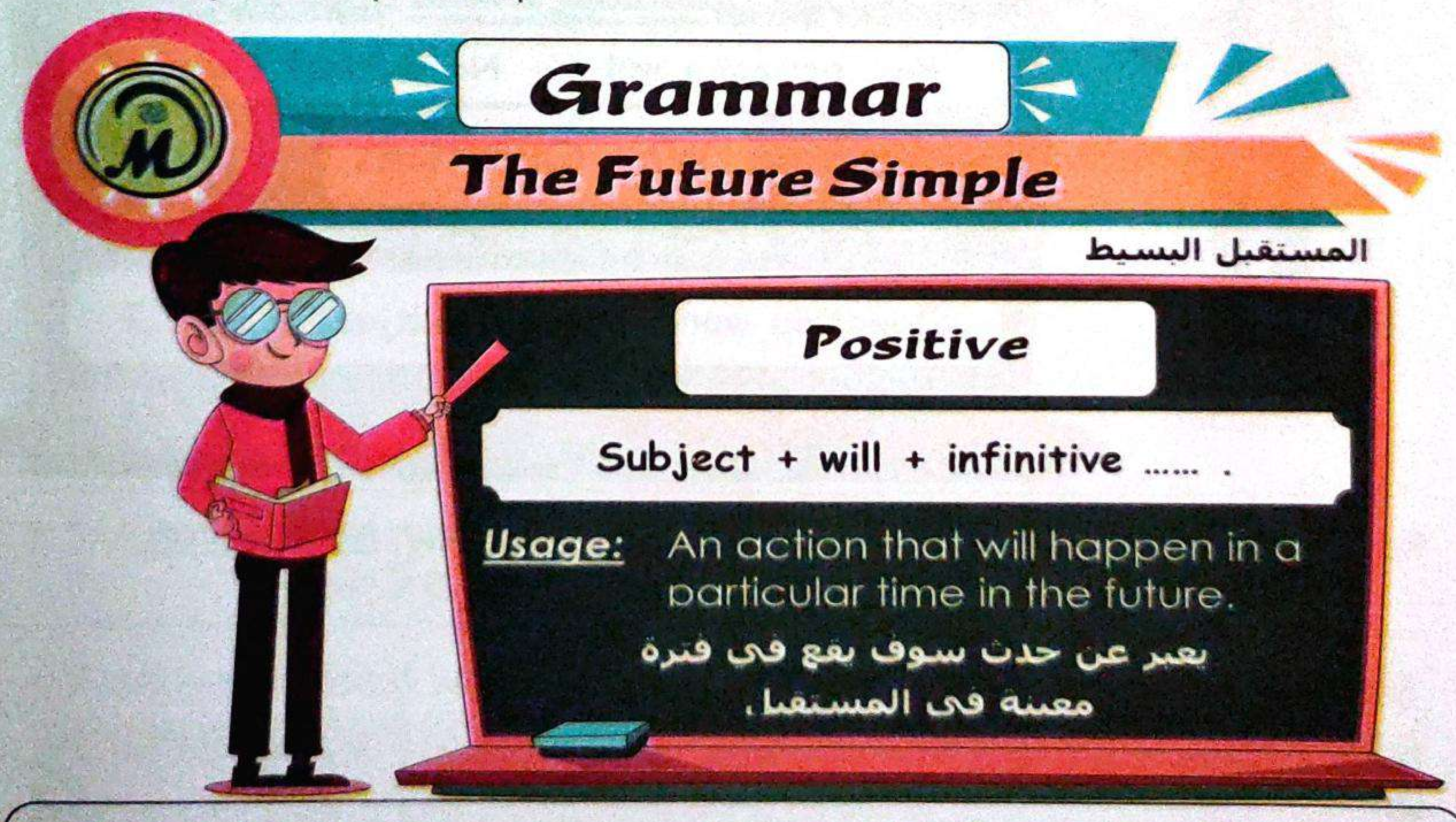
compete يناافس	win يفوز
measure يقيس	
jump يقفز	throw يقذف / يرمي

UNDERLINE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

1. The people are watching the runners going round the athletics *(trace – track – trick)*.
2. Lots of *(writers – actors – athletes)* are taking part in the sports competition.
3. There're *(festivals – parades – competitions)* in running, jumping and throwing.

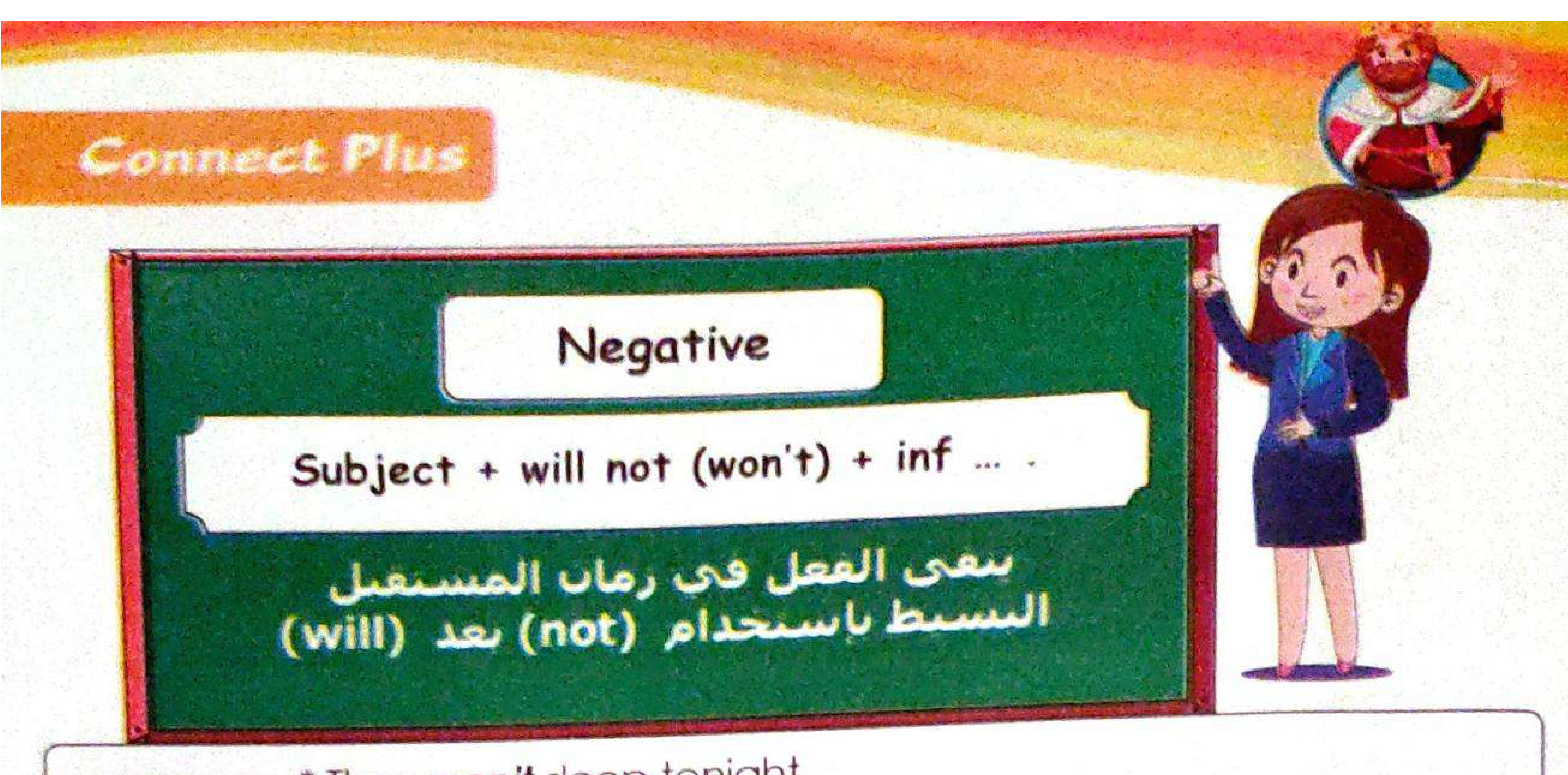


4. Running, jumping and throwing are sports (actions – events – fields).
5. The track is 800 meters around the (farm – distance – field).
6. Three meters is a good (space – area – distance) for throwing the ball.
7. We're watching the (long jump – wearing – distance) competition.
8. Who is going to run a (medal – race – long jump)?
9. He's going to win a bronze (medal – shield – arrow) in the Olympics.
10. The world's best athletes (complain – complete – compete) in the Olympic Games.
11. Someone (measures – competes – throws) how far the athletes throw the ball.
12. You have to (win – throw – jump) the ball as far as you can.
13. Our National Team (won – measures – jumped) The World Hokey Championship.

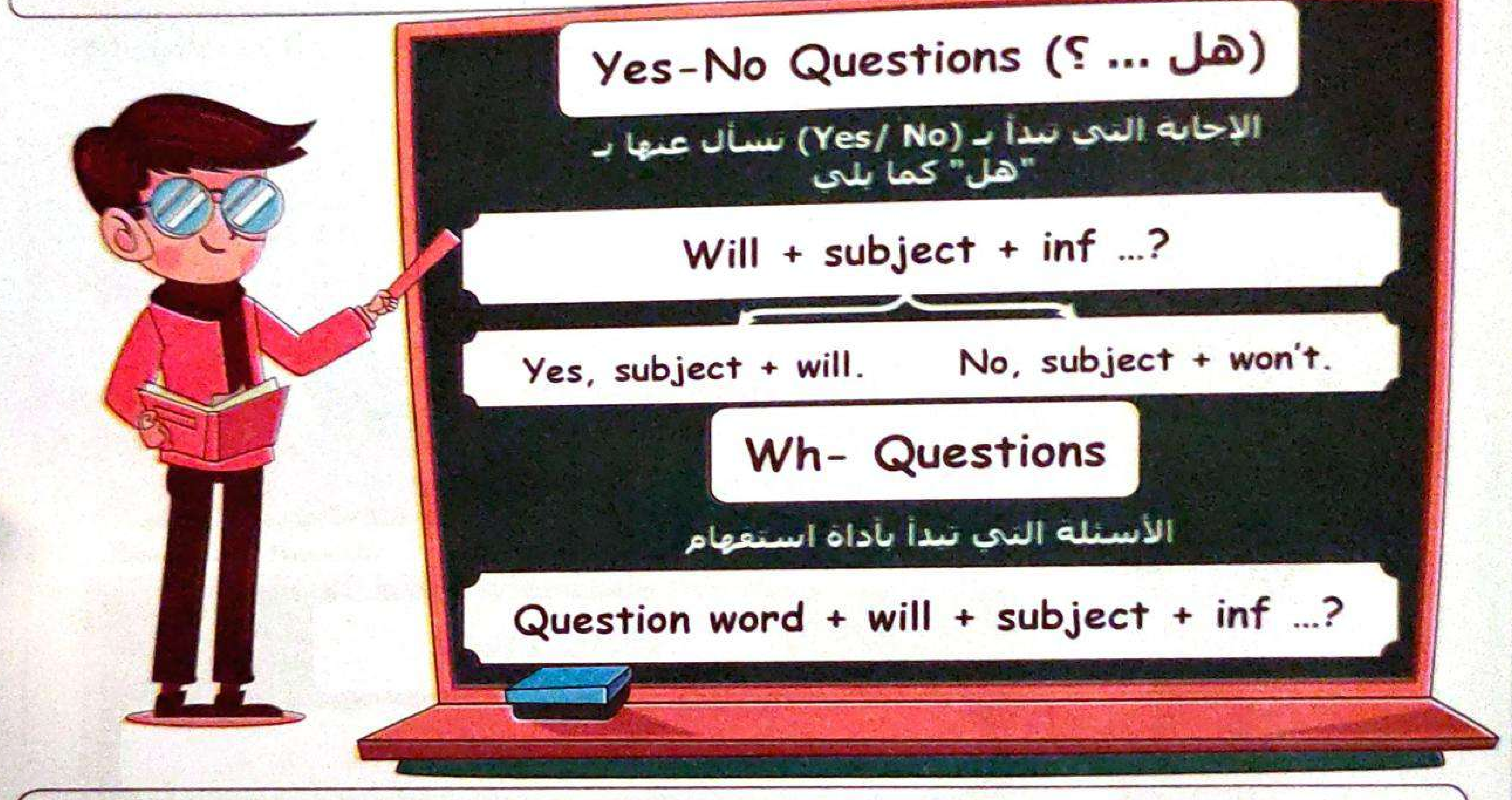


e.g.: * It **will rain** tomorrow. * Salem **will play** football tomorrow.
* Sama **will watch** TV next morning.
* Ahmed **will go** to school soon.

e.g.: Todd will take pictures tomorrow.
Tim will watch cartoons soon.



e.g.: * They **won't** sleep tonight.



e.g.: * **Will** he **go** to school tomorrow? **Yes**, we **will**. / **No**, we **won't**.
* **What will** he **do** tomorrow? He **will go** to Cairo.

Key words:

tomorrow – next **(week – month)** – in the future – soon – tonight
in a/an + time

UNDERLINE THE CORRECT ANSWERS:

1. I think it *(rains – is raining – will rain)* tonight.
2. Perhaps our team *(is winning – wins – will win)*.





3. The sports event will ***(is – was – be)*** amazing.
4. ***(Will – Are – Were)*** they get a medal today?
5. I ***(won't – 'm not – didn't)*** go out tomorrow.
6. What ***(are – will – have)*** you do next weekend?
7. It ***(isn't – won't – don't)*** be easy to win today.
8. Will they be tired? No, they ***(don't – won't – aren't)***.
9. They ***(don't – aren't – will)*** come next week.
10. Yes, Hani ***(will – does – did)*** sell his old car next month.
11. He ***(will – is – went)*** paint his room tomorrow.
12. How old will she ***(is – was – be)*** tomorrow?
13. ***(Will Manal – Did Manal – Manal will)*** visit us tomorrow? Yes, she will.
14. ***(Will they – They will – They are)*** play the final match tomorrow?

REWRITE:

1. This athlete is winning. **(I think ...)**

   ....

2. This player scores a goal. **(will)**

   ....

3. She often tidies her room. **(tomorrow)**

   ....

4. It will be hot next week. **(Will ...?)**


   ....

5. We'll go out for a walk. **(not)**

   ....

6. It's hot today. **(tomorrow)**

   ....



Grammar

Ability

positive — Can + infinitive

Can

e.g.: I can swim.

negative — Cannot (Can't) + infinitive

Cannot (can't)

e.g.: I can't drive a car.

Question

Can + subject + infinitive..........?

◈ Examples:

Can you carry this bag?

Yes, I can. — No, I can't.

* Can he speak English?

Yes, he can. — No, he can't.

e.g.: Can you read well? — Yes, we can read well.

Can she paint? — No, she can't paint.

W.H. Questions

Question word + can/can't + subject + inf. ...?

◈ e.g.:

What can you do? — I can swim.

Where can we go on Friday? — We can go to the park.



UNDERLINE THE CORRECT ANSWERS:

1. She *(is – has – can)* run fast.
2. He *(can't – isn't – wasn't)* jump four meters.
3. Can they *(playing – play – played)* football?
4. How far *(is – can – was)* she throw the ball?
5. Can she make a cake? Yes, she *(does – is – can)*.
6. I *(am – can – was)* ride a bike.

REWRITE THE FOLLOWING:

1. She's able to pass the exam. (can)

 ....

2. Yes, I can fly a kite. (Can ...?)

 ....

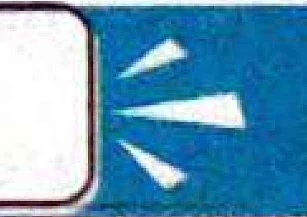
3. Can they play basketball? (Yes, ...)

 ....

4. I can run fast. (What ...?)

 ....







Grammar

Comparative

مقارنة الصفات

- **Use:**

We use the comparative form:

a. To compare two or more people, animals or things.

نستخدم صيغة المقارنة للمقارنة بين اثنين.

b. We often use the word **<u>than</u>** after the comparative form.

نستخدم كلمة (than) بعد صيغة المقارنة.

c. We add **<u>–er</u>** to short adjectives and adverbs.

يضاف للصفة القصيرة أو الظرف (er) لتكوين المقارنة.

<u>e.g.:</u> My computer is **<u>slower than</u>** yours.

SHORT ADJECTIVES

*** Short adjective + er + than**

tall → taller than   old → older than

*** Adjectives of 3 or 4 letters, end in a consonant after a vowel. double the last letter with "er".**

الصفات المكونة من 3 او 4 حروف و تنتهي بحرف ساكن قبل حلرف متحرك واحد يتم مضاعفة (تكرار) الحرف الأخير عند اضافة (er) لتكوين المقارنة

fat → fatter than   big → bigger than

thin → thinner than   hot → hotter than

IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES

far → farther than / further than → the farthest







Grammar

Superlative

Use: التفضيل

We use the Superlative form:

a. To compare a person, an animal or a thing with many other people, animals or things.

تستخدم صفة التفضيل للمقارنة بين واحد ومجموعة.

b. We use the word **the** before the superlative form.

نستخدم (the) قبل صيغة التفضيل.

c. We add **-est** to short adjectives and adverbs

الصفات والظروف القصيرة يضاف لها (est) لتكوين التفضيل.

e.g.: Lily is ***the oldest*** girl in my class.

SHORT ADJECTIVES

*** The + adjective + est**

tall → the tallest

short → the shortest



*** Adjectives of 3 or 4 letters end in a consonant after a vowel, double the last letter**

مضاعفة الحرف الأخير للصفة المنتهية بساكن قبله متحرك وأضافة (est)

fat → the fattest

thin → the thinnest

UNDERLINE THE CORRECT ANSWERS:

1. Hani jumps *(higher – highest – high)* than Ali.
2. Sara is *(the fastest – faster – fast)* runner in our team.
3. Shaza threw the ball *(far – further – furthest)* than Dina.
4. A tortoise runs *(slower – slowest – slow)* than a rabbit.
5. Omar is the *(younger – young – youngest)* boy in our class.
6. The blue whale is the *(big – bigger – biggest)* animal in the world.
7. Sherif is the *(tallest – taller – tall)* of all his friends.
8. An elephant is *(heavy – heavier – heaviest)* than a lion.
9. Who is the *(fatter – fattest – fat)*?
10. Dina is *(pretty – prettier – prettiest)* than any other girl in the class.

REWRITE THE FOLLOWING:

1. Adel is 135 cm. Karim is 160 cm. **(shorter)**

   ....

2. Maha is nine years old. Ola is ten years old. **(older)**

   ....

3. Heba is faster than any other player in our team. **(fastest)**

   ....

4. Sahar is thinner than Naglaa. **(Naglaa ...)**

   ....

5. Summer is hotter than winter. **(Winter ...)**

   ....



REARRANGE THE FOLLOWING:

1. throwing – competitions – **There're** – and – running – in – jumping.

   ....

2. measures – athletes – the ball – **Someone** – how far – throw.

   ....

3. far / as far as / **You** / throw / have to – the ball – can

   ....

READ AND COMPLETE WITH WORDS FROM THE BOX:

win – throw – jump – compete – distance – measures

1. The race track is at .... of 800 meters.
2. You can .... the ball a long away at the throwing competition.
3. Moustafa wants to .... the 100 meter race.
4. Someone .... how far you jump.
5. Some athletes will .... in the 200 meter race this afternoon.
6. Ali can .... really high.

SUPPLY THE MISSING PARTS IN THE FOLLOWING DIALOGUE:

A : Hello, Sandy. ....?

B : Hi, Esraa. I like throwing.

A : What do you have to do to win a throwing competition?

B : .... as far as I can.

A : Good luck, Sandy!

B : Good bye Esraa!



SUPPLY THE MISSING LETTERS:




a_ _ _ _ _ _



m_ _ _ _ _ _



j_ _ _



m_ _ _ _



t_ _ _ _



r_ _ _

MATCH A PART FROM (A) WITH A PART FROM (B):

(A)	(B)
1. Lots of athletes	a) meters around the field.
2. Someone measures	b) distance for throwing the ball.
3. The track is 800	c) the race is exciting.
4. Three meters are good	d) are competing
	e) for athletes to throw the ball.

READING COMPREHENSION

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

Dina is at a sports event today with her mom and brother. Some athletes are running. The track is 800 meters around the field. The race is exciting, the athletes are running very quickly, she hopes Amr will win today! There's a throwing competition, too. You have to throw the ball as far as you can. Three meters is a good distance for throwing the ball. Someone measures how far the athletes throw the ball.



Answer the following questions:

1. How long is the athletics track?

   ....

2. What does the athlete have to do at the throwing competition?

   ....

Choose the correct answers:

3. Dina is at *(a sports event – the amusement park – birthday party)* with her mom and brother.
4. *(Ten – Tow – Three)* meters is a good distance for throwing the ball in a throwing competition.

COMPLETE THE WORDS FROM THE BOX:

competitions – throw – competed – event – athletes

1. There's a big sports ....
2. Lots of .... are competing.
3. There're .... In running, jumping and throwing.
4. You have to .... the ball as far as you can.
5. That athlete .... in a sports event and won.

PICTORIAL COMPOSITION

WRITE A SENTENCE UNDER EACH PICTURE DESCRIBING:



athlete - different schools - competing

....

....



a throwing competition

....

....



some athletes – running race

....

....



measures – how far – athletes - ball

....

....

Reading & writing / Reading & listening

Nouns:

exercise	يمارس الرياضه	runner	عداء
snack	وجبة خفيفة	winner	فائز

Phrases:

try harder	حاول بجهد أكبر	support	يدعم
come second	يأتي بالمركز الثاني	warm up	يقوم بالاحماء
afraid	خائف		



Verbs:

train	يتدرب



world record	تسجيل رقم قياسي عالمي

Adjectives:

healthy	صحي



difficult X easy	صعبx سهل

Linkers:

and	و	but	ولكن
because	لأن	so	لذلك
or	ولا		

Question words:

How fast	كم الساعة	How far	كم لبعد المسافة
How often	كم مرة	How high	كم ارتفاع

UNDERLINE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

1. He's an athlete, so he does a lot of *(exercise – distance – track)*.
2. She's a long-distance *(running – run – runner)*.



3. Don't eat a lot of *(fruit – snacks – snakes)* between meals.
4. The *(winner – runner – player)* of the competition will be announced next week.
5. Lots of fans *(trains – train – support)* Al-Ahly football team.
6. My father *(recorder – records – recovers)* everything in a diary.
7. He's *(training – recording – writing)* hard for the marathon.
8. She was *(trying – trusting – turning)* harder to finish the race in 35 seconds.
9. He competed in the long jump competition, but he didn't *(come first – support a friend – warm up)* or second.
10. A lot of exercise and *(unhealthy – sour – healthy)* food is good for your body.

READ AND MATCH:

1. Fares doesn't like running
2. I bring my friend snacks
3. Karim ran in the race
4. Heba came second
5. I think he'll win

a) because he's a fast runner.
b) so she wants to try harder.
c) and some water.
d) but I don't do the long jump.
e) so he does a lot of exercise.
f) but he didn't win.





Grammar

Linkers

AND و...تعطي معنى المزيد من شيء ما

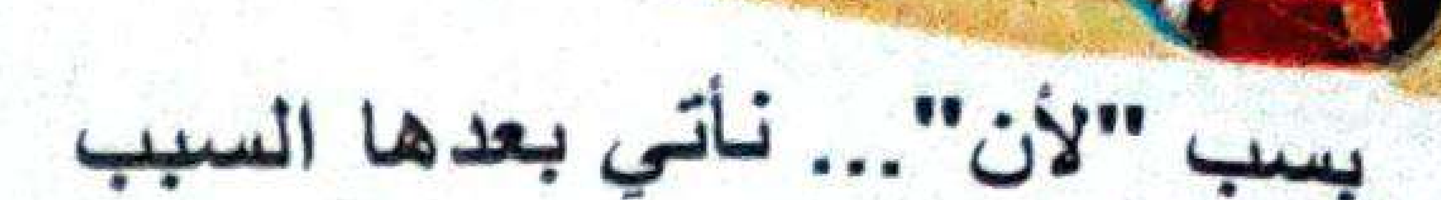
used to join two words, phrases, parts of sentences together.

e.g.: Mariam likes running and doing the high jump .

BUT لكن... تعطي معنى التناقض

used to introduce an added statement, usually different from what you have said before.

e.g.: She ran in the race but she didn't win a medal.



BECAUSE

بسبب "لأن"... نأتي بعدها السبب

used for reason

e.g.: We can't go to the party because we're going away that weekend.

SO

لذلك ... نأتي مع السبب

used for result

e.g.: My knee started hurting so I stopped running.

OR

أو... تعطي معنى التفاضل

used after negative verb to mean not one thing and also not another

e.g.: This child doesn't laugh or smile

CIRCLE THE RIGHT ANSWER:

1. He's a good runner ***(so – because – but)*** I think he will the race.
2. Menna likes running ***(but – because – and)*** high jump.
3. Wael came second this year ***(and – so – but)*** he'll try harder next year.
4. I don't like throwing the ball ***(or – but – so)*** jumping. I like running.
5. Omar ran the race ***(and – but – because)*** he didn't win a medal.
6. I like helping Sara ***(but – so – because)*** she's my friend.

REWRITE:

1. He can't be a student. He can't be a teacher. **(or)**

   ....

2. The old man has a lot of money. He is unhappy. **(but)**

   ....

3. She often goes shopping. She cooks food. **(and)**

   ....

4. Ayman got up late. He was late for school. **(so)**

   ....

I can't buy this mobile phone. It's expensive. (because)

....

She walks quickly because she's late for school. (so)

....

UPPLY THE MISSING PARTS IN THE FOLLOWING DIALOGUE

eporter : Hi, What's you name?
arim : I'm Karim.
eporter : .... play, Karim?
arim : I play tennis.
eporter : Are you practicing now?
arim : ....
Reporter : Do you have a competition tomorrow?
Karim : Yes, I do.
Reporter : Are you excited.
Karim : Yes, sure.
Reporter : Well, good luck.

READING COMPREHENSION

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER:

Hi, I'm Farid and this Wael. Wael is an athlete so he does a lot of exercise. He wants to compete in the school long jump competition. This is his best event and he wants to win a medal. He competed last year but he didn't win a medal. He didn't come first or second. He came third so he knows he has to try harder this year. He comes to the track three times a week. I go with him because I'm his friend. I warm up with him and I measure the distance he jumps.

Answer the following questions:

1. What does Wael do?

   ....

2. How often does Wael come to the track?

   ....



Choose the correct answer:

3. Farid *(trains – warms up – jumps)* with Wael and measures the distance he jumps.
4. Wale came *(first – second – third)* last year.

REARRANGE THE FOLLOWING:

1. support – **I'm** – with – to – my friend – training – him.

   ………………………………………………………………… .

2. times – **I** – too – record – race – her.

   ………………………………………………………………… .

3. didn't – **He** – first – second – or – come.

   ………………………………………………………………… .

PICTORIAL COMPOSITION
WRITE A SENTENCE UNDER EACH PICTURE DESCRIBING IT:



warm up – competition

………………………………………

………………………………………



support - friend

………………………………………

………………………………………



come – first

………………………………………

………………………………………



try – harder

………………………………………

………………………………………



Values

Reading and writing

Nouns:

ideas	افكار	rules	قوانين

Verbs:

listen	يستمع ل



apologize	يعتذر

Phrases:

make fun (of)	يسخر من	someone	شخص ما
pressure	يضغط/ ضغط	rumors	إشاعات
spread	ينشر	secrets	أسرار
tell	يخبر		

UNDERLINE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

1. It's against the (rules – ideas – secrets) to play in the classroom.
2. Never make (funny – fun – fan) of your friends!
3. Listen to your friend's (ideas – rumors – secrets).
4. (Listen – Support – Apologize) your friend.
5. Never (spread – pressure – listen) rumors about your friends.
6. Never (pressure – spread – apologize) your friend to do something he or she doesn't want to do.
7. Never tell your friend's (ideas – rules – secrets).
8. If you make your friend sad. It's good to (listen – apologize – tell).
9. We (make – have – do) a lot of fun at the circus together every weekend.



10. Never (have – do – make) fun of your friend.
11. Never spread (secrets – rumors – ideas) about your friends.

MATCH THE FOLLOWING:

1. Never make fun of your friends!
2. If you make your friend sad,
3. Never tell your friend's
4. Never spread

a) rumors about your friends.
b) secrets to other people.
c) it isn't kind to laugh at people.
d) It's good to apologize.
e) your friend's ideas.

COMPLETE WITH WORDS FROM THE BOX:

support – apologize – pressure – rumors - secrets

1. Never tell your friend's .... to other people.
2. Never spread .... about your friends.
3. .... your friend.
4. If you make your friend sad, it's good to ....
5. Never .... your friend to do something he or she doesn't want to do.

COMPLETE THE TABLE WITH WORDS FROM THE BOX:

make fun of – tell secrets – listen – pressure someone – support – have fun – apologize – spread rumors

Good	Bad
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.
4.	4.



READING COMPREHENSION

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER:

One day, Karim was sad when he came home from school "What's the matter?" asked his mom. "Sherif asked me why I didn't want to do the swimming competition. I told him that I'm scared of water, but it was a secret. He told Adham and Waleed, and now everyone knows. They're making fun of me" "That wasn't very kind of Sherif" said Karim's mom. The next day Karim was a lot happier. "How was the school today, Karim?" his mom asked. "It was better!" said Karim, smiling "Sherif apologized for telling my secret.

Answer the following questions:

1. Why was Karim sad when he came home from school?

   ....

2. Why didn't Karim want to do the swimming competition?

   ....

Choose the correct answers:

3. Karim's friends were *(making fun – apologizing – telling his secrets)* of him.
4. The next day Karim was a lot *(happier – lazier – sadder)*.

SUPPLY THE MISSING PARTS IN THE FOLLOWING DIALOGUE:

A : Where .... tomorrow?

B : I'm going to the park.

A : Are you going to fly a kite?

B : ....

A : See you tomorrow.

B : Bye.



WRITE SENTENCES SHOWING YOUR RULES FOR BEING A GOOD FRIEND:

How to be a good friend

Good friends never	Good friends should

PICTORIAL COMPOSITION

WRITE A SENTENCE UNDER EACH PICTURE DESCRIBING IT:



spread – rumors

....

....



make fun – friend

....

....



tell – friend's secrets

....

....



support – friend

....

....



Phonics

The letter sound "C" like "K"

bicycle	دراجة	cake	كعكة	camel	جمل
camera	كاميرا	carrot	جزر	citadel	قلعة
coffee	قهوة	cold	بارد	cookies	بسكويت
ice cream	بوظة	music	موسيقى	policeman	رجل شرطة
race	سباق	space	فضاء		
fact	حقيقة / واقع	nice	جميل		

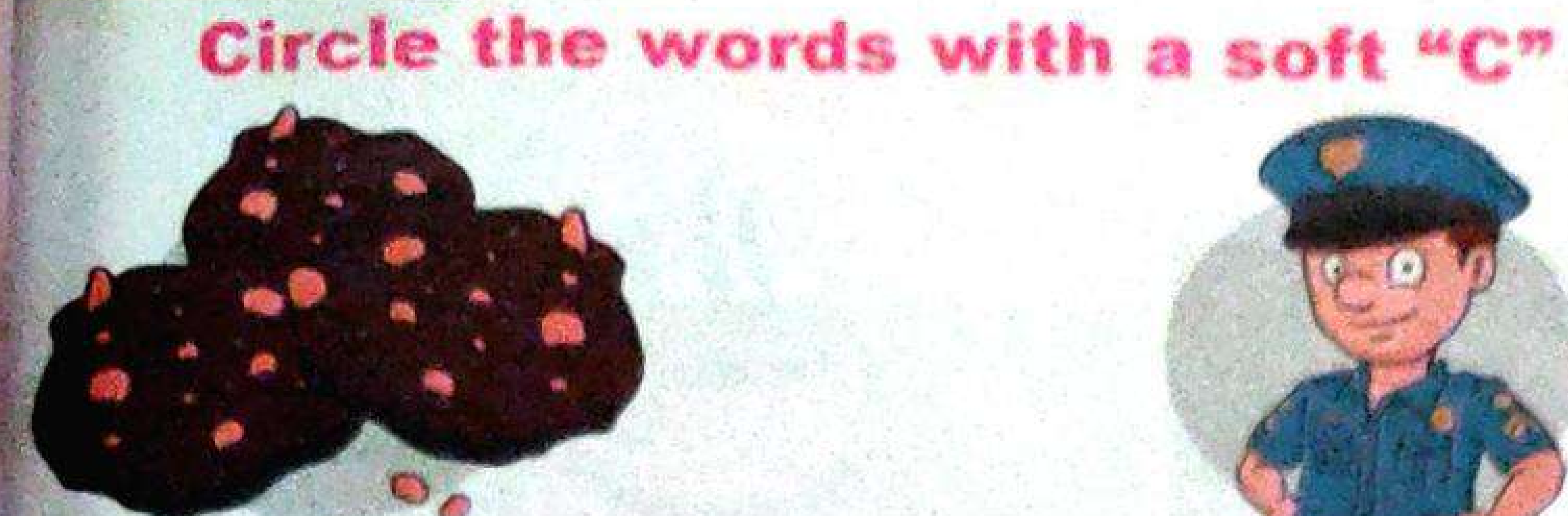


The letter sound "C" like "S":

bicycle دراجة	city مدينة	club نادي
color لون	crocodile تمساح	face وجه
ice ثلج	ice cream بوظة	pencil قلم رصاص
plastic بلاستيك	rice أرز	



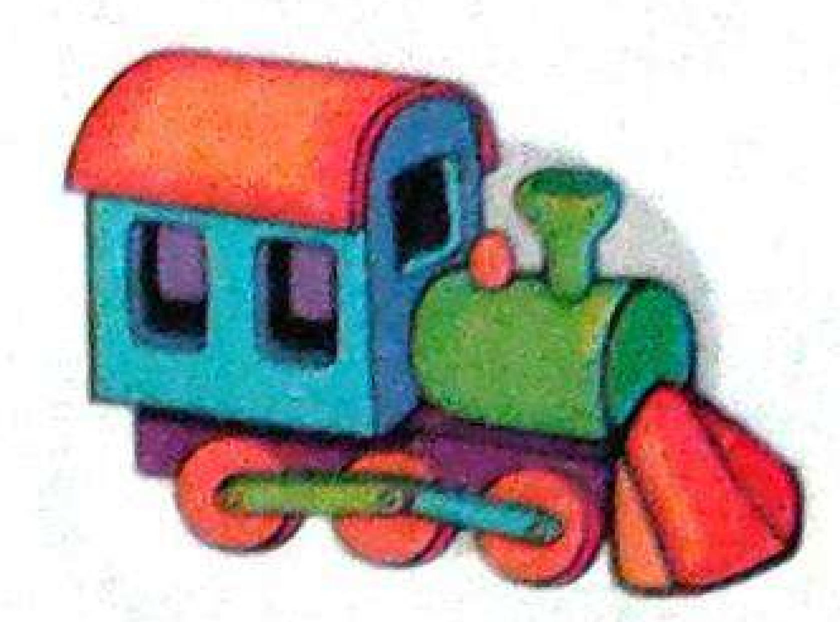
Circle the words with a soft "C"



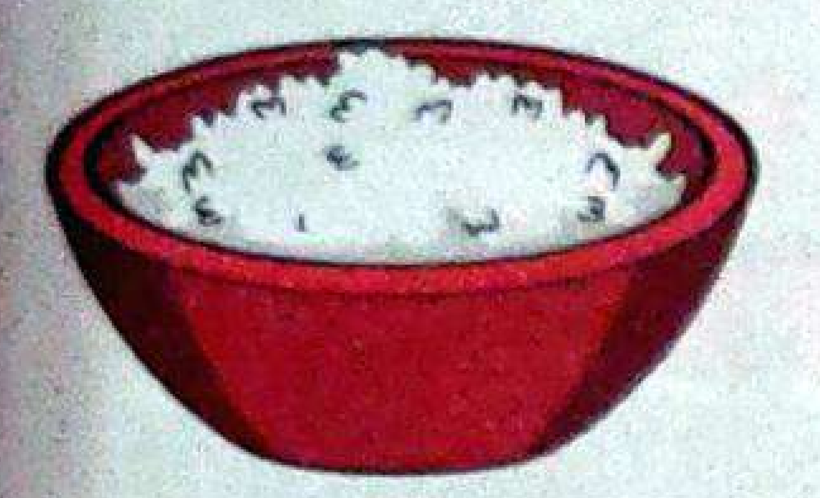
cookies



policeman



plastic



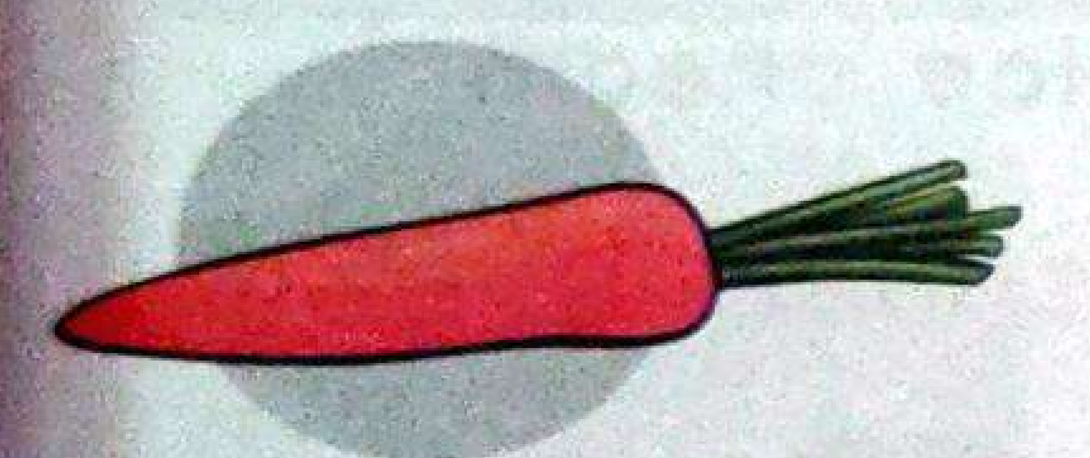
rice



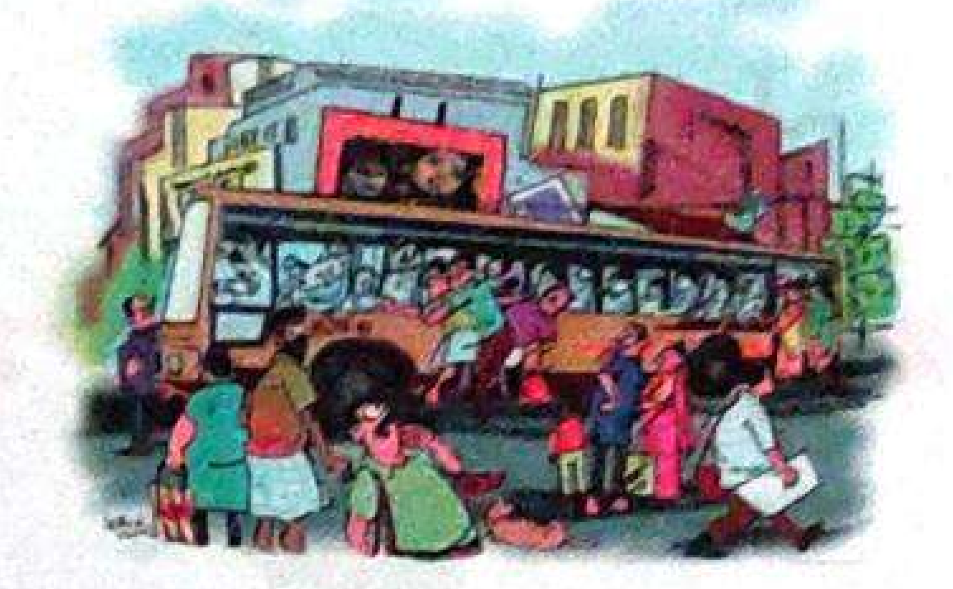
camera



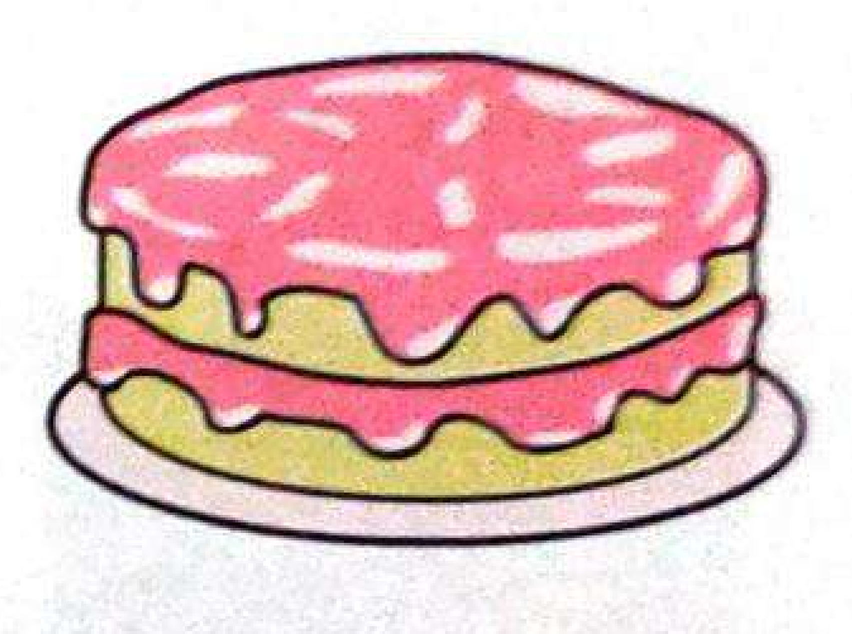
mice



carrot



city



cake

LISTEN, SORT AND WRITE. THEN SAY:

music – face – cold – city – citadel – camel – cake – coffee – fact – ice – rice – pencil

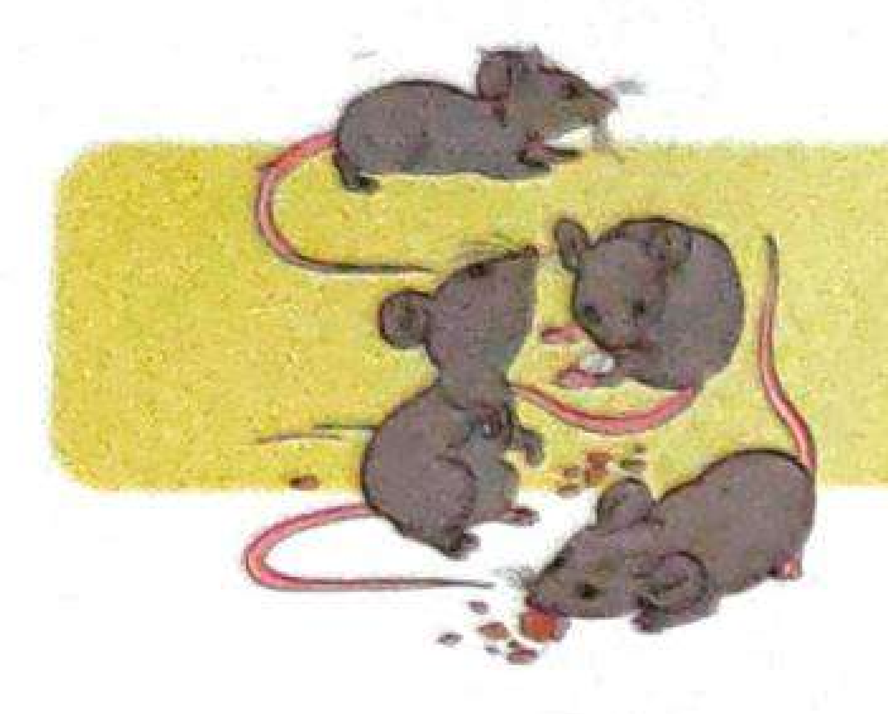
c with the sound of (s)	c with the sound of (k)
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.
4.	4.
5.	5.
6.	6.

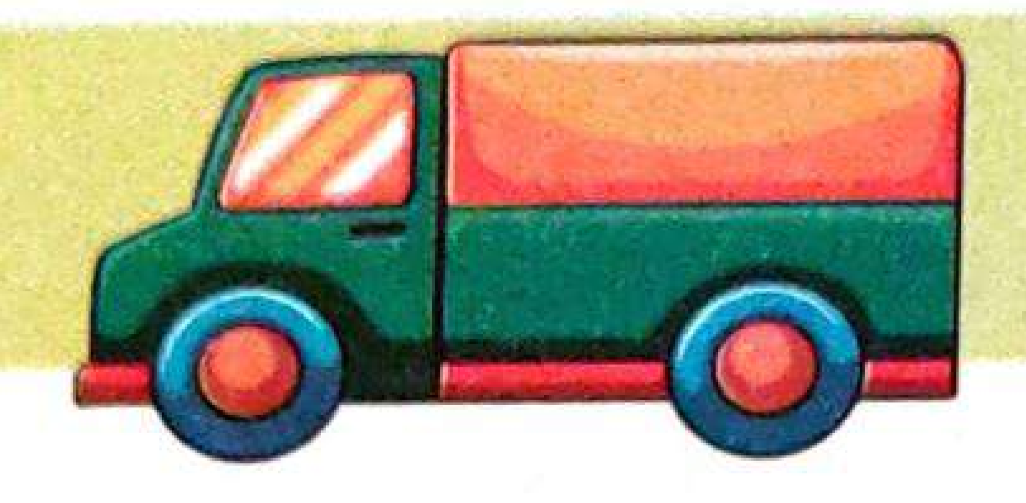
UNDERLINE THE LETTER "C" WITH "K" SOUND:


bicycle


space

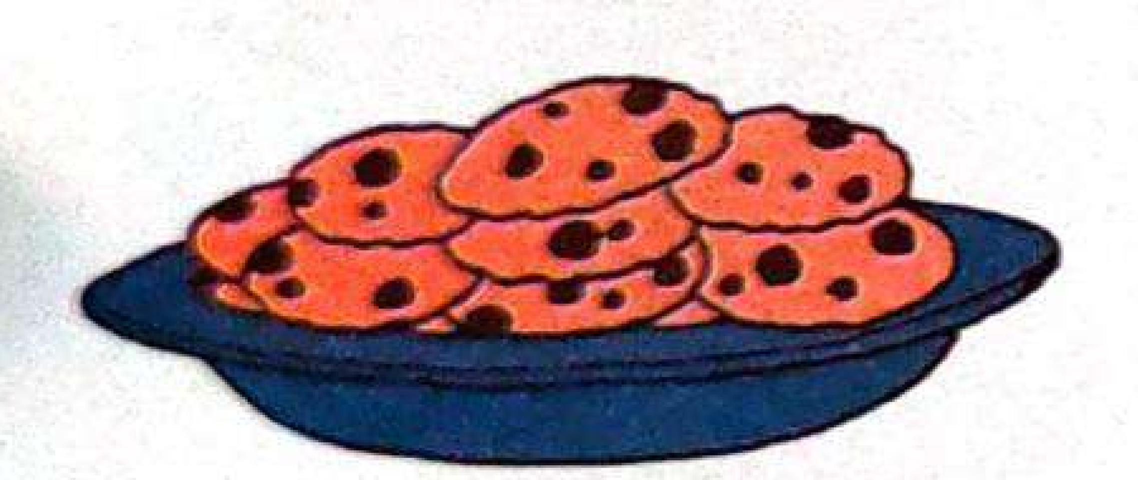

coffee


mice

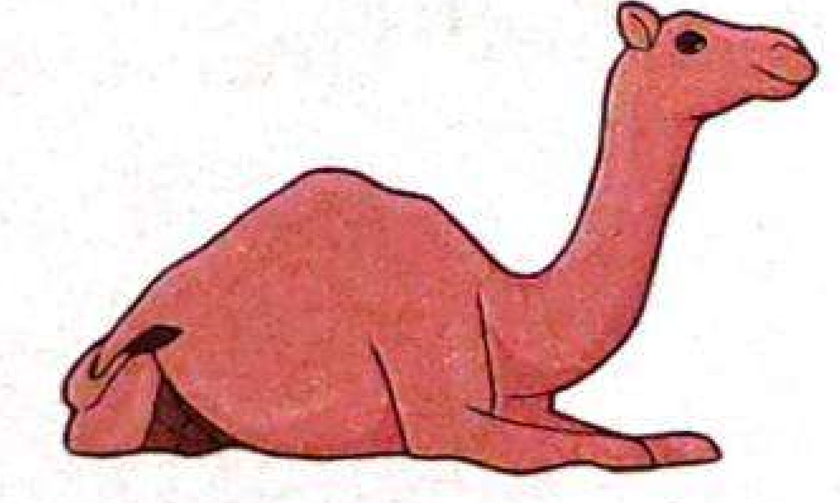

plastic


ice cream

UNDERLINE THE LETTER "C" WITH THE "S" SOUND:

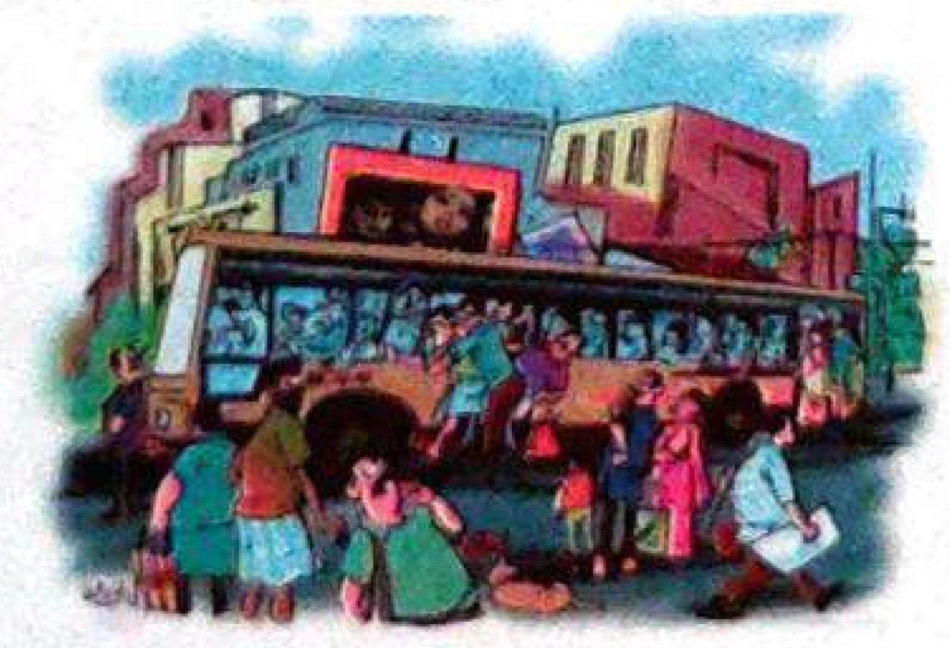


cookies


camel


face


race


city


camera

WRITE AND SAY:

They r_ _ed to the c_ _y on their b_ _y_ _es.

They saw the c_ _ _ _ _l and ate i_ _ _re_m!




Unit 1
LOOK, LISTEN AND MATCH:
c /
c /
LOOK, LISTEN AND COMPLETE THE MISSING LETTER:
2m
distan_e
ra_e
_ity
_itadel
_omputer
_lothes
35
CONNECT PLUS 3 - FIRST TERM
Al-King



LISTEN. CIRCLE THE ODD WORD OUT:

1. color space carrot
2. city camel ice
3. distance race computer
4. camel mice citadel

Math: Unit of measurement

Vocabulary:

centimeter	سنتيمتر	kilometer	كليومتر
meter	متر	graph	رسم بياني
line	خط	week	أسبوع
month	شهر	time	وقت
hour	ساعة	minute	دقيقة
second	ثواني		

Units of measurement: وحدات القياس

Time:

8	:	10	:	50
hour		minute		second

Distance:

kilometer	meter	centimeter

READ AND WRITE T (TIME) OR D (DISTANCE):

centimeters (...............) kilometers (...............)

meters (...............) minutes (...............)

seconds (...............) hours (...............)

PUT THE UNITS OF MEASUREMENT IN ORDER FROM LARGE TO SMALL:

Time:

a) .... b) .... c) ....

Distance:

a) .... b) .... c) ....

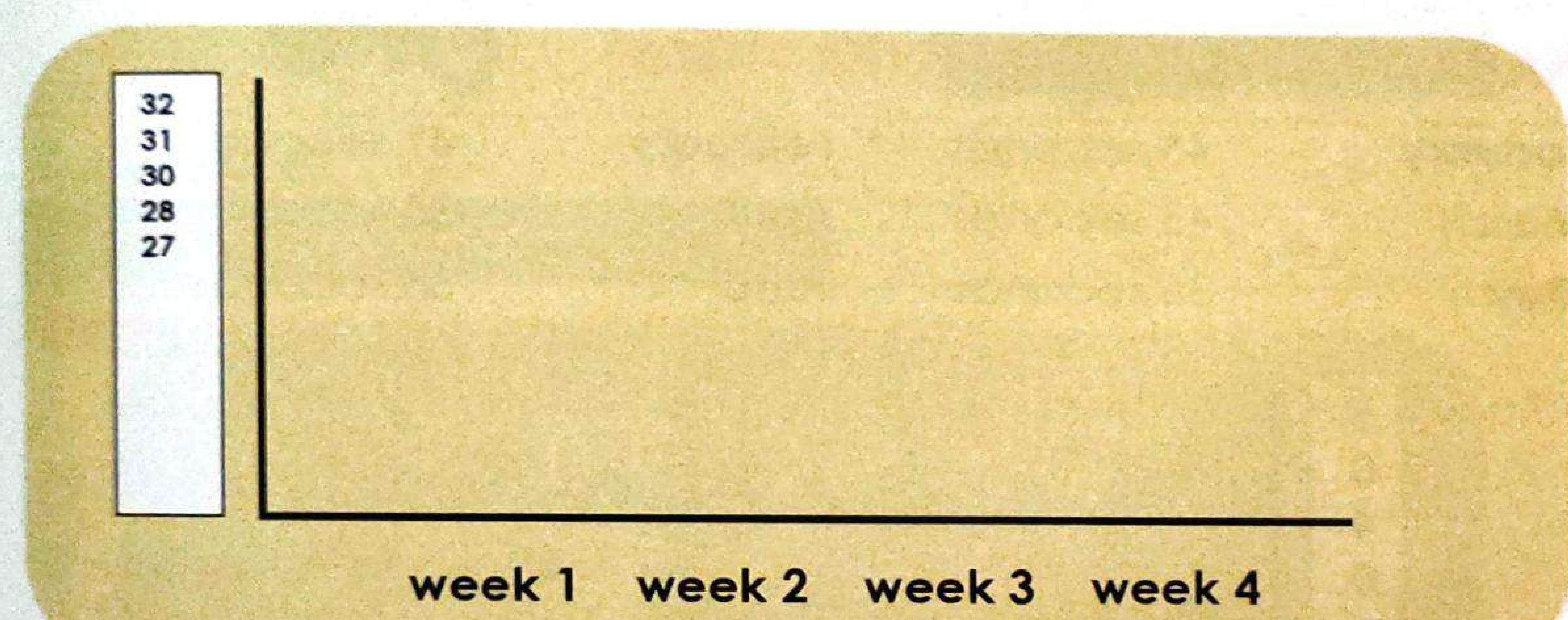


READ AND TICK (✓):

1. Which is longer? **hour** (.......) minute (.......)
2. Which is shorter? **meter** (.......) centimeter (.......)
3. Which is longer? **Kilometer** (.......) meter (.......)
4. Which is shorter? **Second** (.......) minute (.......)

READ AND COMPLETE THE GRAPH:

In week 1, Nora ran 100 meters in 32 seconds. In week 2, she ran in 31 seconds. In week 3, she ran in 30 seconds. In week 4, she ran in 29 seconds.



THINK AND ANSWER:

How fast will Nora run in week?

READ AND MAKE A LINE GRAPH:

Omar is training for long jump competition. Look at his distances and make a line graph.

Day	Distance	Day	Distance	Day	Distance
Week 1	350 cm	Week 2	355 cm	Week 3	361 cm
Week 5	363 cm	Week 4	365		



Answer the following:

1. Does the graph measure time or distance?

   ………………………………………………………………… .

2. What happens to the line on the graph?

   ………………………………………………………………… .

3. The competition is in week 6. Do you think Omar will jump far?

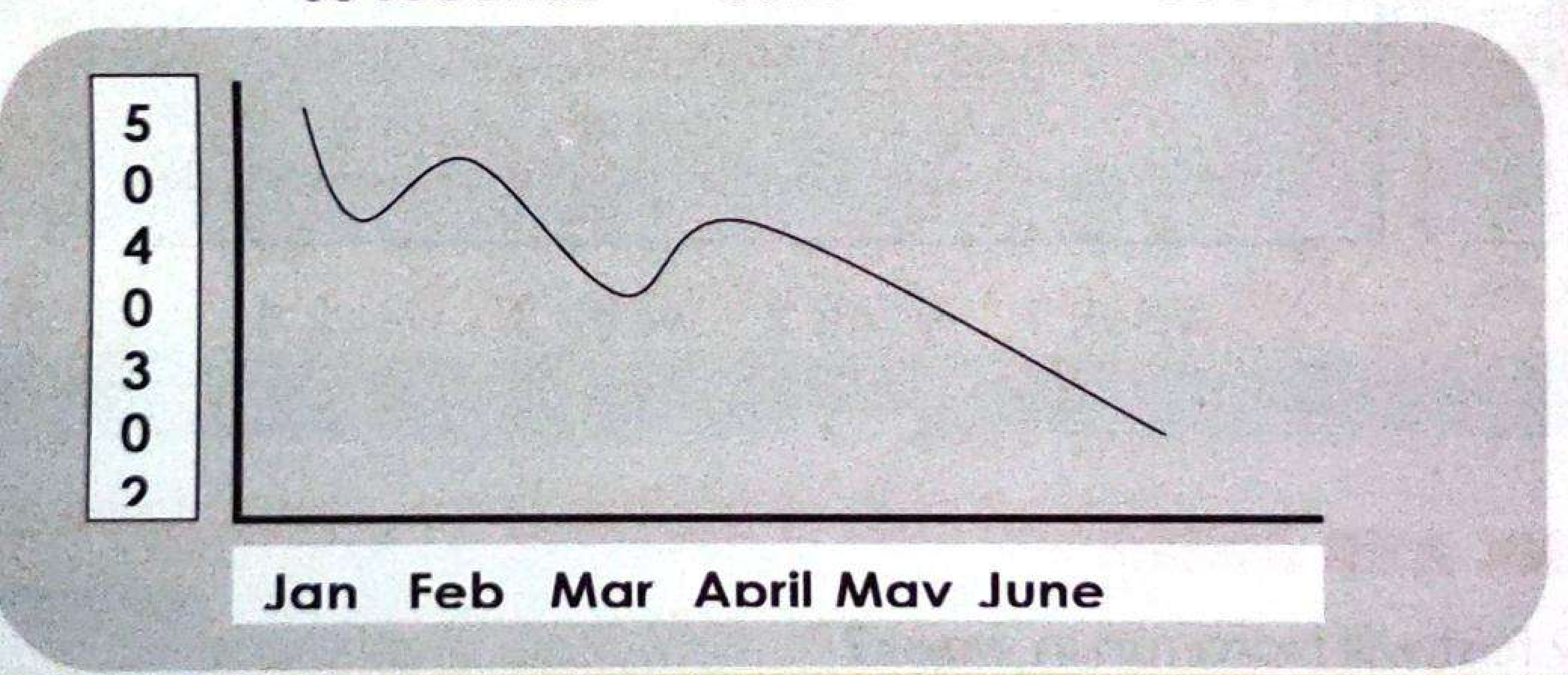
   ………………………………………………………………… .

Look at the line graph and answer the questions:

Maha started training for a running competition in January. It's July now. Look at the graph of her fastest times each month.

MAHA'S FASTEST 200-METER TIMES:

January	45 seconds	**February**	41 seconds
March	43 seconds	**April**	36 seconds
May	35 seconds	**June**	33 seconds



Social studies: world records

Nouns:

footballer	لاعب كرة	cyclist	دراج (راكب الدراجة)



world record	رقم قياسي عالمي	challenge	تحدي
direction	اتجاه	heart	قلب
season		الموسم	

Verbs:

cycle	يركب دراجة	score	يسجل هدف



Adjectives:

National	وطني / قومي

UNDERLINE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

1. Mo. Salah set a world *(challenge – direction – record)* when he played for Liverpool football club.
2. He's a clever *(football – footballer – stadium)*.
3. The *(record – direction – challenge)* was to cycle 761 km around Egypt.
4. The picture of the journey made the shape of a *(square – circle – heart)* on the map.
5. He *(measured – recorded – cycled)* the highest number of goals in one season.
6. In 2018 *(cycle – cyclists – cycling)* in Egypt made a new world record.
7. He *(cycled – scored – recorded)* everything in his diary.
8. I *(cyclist – cycle - cycling)* to school every day.
9. This footballer *(cycled – recorded – scored)* lots of goals.
10. Egypt's *(International – Local – National)* team won the Africa Cup Of Nations.



Mohammed Salah

Mohammed Salah set a record when he scored 32 goals in one season with Liverpool. Egypt National football team has a world record, too. He won the cup seven times. Cyclists in Egypt made a new world record by cycling 781 k.m. around Egypt. They started at the Great Pyramid of Giza. The Egyptian Mau is the fastest cat in the world, it can run up to 48 km/hour.

READ AND CORRECT THE UNDERLINE WORDS:

1. Mohamed Salah scored 11 goals in 2017 / 2018. (......)
2. Egypt's national team won the Africa Medal of Nations (......)
3. The cyclists made the shape of a pyramid on the map (......)
4. The Egyptian Mau is the biggest cat in the world (......)

READ THE TEXT AGAIN AND CHOOSE:

1. **In which sport did Mohamed Salah set a world record?**

a) football b)basketball c)volleyball

2. **How many goals did he score in one season?**

a) 32 b)22 c)19

3. **How many times did Egypt's national football team won the Africa Cup of Nations?**

a) 3 b)5 c)7

4. **When did the cyclist in Egypt set a record for cycling around Egypt?**

a) 2018 B)2019 C)2020

5. **How far did they cycle?**

a) 871 km b)761 km c)651 km

6. **Where did the race start?**

a) The Great Pyramid of Giza

b) Al Minia Governate

c) Rasheed Nile Branch

7. **How fast can the Egyptian Mau cat run?**

a) 8km an hour b)18 km an hour c)48 km an hour



Exam on Unit 1

I- LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS

SUPPLY THE MISSING PARTS IN THE FOLLOWING DIALOGUE:

Hany : ....?

Ahmed : Yes, I'm going to watch it today's match between Al-Ahly and Pyramids.

Hany : Who do you think will win?

Ahmed : ....

II- VOCABULARY & STRUCTURE

UNDERLINE THE CORRECT WORD(S) IN BRACKETS:

1. He can *(jump – distance – track)* really high.
2. She was very happy. She got a *(track – medal – shock)*.
3. Ten athletes will *(throw – win – compete)* in the 200 meter race this afternoon.
4. Never make *(fun – fan – fume)* of your friends. It isn't kind to laugh at people.
5. Heba is a good swimmer *(but – so – or)* I think she will win the race.
6. How *(far – fast – high)* can he jump? He can jump four meters!
7. I think the event *(would – will – might)* be amazing. There are lot of famous athletes.
8. It's hard to run today *(so – because – but)* it's hot and sunny.

REWRITE THE FOLLOWING USING THE WORD(S) IN BRACKETS:

1. Ayman likes fish. He likes meat, too. *(and)*
2. She can run 100 meters in 15 seconds. *(How fast?)*
3. Yes, they will be tired. *(Will ...)*
4. I usually do sports. *(How often ...?)*

III- READING COMPREHENSION

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

It's Ali's birthday today. He has lots of presents. He can open them at three o'clock. Ali looks at the blue present. It is big, so he thinks it is a bike. Ali's cat, Bobbin, comes into the room and jumps on the green present. He thinks it is sweet. Ali picks up the yellow



present. 'Is it a football T-shirt?' He says. He hears the grandfather's clock, 'Bong! Bong! Bong!' Three o'clock! Now Ali can open his presents. Is he right?

Answer the following questions:

1. When can Ali open his presents?
2. What present does Ali's cat jump on?

Choose the correct answer:

3. Ali thinks the yellow present is a *(bike – T-shirt – clock)*.
4. Ali hears the grandfather's clock says *(one – two – three)*.

IV- WRITING

WRITE A SENTENCE UNDER EACH PICTURE DESCRIBING IT:



....

....



....

....



do – exercises – fit

....


....

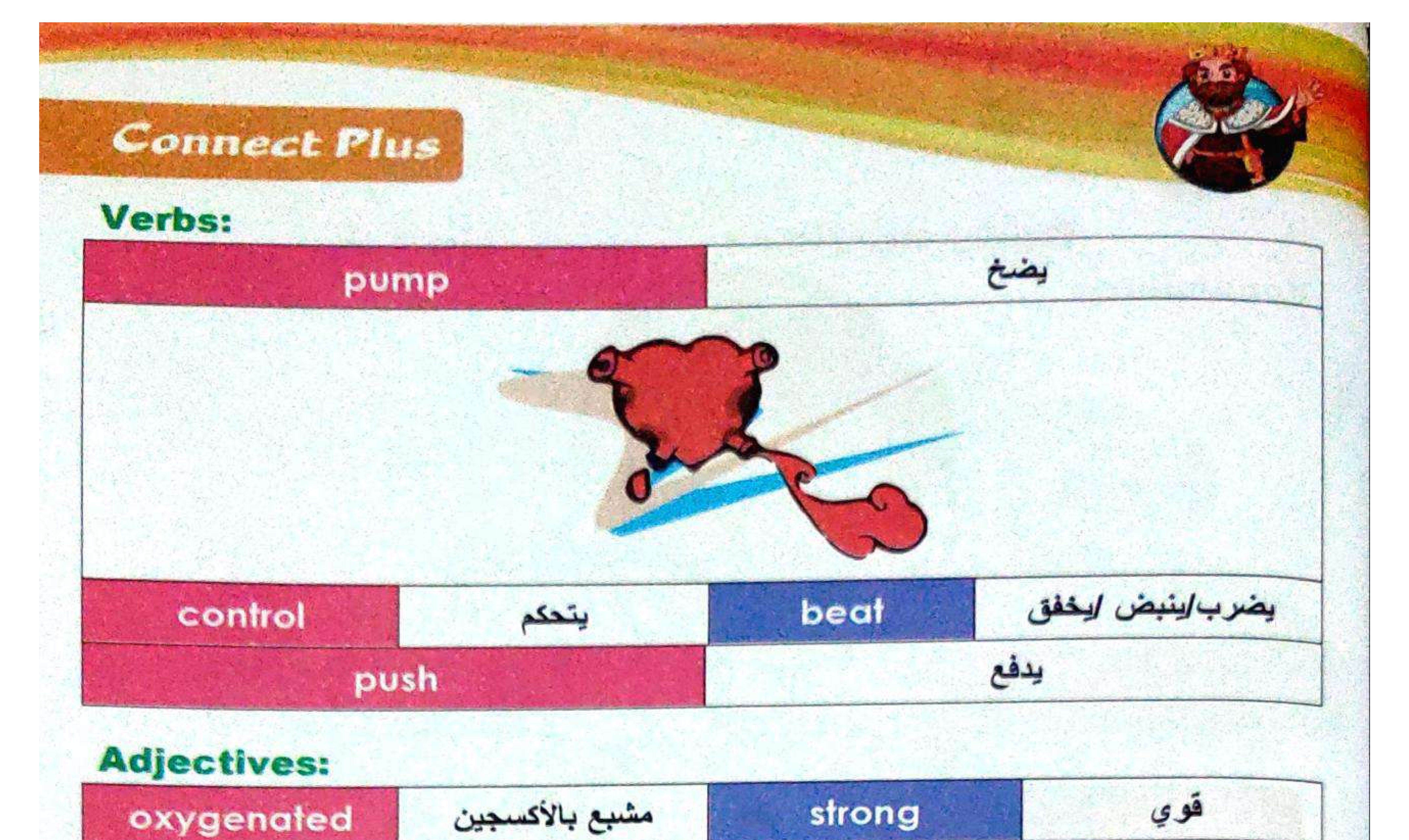
V- HANDWRITING

COPY THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES:

I want to compete in the school long jump competition.

....


Unit 2
Body matters
Unit 2
Vocabulary:
lungs الرئتين
veins عروق
heart قلب
arteries الشرايين
blood دم
blood vessels أوعية دموية
liquid سائل
skeleton هيكل عظمي
gas غاز
nutrients مواد غذائية
organisms كائنات مغرية
oxygen أكسجين
43
CONNECT PLUS 3 - FIRST TERM
Al-King



Connect Plus

Verbs:

pump	يضخ
control	يتحكم
beat	يضرب/ينبض /يخفق
push	يدفع

Adjectives:

oxygenated	مشبع بالأكسجين	strong	قوي

UNDERLINE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

1. Your heart moves *(blood – water – food)* around your body.
2. Our *(skin – skeleton – head)* helps us move and makes us strong.
3. Blood carries *(gas – oxygen – veins)* to all parts of the body.
4. Blood carries oxygen and *(bones – lungs – nutrients)* to all parts of the body.
5. *(Veins – Arteries – Lungs)* carry blood from the body to the heart.
6. In the *(heart – skeleton – lungs)*, oxygen is added to the blood.
7. The heart pumps the oxygenated blood out to the rest of the body in the *(veins – arteries – lungs)*.
8. Veins, arteries and capillaries are *(blood stains – blood donors – blood vessels)*.
9. Oxygen is a gas which all living *(organs – organisms – rooms)* need.
10. Blood is a *(gas – material – liquid)* that carries oxygen around your body.
11. Oxygen is a *(gas – liquid – material)* which all living things need.
12. Our brain *(beat – pumps – controls)* everything that happens in our body.
13. Do you know your heart *(pushes – beats – controls)* about 10 times a minute?



14. The heart **(pushes – beats – controls)** the blood to the lungs.
15. The heart pumps the **(oxygen – oxygenated – strong)** blood out to the body in the arteries.
16. Our **(heart – brain – skeleton)** controls everything that happens in our body.

MATCH THE WORDS WITH THE DEFINITIONS:

1. **oxygen**	a) carry blood with oxygen in it away from the heart.
2. **nutrients**	b) is a gas which all living organisms need.
3. **veins**	c) is a liquid that carries oxygen and nutrients around your body.
4. **arteries**	d) are veins and arteries.
5. **blood vessels**	e) we need them to help us grow.
6. **blood**	f) they carry blood without a lot of oxygen in it to the heart.

COMPLETE WITH WORDS FROM THE BOX:


veins – arteries – brain – nutrients – skeleton

1. Our .... helps us move and make us strong.
2. Our .... controls everything that happens in our body.
3. Blood carries oxygen and .... to the parts of the body.
4. .... carry blood from the body to the heart.
5. The heart pumps the oxygenated blood out to the body in the in the ....

READ AND CIRCLE:

1. Blood is a liquid / gas.
2. Oxygen is a liquid / gas.
3. Veins carry blood with / without oxygen.
4. Arteries / veins carry blood with oxygen.
5. Our heart / brain controls everything that happens in our body.
6. Nutrients / Arteries help our bodies grow.

CIRCLE AND WRITE:



REARRA... HE F...

1. body – heart – blood – **Your** – moves – your – around.

   ....

2. a minute – heart – times – beats – **Your** – 70 – about.

   ....

3. the body – the heart – **Veins** – blood – carry – to – from.

   ....

SUPPLY THE MISSING PARTS IN THE FOLLOWING DIALOGUE:

Miss Mona : Omar, How often does your heart beat a minute?

Omar : ....

Missa Mona : How does our skeleton help us?

Omar : ....

Miss Mona : Well done, Omar.

Omar : Thank you, Miss Mona.



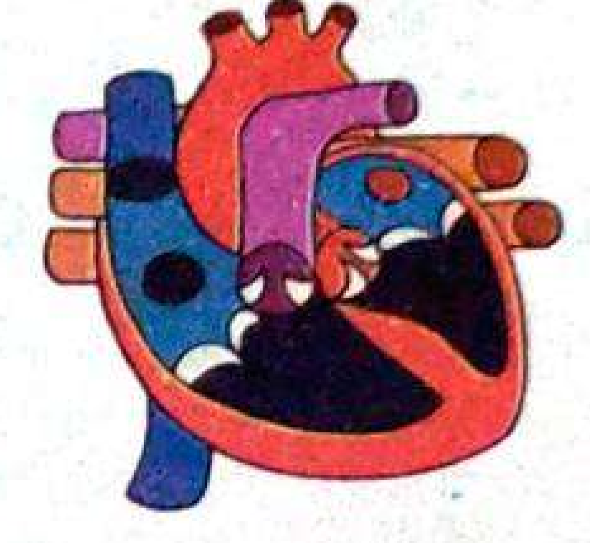


SUPPLY THE MISSING LETTERS:

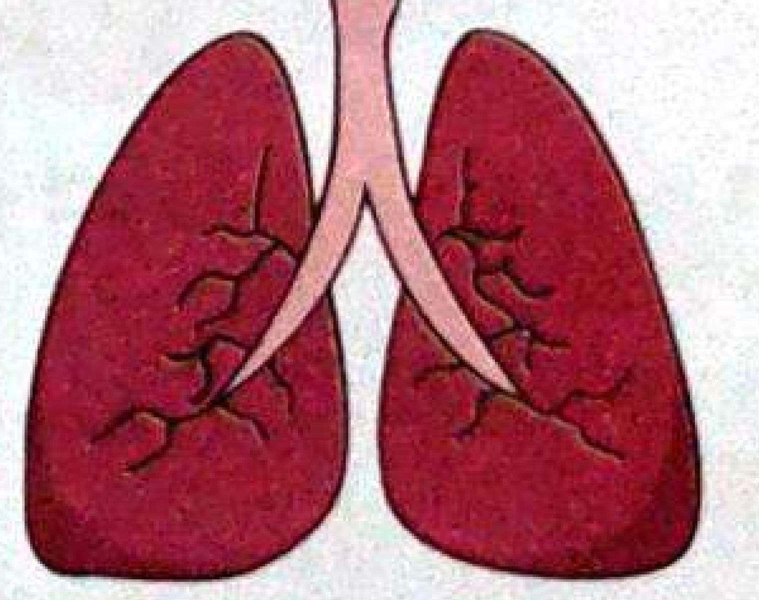
1. bl_od   skel_ton   l_ngs
2. ve_ns   arter_es   br_in

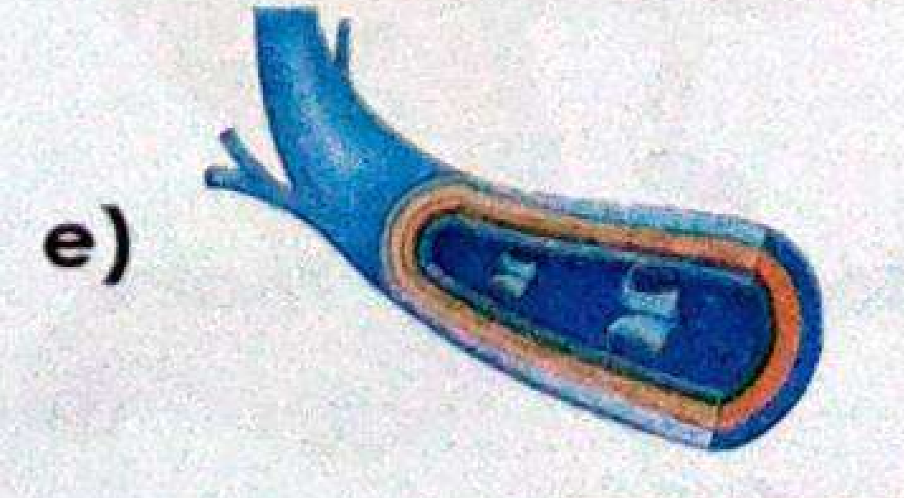
UNSCRAMBLE AND WRITE AND MATCH:

1. **rehat** .... a) 

2. **gunsl** .... b) 

3. **ooldb** .... c) 

4. **esinv** .... d) 

5. **lbodosvslsees** .... e) 



READING COMPREHENSION

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER:

The students are going to learn about the body. Miss Maha is going to tell them how the heart works. Do you know your heart beats about 70 times a minute? Your heart moves blood around your body. Our brain controls everything that happens in our body. Our skeleton helps us move and makes us strong. It's very interesting!

Answer the following questions:

1. What are the students going to do?

   ………………………………………………………… .

2. How often does your heart beat per minute?

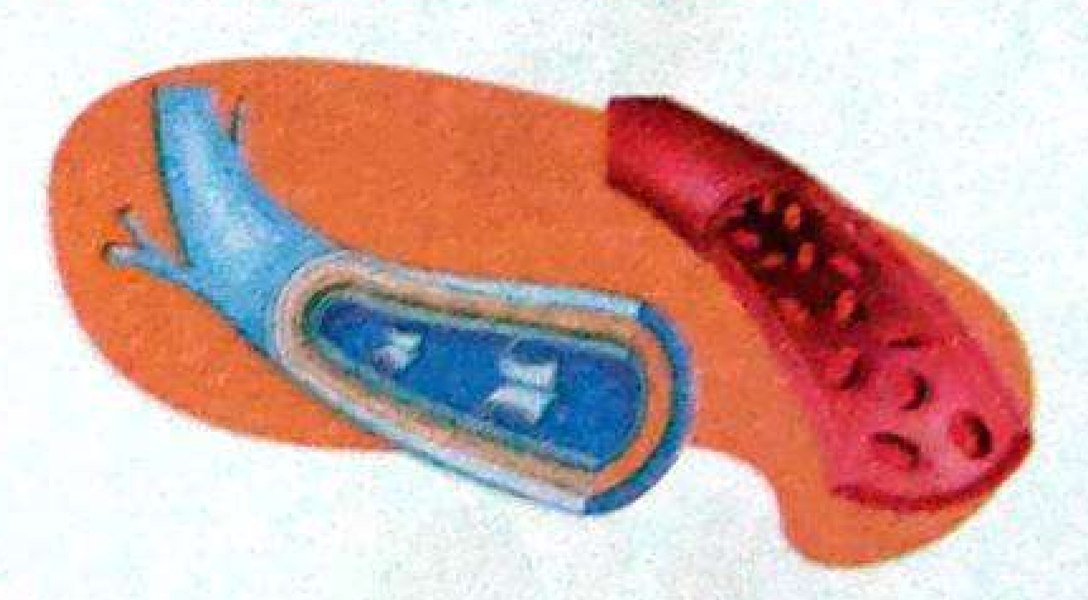
   ………………………………………………………… .

Choose the correct answer:

3. Your *(heart – skeleton – lungs)* moves the blood around your body.
4. Your *(heart – skeleton – brain)* helps you move and makes you strong.

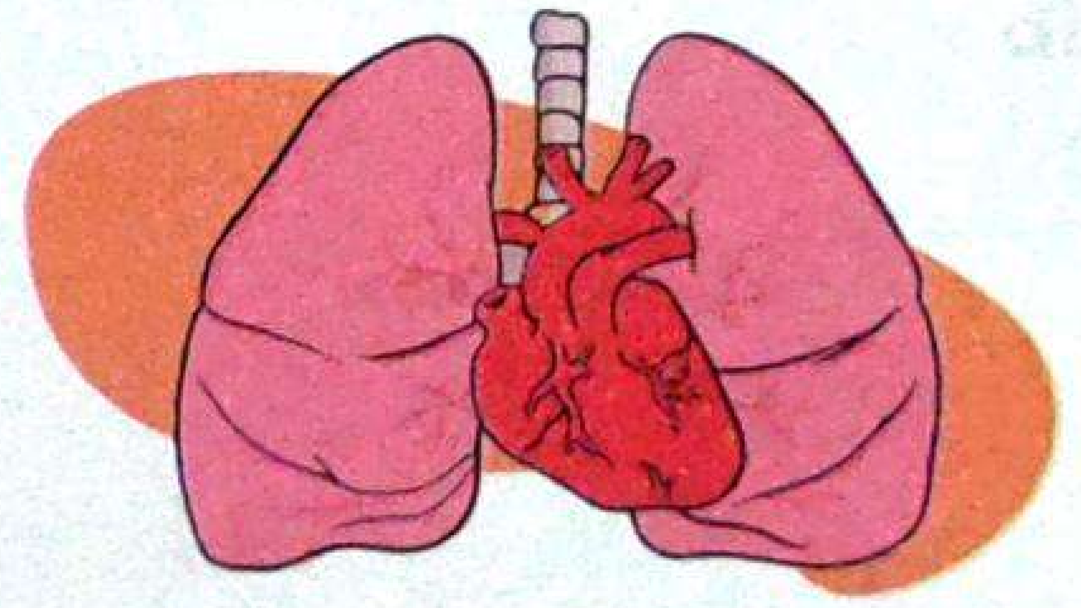
PICTORIAL COMPOSITION

WRITE A SENTENCE UNDER EACH PICTURE, DESCRIBING IT:



veins – carry – blood – the body – the heart

………………………………………



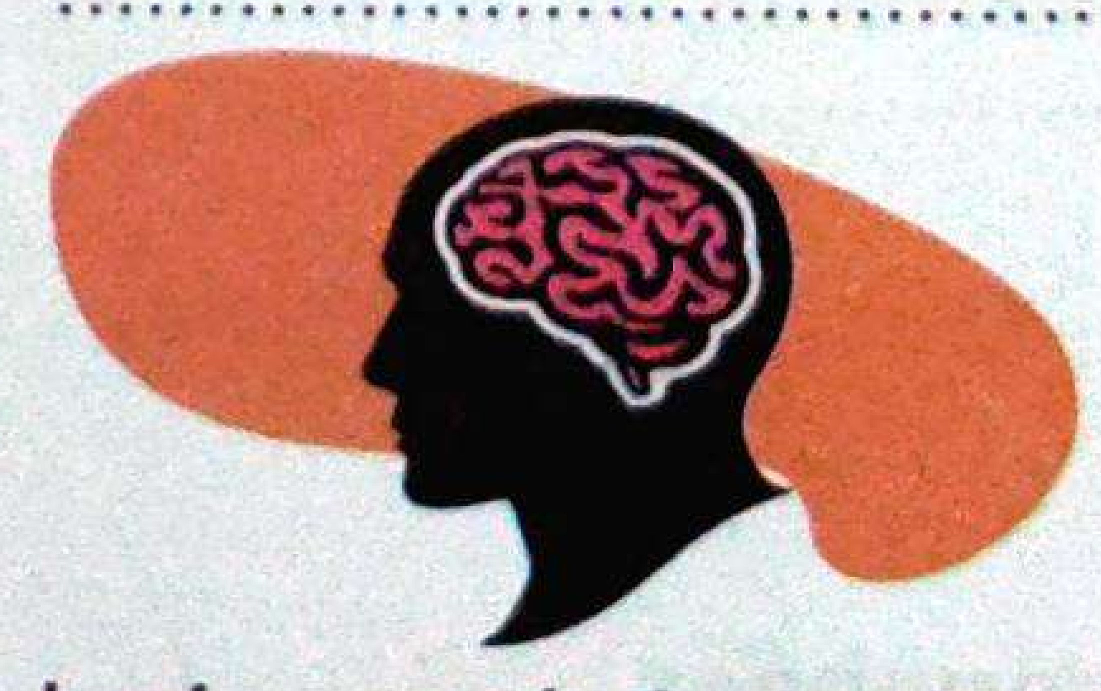
lungs – oxygen – added the blood

………………………………………



skeleton – helps – move

………………………………………



brain – control – body

………………………………………



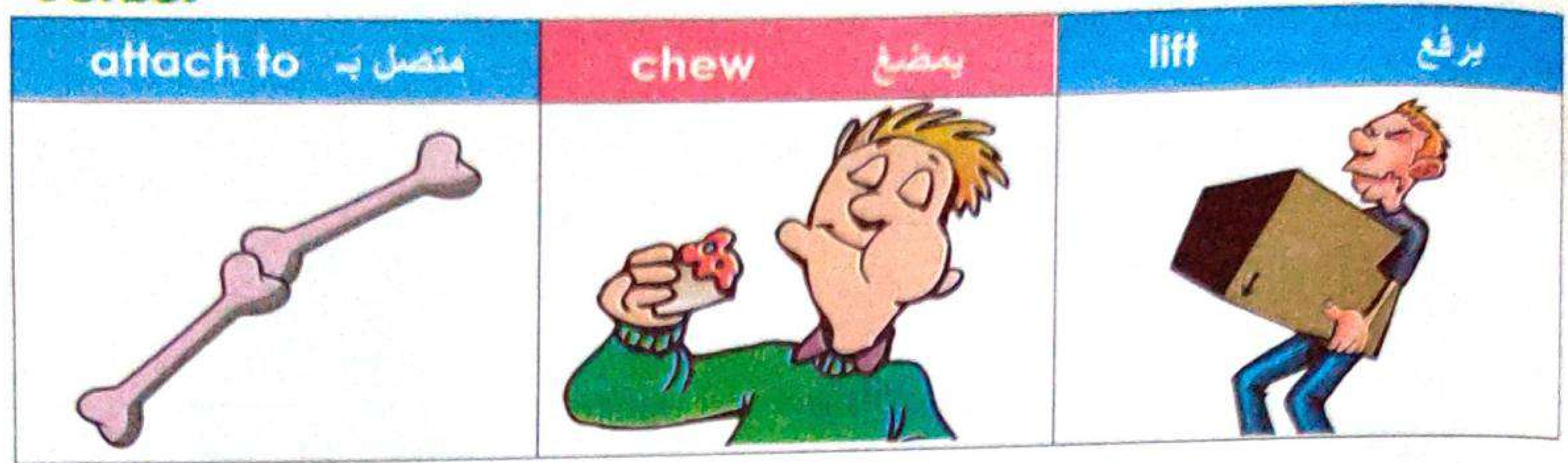
Vocabulary & language use

Nouns:

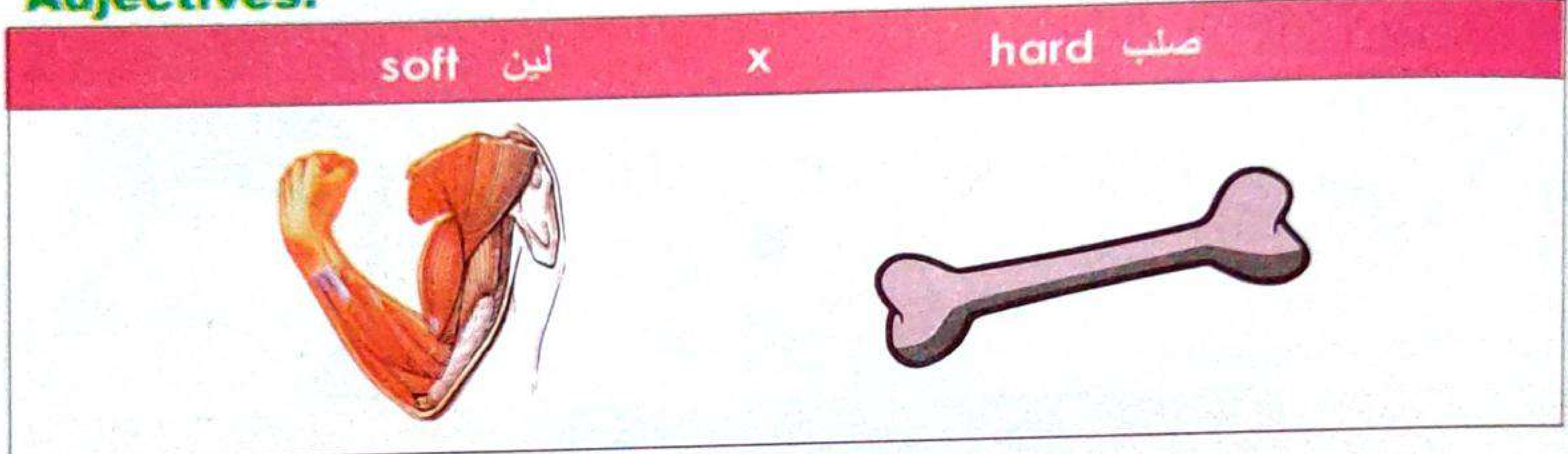
skull جمجمة	bones عظام	rib قفص صدري
elbow كوع	jaw فك	knee ركبة
helmet خوذة	rock صخر	cookies بسكويت
pads حافظة ركبة	muscles عضلات	mountain جبل
organs أعضاء		



Verbs:



Adjectives:



UNDERLINE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

1. Our skeleton is all the *(muscles – bones – knees)* that keep us strong and help us move.
2. We need *(elbows – organs – muscles)* to move our bones.
3. When I go cycling, I wear pads to protect my *(ears – elbows – teeth)*.
4. Cyclists should wear *(knee – foot – eye)* pads.
5. We use muscles when we chew the food, to move the *(tooth – jaw – toe)* bone up and down.
6. Bones are hard and they protect our soft *(elbows – muscles – organs)*.
7. The *(jaw – skull – elbow)* is the bone of the head which protects the brain.
8. He is so thin that you can see his *(ribs – pads – organs)*.
9. You must wear *(shoes – pads – socks)* when you go cycling.
10. I'm going to wear a *(hat – cap – helmet)* to protect my skull.





Grammar

Future Planning (be going to)

Usage:

We use future with "be going to" for planning, or intention in the future.

Key words:

tomorrow / next .../ this evening / in a week, month

Positive form

I	+	am	+ going to + infinitive.
he / she / it / singular	+	is	
we /they/you / plural	+	are	

e.g.:
* They **are going to have** a party tomorrow.
* He **is going to play** inside.
* I **am going to go** to Aswan.

Negative form

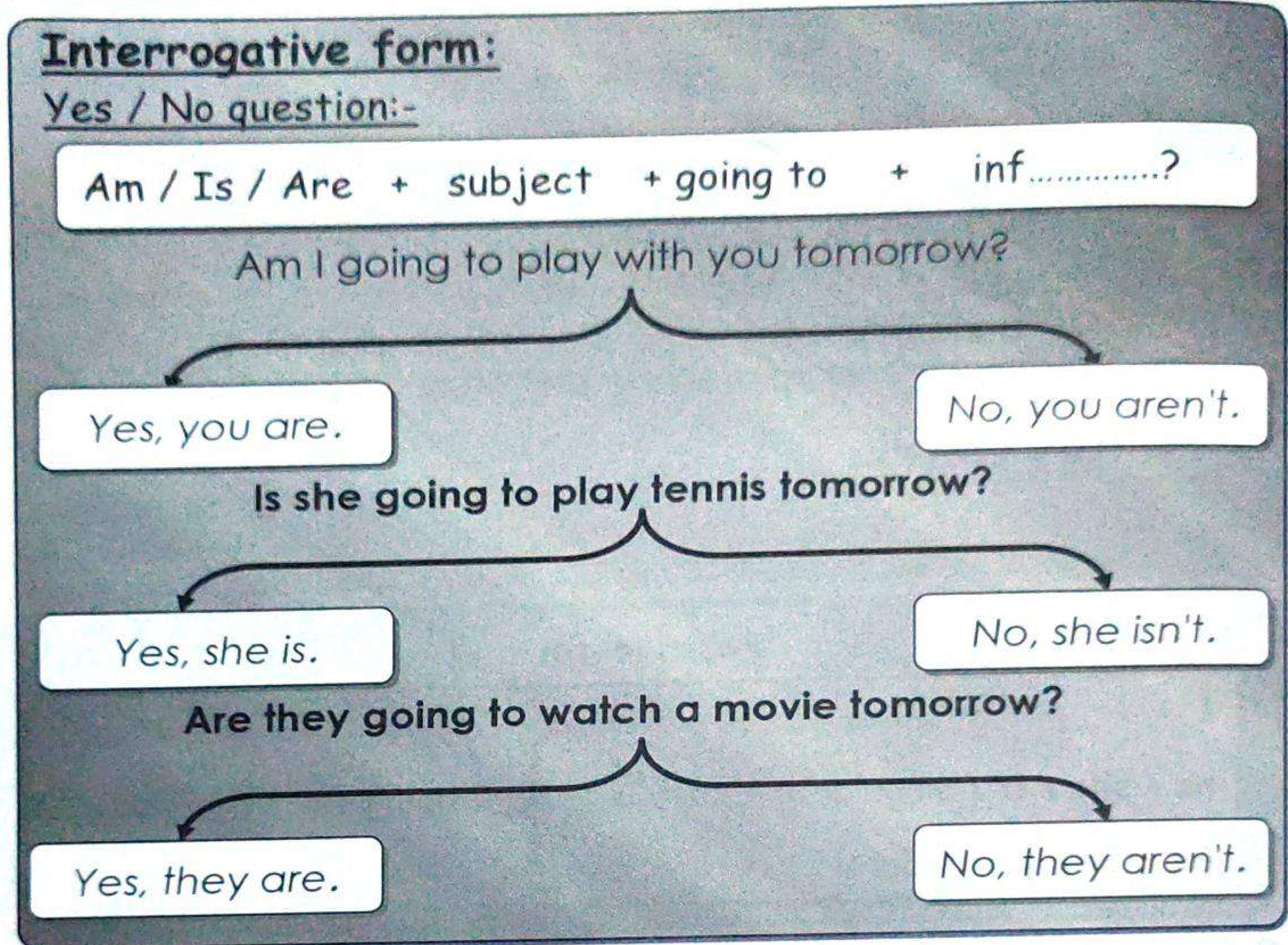
I	+	am not	+ going to + inf.
He / She / It / singular	+	isn't	
We /They/You / plural	+	aren't	

e.g.:
* They **aren't going to travel** to Luxor tomorrow.
* I'm **not going to play** tennis.
* He **isn't going to** buy ice cream.

Question word + { am / is / are } + subject + going to + inf...?

e.g:- * Where **are you going to** go tonight?
- I'm **going to go to** the cinema.





Interrogative form:

Yes / No question:-

Am / Is / Are + subject + going to + inf..............?

Am I going to play with you tomorrow?

Yes, you are. — No, you aren't.

Is she going to play tennis tomorrow?

Yes, she is. — No, she isn't.

Are they going to watch a movie tomorrow?

Yes, they are. — No, they aren't.

UNDERLINE THE CORRECT ANSWERS:

1. I ***(go – 'm going – going)*** to climb the rock next weekend.
2. We ***(going – were going – are going)*** to visit our grandparents tomorrow.
3. He ***(doesn't – didn't – isn't)*** going to go to the park today.
4. They ***(were going – going – are going)*** to wear helmets to protect their heads.
5. She's going to ***(plays – play – playing)*** in the club.
6. ***(Do – Are – Can)*** you going to come to the party tonight?
7. Are you going to wear pads? Yes, ***(I do – I can – I am)***.
8. What ***(do – are – can)*** they going to do?
9. They ***('re going – going – were going)*** to go to the library this afternoon.
10. Is he ***(go – going – goes)*** to go to bed early?



REWRITE THE FOLLOWING:

1. He usually visits his uncle. *(going)*

   ....

2. They are playing in the park. *(going to)*

   ....

3. Yes, I'm going to wear a helmet. *(Are ...?)*

   ....

4. He's going to buy a mobile phone. *(What ...?)*

   ....

5. I often go to bed early. *(going to)*

   ....

6. Are you going to go swimming? *(No, ...)*

   ....

7. What are they going to do next Friday? *(They ...)*

   ....

READ AND TICK (✓) OR CROSS (×):

	Yes	No
1. Bones are soft.	( )	( )
2. Muscles are strong.	( )	( )
3. There aren't any muscles in our face.	( )	( )
4. Our organs protect our skeleton.	( )	( )

MATCH THE FOLLOWING:

1. I'm going to wear a helmet.	a) bones and they lift and turn the bones.
2. She's going to wear pads	b) to protect my skull.
3. Our skeleton	c) to protect her knees.
4. Muscles are attached to	d) protects our organs.

LOOK, WRITE AND SAY:

skeleton - jaw – skull – ribs – knee – muscles - elbow

1. ....

2. ....

3. ....

4. ....

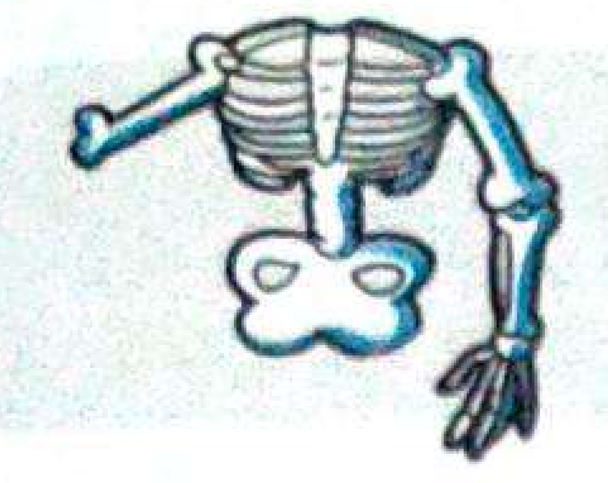
5. ....

6. ....

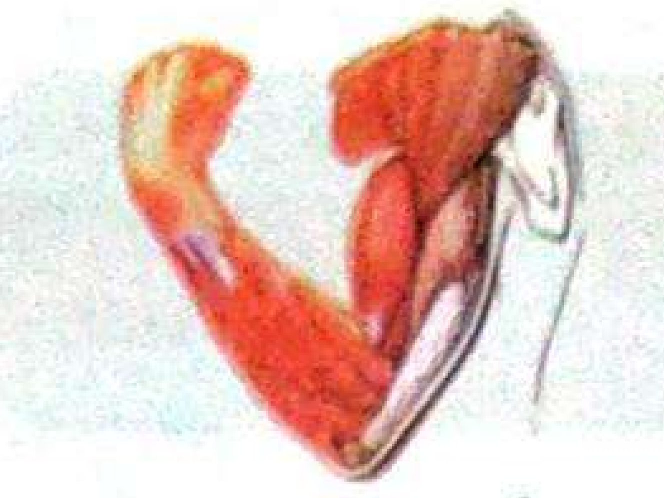
7. ....



SUPPLY THE MISSING LETTERS:



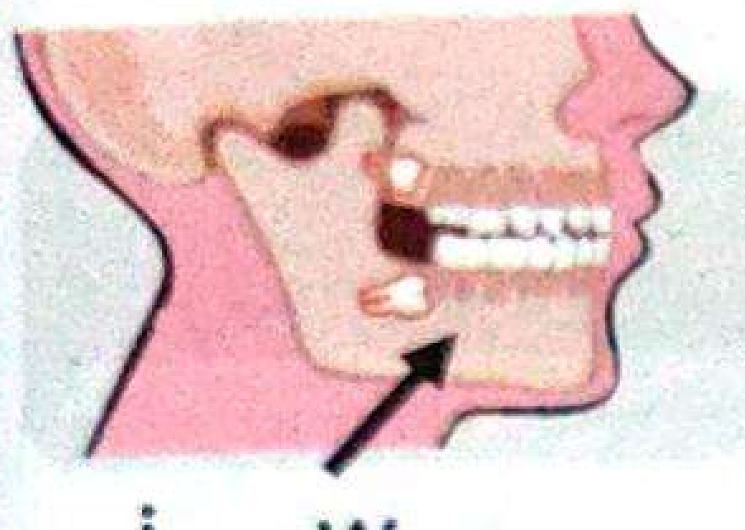
b _ n e s



m _ s c l e s



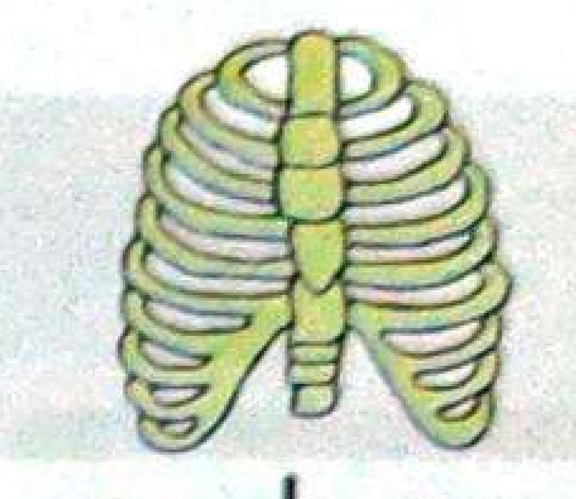
k n e _



j _ w



s k _ l l



r _ b s

FIND THE ODD WORD OUT AND WRITE THE CORRECT ONE:

1. jaw	rib	skull	rock	(.................)
2. lungs	pads	helmet	sunglasses	(.................)

READING COMPREHENSION

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER:

The skeleton is all the bones that keep us strong and help us move. We need muscles to move our bones. Muscles are attached to bones and they lift and turn bones so we can walk, run, dance-anything! When we kick the ball, muscles make the bones in our leg and knee move. Bones are hard they protect our soft organs. Our brain, heart and lungs are important organs that need to be safe.

Answer the following questions:

1. What is the skeleton?

   ....

2. Why do we need muscles?

   ....

Choose the correct answer:

3. Bones are *(soft – hard – difficult)*.
4. Bones protect our soft *(knees – elbows – organs)*.



Life skills and values

Vocabulary:

Phrases & expressions:

be calm	كن هادئ	skip breakfast	ترك وجبة الإفطار
be in a good mood	كن في مزاج جيد	have an argument	يتجادل مع
stay / be positive	كن ايجابي	stay up late	السهر متأخر

face a problem	take a walk	feel tired and cross
يواجه المشكلة	يتمشي	الإحساس بالتعب والضيق



DO THE QUIZ ABOUT YOURSELF:

How healthy are you?

1. **Do you ever skip breakfast?**

   a) Yes, every day. I never eat in the morning.
   b) Sometimes, but I try not to.
   c) No, I always eat breakfast. It's my favourite meal.

2. **How much sleep do you get every night?**

   a) I usually sleep fo r seven hours.
   b) Between seven and nine hours.
   c) I get nine or ten hours every night.

3. **Do you play outside every day?**

   a) No, I prefer watching TV or playing video games.
   b) I sometimes play outside after school or on the weekend.
   c) Yes, I love being outside.

4. **How often do you eat fruit and vegetables?**

   a) I have one or two pieces a day.
   b) I try to eat five pieces a day, but I don't every day.
   c) I always eat five pieces a day and more when it's hot.

5. **How often do you drink water?**

   a) Not very often. I prefer juice and soda.
   b) I drink one glass of water with my lunch and dinner.
   c) I have about six cups a day and more when it's hot.

Answers:

Mostly As – Oh dear! You need to make some changes to have a healthier life style.

Mostly Bs – Good, you've got the right idea. Keep trying!

Mostly Cs – Brilliant! You have a very healthy lifestyle. Well done!



READ AND FIND YOUR SCORE. WHAT CAN YOU DO BETTER?

I got mostly Bs I'm going to try to eat more fruit and vegetables

READ AND CIRCLE ABOUT YOURSELF:

1. I get about **six / eight** hours sleep every night.
2. I **play / don't play** outside every day.
3. I **sometimes / never** skip breakfast.
4. I eat fruit and vegetables **every day / three times a week**.
5. I drink **one or two / six or seven** glasses of water every day.

WRITE ABOUT YOUR PLANS:

1. I love video games. I don't play outside much

   play / outside / every day

   ....

2. I often skip breakfast

   eat / breakfast / every day

   ....

3. I usually drink fruit juice or sodas.

   drink / water / every day

   ....

4. I sometimes eat fruit but I don't eat vegetables

   eat / fruit and vegetables / every day

   ....

MATCH THE PHRASES AND DEFINITIONS:

1. Have an argument
2. Stay up late
3. Be in a good mood
4. Stay positive
5. Be calm

a) relaxed, not angry.
b) feeling happy and having fun.
c) be cross with someone because you don't agree.
d) not going to bed at the right tim
e) try not to worry when facing a problem.



READ AND COMPLETE WITH PHRASES FROM THE BOX:

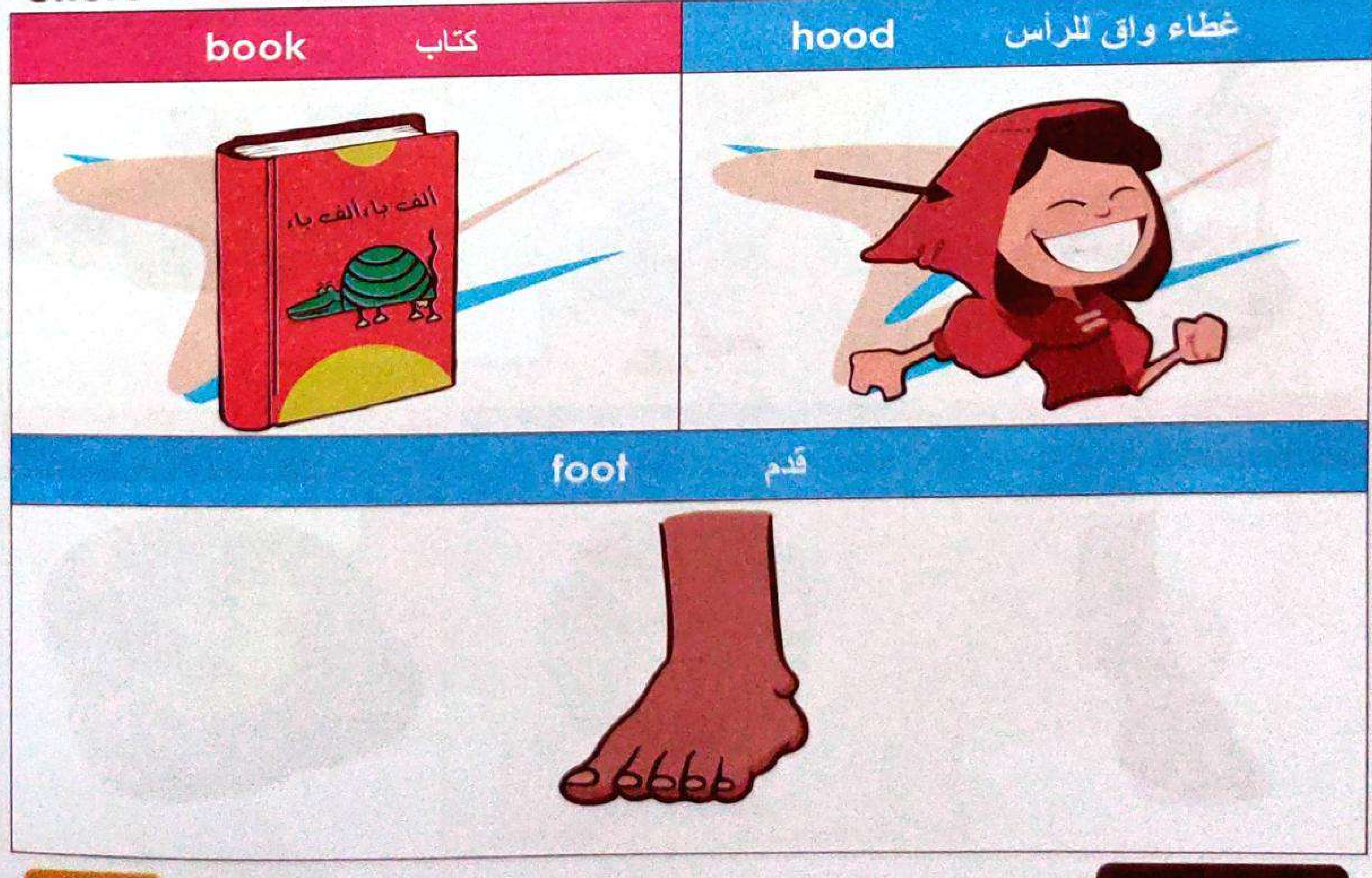
have an argument – skip breakfast – be in a good mood – stay up – be positive – be calm

1. When I feel worried I try to .... and think of nice things.
2. I don't .... because the next day I feel tired and cross.
3. Nada does exercises every morning so that she ....all day.
4. I feel unhappy when I .... with my friend.
5. I get hungry and tired if I ....
6. Karim doesn't shout or cry when things go wrong. He ....

Phonics and Reading

The sound, letter long and short "Oo":

Short "Oo" sound:




good جيد	wood خشب
cook يطبخ	hook خطاف

Long **"Oo"** sound:

food طعام	goose وزة	boot حذاء برقبة
hoof حافر	mood مزاج	moon القمر



root جذر
tool أداة
wool صوف
room غرفة
roof سطح
Digestion الهضم:
teeth
mouth
tongue
jaw
stomach



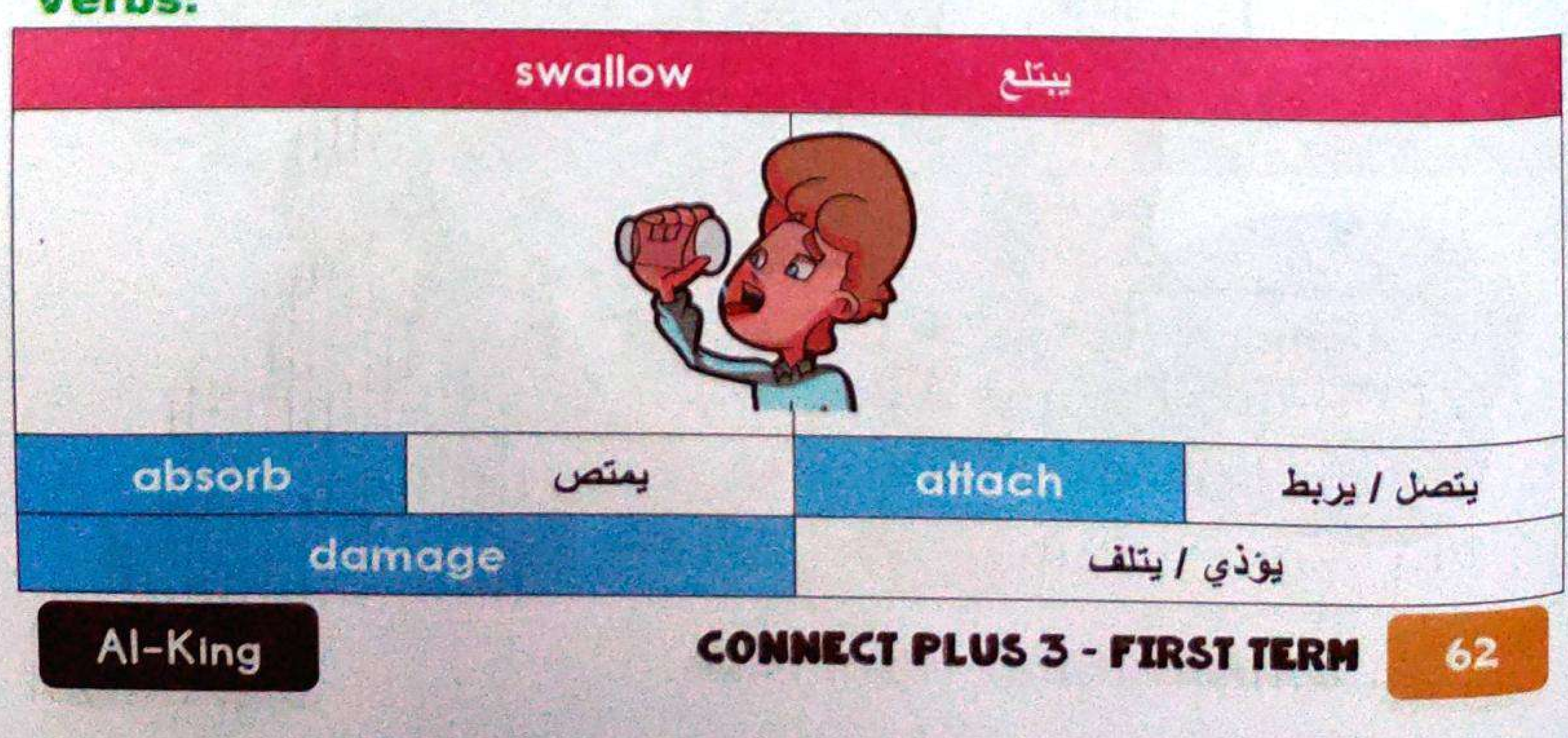
Other vocabulary:

dirty	متسخ	germs	جراثيم	skin	جلد
stomach	معدة	sunburn	ضربة شمس	tongue	لسان
sunscreen	كريم واقي من الشمس	teeth	أسنان		

digestion	الهضم	energy	الطاقة
layers	طبقة	nutrients	عناصر غذائية
saliva	اللعاب	stomach acid	حمض المعدة

Verbs:

swallow	يبتلع



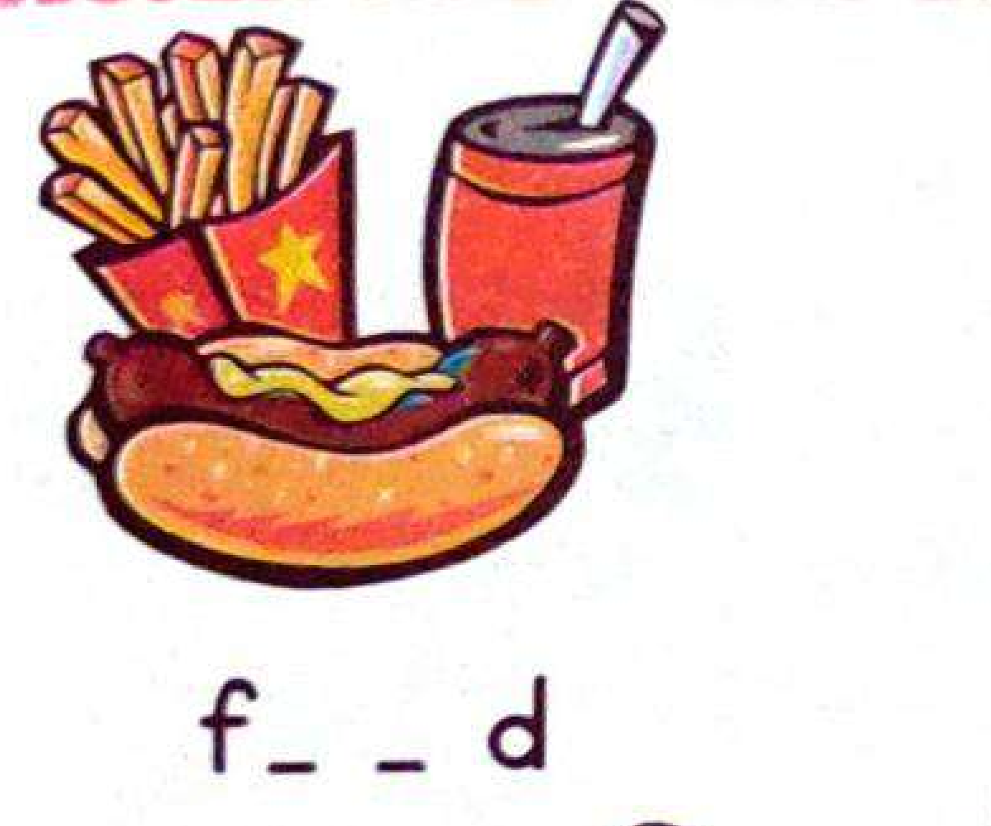
absorb	يمتص	attach	يتصل / يربط
damage	يؤذي / يتلف		



Phrases:

get sunburn	wear sunscreen
احترق من الشمس	يضع الكريم الواقي

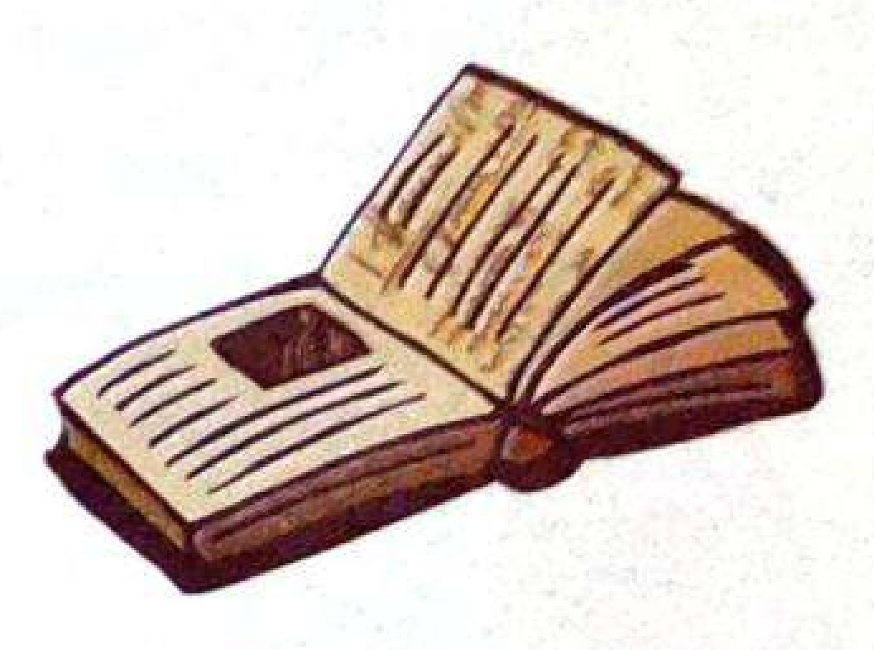
LISTEN AND COMPLETE, THEN SAY:



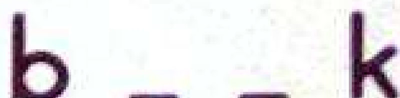
f _ _ d

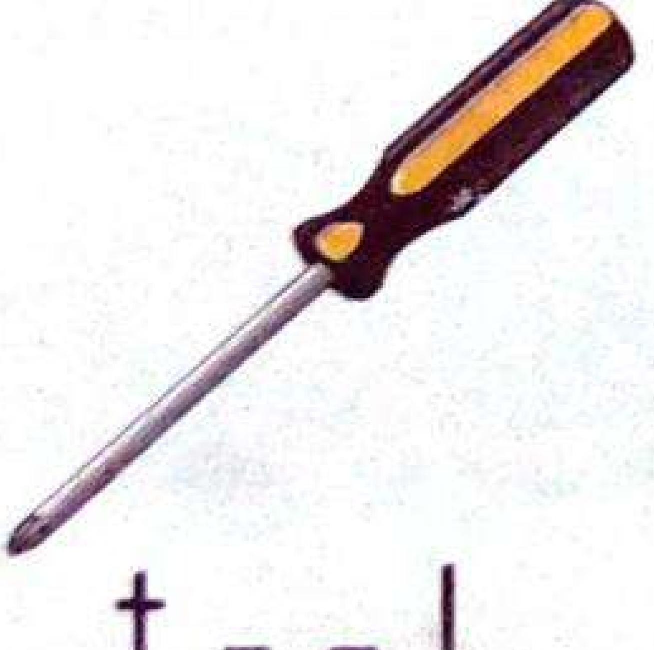


c _ _ k



b _ _ k





t _ _ l





r _ _ m



f _ _ t

CIRCLE THE LONG "OO" SOUND:

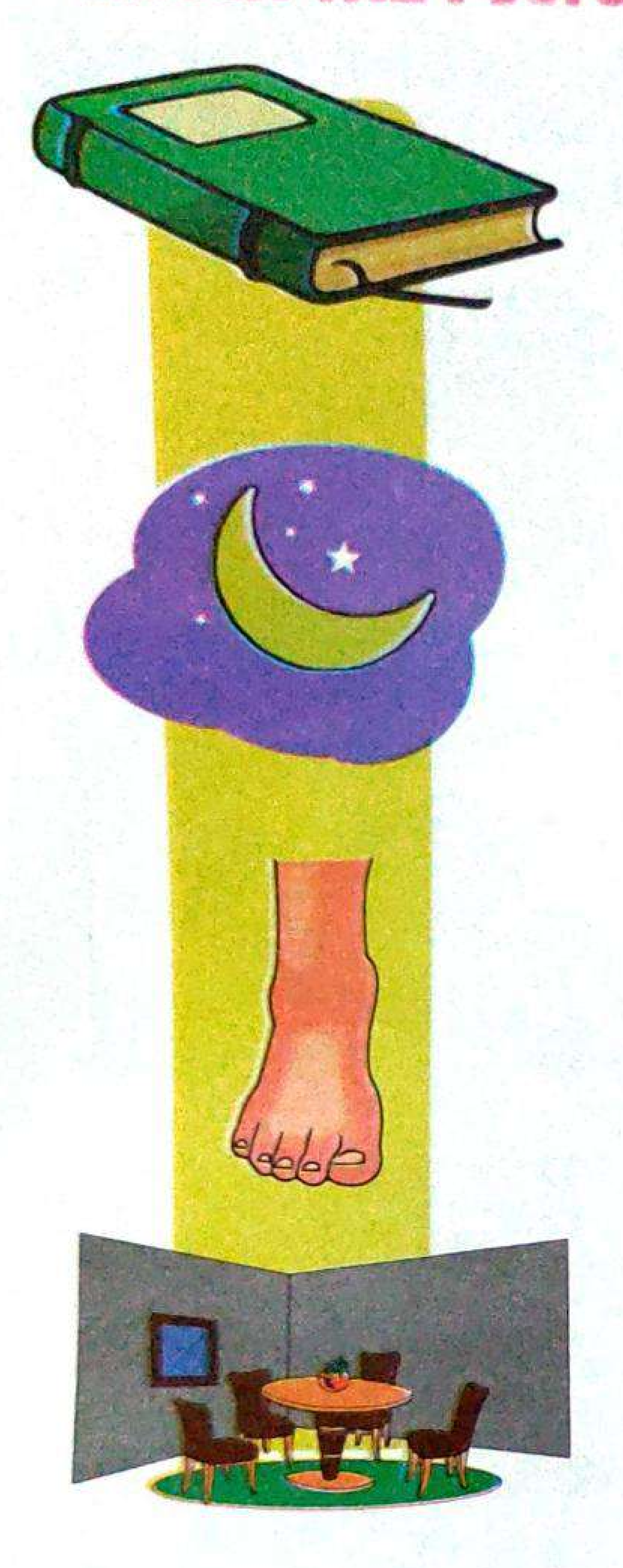
1. He's in a bad mood because he hurt his foot with a big book!

2. Let's cook some food we'll eat in the kitchen not in the living room.



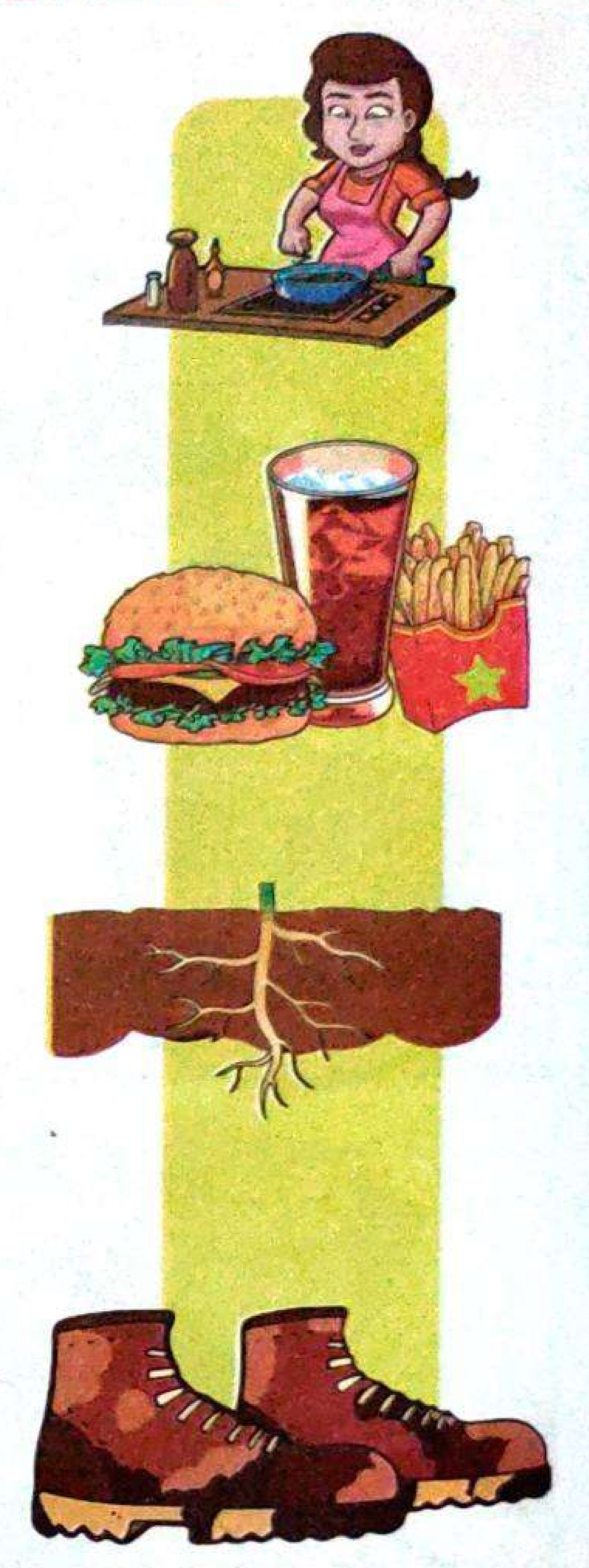


MATCH THE PICTURES WITH THE SOUND LETTERS:



Long "Oo" sound

short "Oo" sound



LISTEN AND WRITE:

Long "Oo" sound:

wood – book – look – tool – cook – foot – root – room

Long "Oo" sound	Short "Oo" sound
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.
4.	4.





FIND THE ODD WORD OUT:

1. cook	foot	book	wood	(......................)
2. tool	root	moon	foot	(......................)

READING COMPREHENSION

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

Our skin is the largest organ in our body, and it's very important. It protects us from the sun, as well as from dirt and germs. It keeps you cold in hot weather, and warm in cold weather! We need to look after our skin to keep it healthy. Our skin got lots of layers. Top layer is strong. Water can't get through it! Middle layer can feel hot and cold things. It has got blood vessels. Bottom layer attaches your skin to your bones and muscles. The sun can damage our skin. We can't get sunburn. It's important to wear sunscreen to protect our skin.

Answer the following questions:

1. What is the largest organ in our body**?**

   ....

2. Why do we need to look after our skin**?**

   ....

Choose the correct answers:

3. Our skin has got lots of ***(hair – germs – layers)***.
4. ***(Top – Middle – Bottom)*** layer attaches your skin to your bones and muscles.

FILL IN THE SPACES WITH WORDS FROM THE BOX:

sunscreen – vessels – muscles – skin – layer

1. Our .... keeps us cool in hot weather and hot in cold weather.
2. Water can't get through our top .... Of skin.
3. We've got blood .... in middle layer of skin.
4. Our bottom layer of skin is attached to our bones and ....
5. It's important to wear .... to protect our skin.

SUPPLY THE MISSING PARTS IN THE FOLLOWING DIALOGUE:

A : What is the largest organ in our body?
B : Is it our brain?
A : ....
B : ....?
A : Yes, it's our skin!
B : Our skin? Wow!

READ AND TICK (✓) OR (×):

	True	False
1. The skin is the smallest organ in our body.	( )	( )
2. Skin protects us from the sun, dirt and germs.	( )	( )
3. It keeps us cool in cold weather.	( )	( )
4. It keeps us warm in hot weather!	( )	( )
5. Sunscreen can protect our skin from the sun.	( )	( )

READ AND CIRCLE:

1. Our **heart / skin** is the largest organ in our body.
2. Our skin protect us from the **sun / moon**.
3. Our skin has got lots of **germs / layers**.
4. **Middle / Top** layer of skin has got blood vessels.
5. The sun can **protect / damage** our skin.

MATCH THE FOLLOWING:

(A)	(B)
1. Our skin protects us from the sun	**a)** sunscreen to protect our skin.
2. Our skin is strong	**b)** your skin to your bones and muscles.
3. The bottom layer of skin attaches	**c)** as well as from dirt and germs.
4. It's important to wear	**d)** water can't get through it.
	e) has got blood vessels.



READ AND ANSWER:

1. Is it healthy or unhealthy to skip breakfast?

   ....

2. Name two organs that your skull protects.

   ....

3. What is oxygen?

   ....

4. Where does food go when we swallow it?

   ....

5. Can water get through our top layer of skin? Why?

   ....

6. Does blood with a lot of oxygen travel in veins or arteries?

   ....

7. Is it healthy for children to get seven hours sleep a night?

   ....

8. What is attached to our bones to help us move?

   ....

UNDERLINE THE CORRECT ANSWERS:

1. When we *(cook – swallow – wash)* food, it goes to our stomach.
2. We get *(water – nutrients – salt)* from the food.
3. Our bodies have to break *(into – off – down)* the food before they can absorb it.
4. We need *(saliva – energy – nutrients)* to help us chew the food.
5. When the food is in our stomach, another liquid called stomach *(saliva – juice – acid)* breaks down the food.
6. Your body can *(drink – absorb – push)* the nutrients it needs from the food.
7. She began to suffer from poor *(saliva – energy – digestion)* as she grew older.



COMPLETE WITH WORDS FROM THE BOX:

stomach – chew – swallow – breaks down – teeth – tongue – saliva – absorb – mouth

1. First we put food in our ....
2. We make food smaller with our ....
3. We .... our food with our teeth, ... and jaw.
4. We have a liquid called .... in our mouth to help break down food.
5. When our food is smaller, we can .... it.
6. When we eat, food goes to our ....
7. In the stomach, our body .... the food.
8. Then we can .... the nutrients we need.
9. Our bodies have to .... the food before they can absorb it.

PICTORIAL COMPOSITION

WRITE A SENTENCE UNDER EACH PICTURE, DESCRIBING IT:



cook – food

....



wear – sunscreen

....



clean – room

....



got – sunburned

....



Exam on Unit 2

I- LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS

SUPPLY THE MISSING PARTS IN THE FOLLOWING DIALOGUE:

Amgad : ....?
John : I'm from England.
Amgad : Is it your first visit to Egypt?
John : ....

II. VOCABULARY & STRUCTURE

UNDERLINE THE CORRECT WORD(S) IN BRACKETS:

1. Our brain (beats – controls – carries) everything that happens in our body.
2. Our (skeleton – brain – heart) helps us move and makes us strong.
3. The heart pushes the blood to the (lungs – skeletons – muscles).
4. Blood carries (juice – oxygen – vessels) to all parts of the body.
5. Is he (go – going – goes) to wear a helmet?
6. He's going to (wear – wore – wearing) sunglasses.
7. The skin is the (large – largest – larger) organ in our body.
8. (Can – Are – Will) you going to skip breakfast tomorrow?

REWRITE THE FOLLOWING USING THE WORD(S) IN BRACKETS:

1. I'm going to have chicken and rice for dinner today.(What ...?)

   ....
2. Yes, He's going to go to the park. (No, ...)

   ....
3. No, I'm not going to skip breakfast tomorrow. (Are ...)

   ....
4. We are going to visit our grandparents this evening. (I ...)

   ....

III. READING COMPREHENSION

READ THE PASSAGE AND THEN ANSWER THE QUESTION:

Every summer we go on a trip to the beach. We go there by car. We run and play. Then we go swimming in the sea. After



swimming we become very hungry so we eat a lot of sandwiches. We also eat some apples. We drink lemonade. At five o'clock we go back home.

Answer the following question:

1. When do you go to the beach?

....

2. What is the weather like in summer?

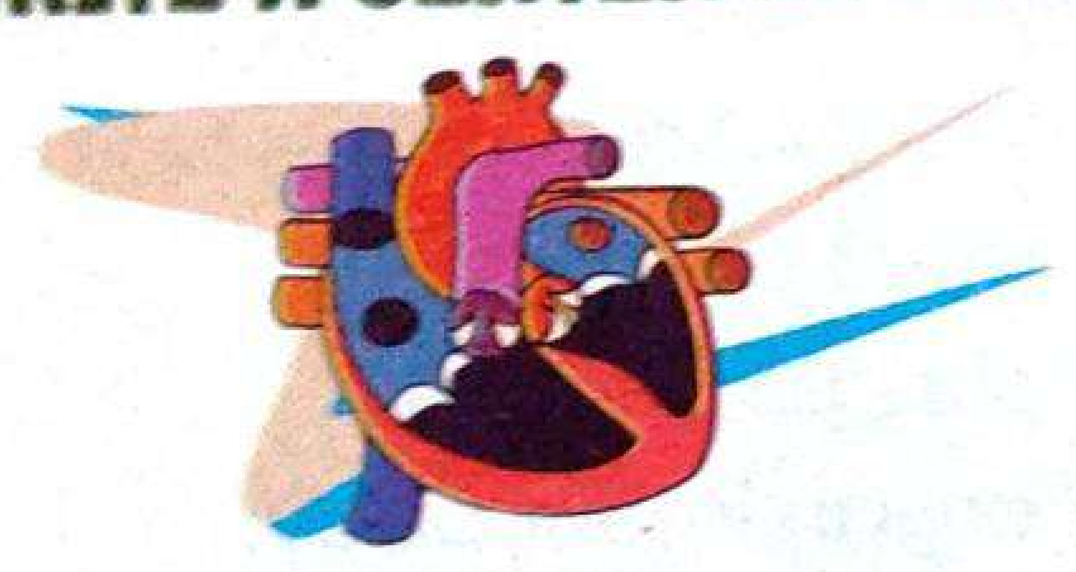
....

Choose the correct answer:

3. We go to the beach by *(car – bus – train).*
4. After swimming, we eat *(strawberries – apples – grapes).*

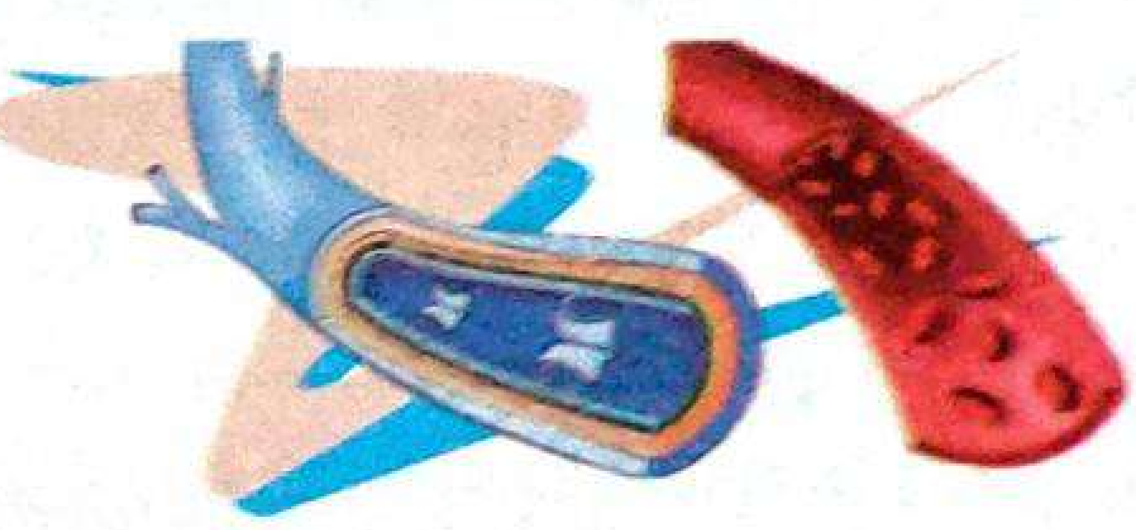
IV. PICTORIAL COMPOSITION

WRITE A SENTENCE UNDER EACH PICTURE DESCRIBING IT:



heart – important – organ

....



veins – body

....



happy – healthy

....

V. HANDWRITING

COPY THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES:

The heart is very important

....

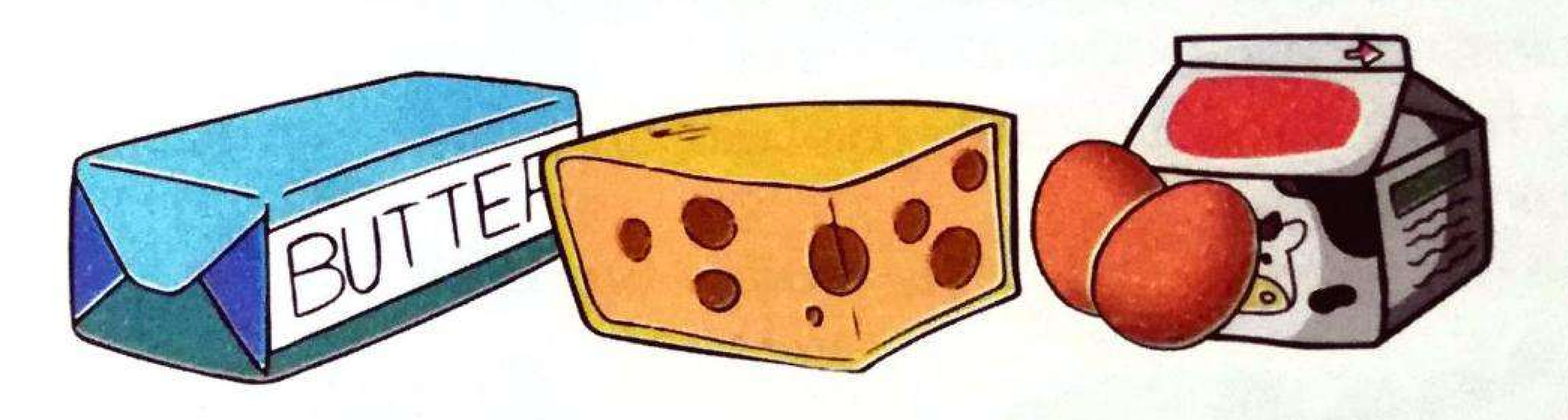


Unit 3 What's on your plate?

Vocabulary:

butter زبدة	cereal رقائق الذرة	soda مشروب غازي
oils زيوت	olive oil زيت زيتون	pasta معكرونة

dairy foods منتجات البان



diet	نظام غذائي	balance	يوازن
nutrients	مغذيات	calcium	كالسيوم
carbohydrates	كربو هيدرات	fats	دهون
fiber	اليعف	minerals	معادن
protein	بروتين	spreads	ينشر / ينتشر
Vitamin	فيتامين	Vitamin C	فيتامين سي

UNDERLINE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

1. There're lots of *(diets – fats – vitamins)* in fruit.
2. Vitamins are *(fibers – fats – nutrients)* in some food.
3. It is important to get a *(balance – diet – fiber)* of the right kinds of food.
4. A healthy diet should have all necessary vitamins and *(cereal – pasta – minerals)*.
5. There're lots of vitamins in fruit, such as *(fiber – vitamin C – spread)*
6. There's *(soda – fiber – butter)* in fruit and vegetables.
7. Fiber is very important in a healthy *(balance – diet – pasta)*.
8. We need *(fats – sugar – protein)* to help us grow and make our bodies strong.
9. *(Dairy foods – Carbohydrates – Fats)* give us energy.
10. *(Oils – Pasta – Soda)* and bread are found in Carbohydrates.
11. *(Cereals – Meat – Cheese)* are mostly carbohydrates.
12. There're healthy *(nutrients – minerals – fats)* in some oils and butter.
13. There're healthy fats in some oils and *(spreads – eggs – vegetables)*
14. Mom often cooks with *(pasta – olive – cereal)* oil.
15. Cream, butter and cheese are kinds of *(minerals – oils – spreads)*
16. Butter is *(dairy – daily – dairy)* food.
17. *(Calcium – Soda – Cereal)* is good for our bones, heart and muscles.
18. Many foods such as cakes, biscuits and *(milk – soda – pasta)* contain sugar.
19. There're healthy fats in some *(oils – biscuits – bones)*.

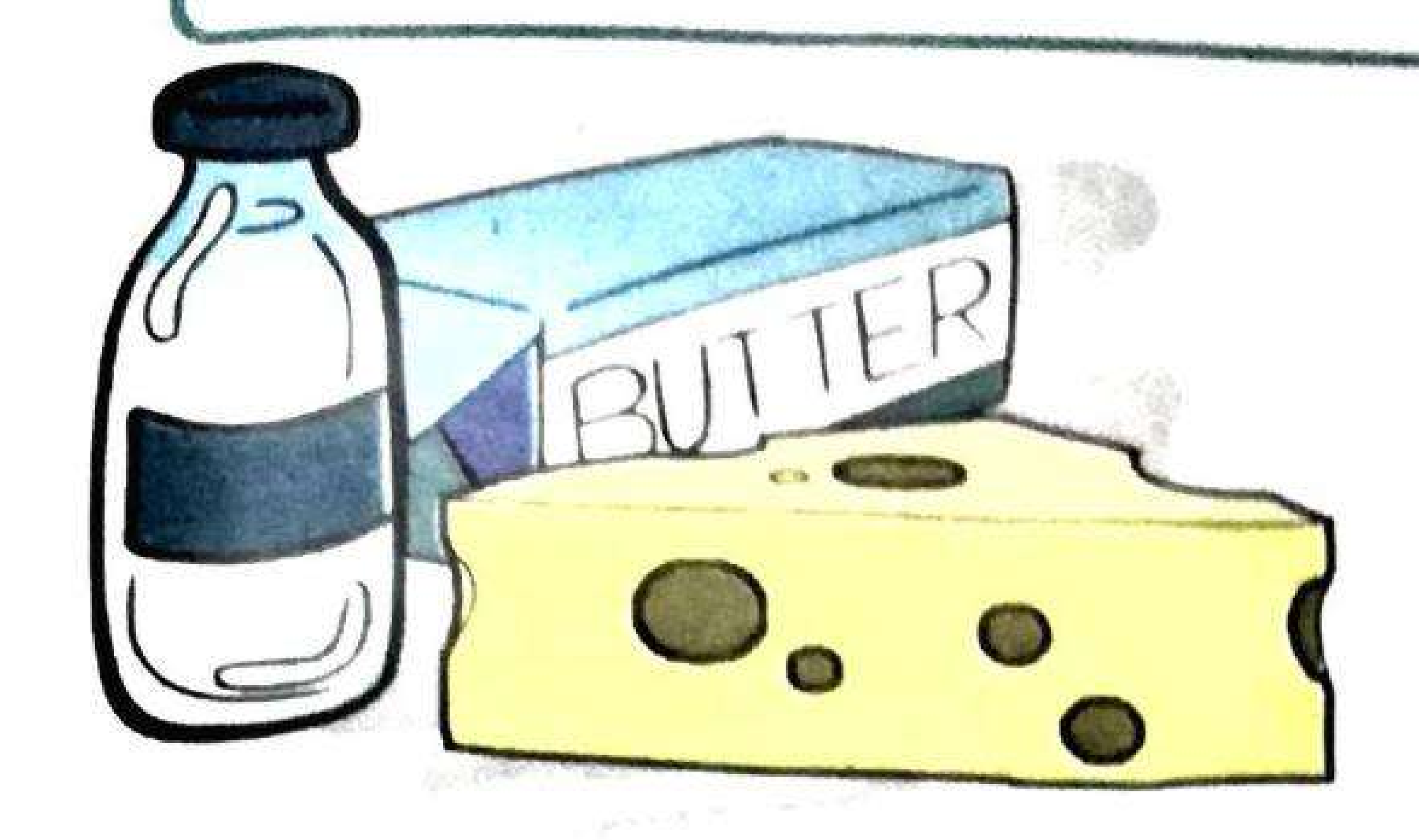
MATCH:

1. What are vitamins?
2. Why do we need vitamins?
3. There're vitamins and fiber.
4. Dairy food has a mineral.
5. You shouldn't eat or drink

a) too much sugar.
b) called calcium.
c) They're nutrients in some foods.
d) Because they make you strong.
e) in fruit and vegetables.

LOOK, READ AND COMPLETE:

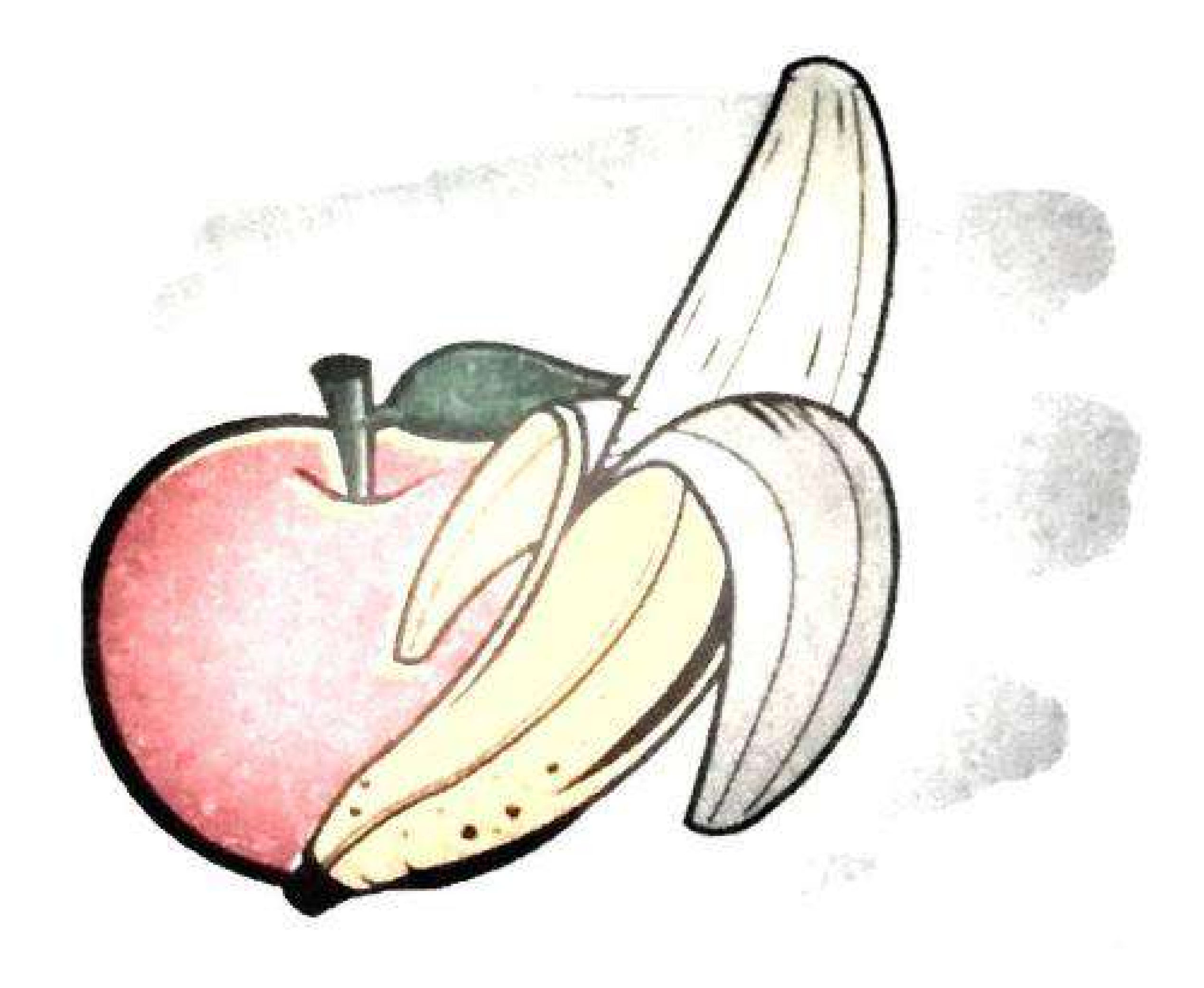
sugar – fat – dairy foods – carbohydrates – fruit – protein



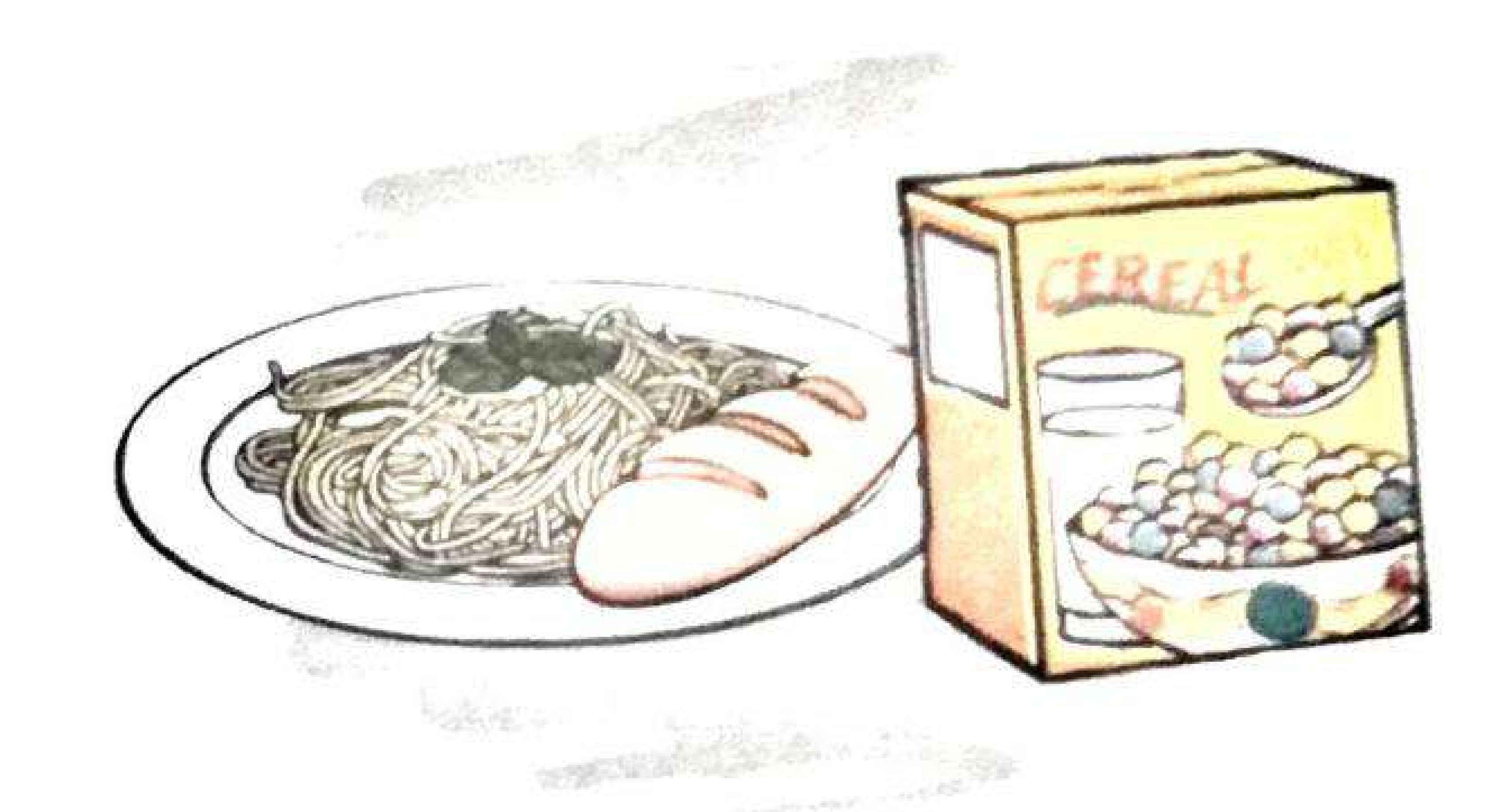
Cheese, butter and milk are ....



There's .... In fish, meat and eggs.



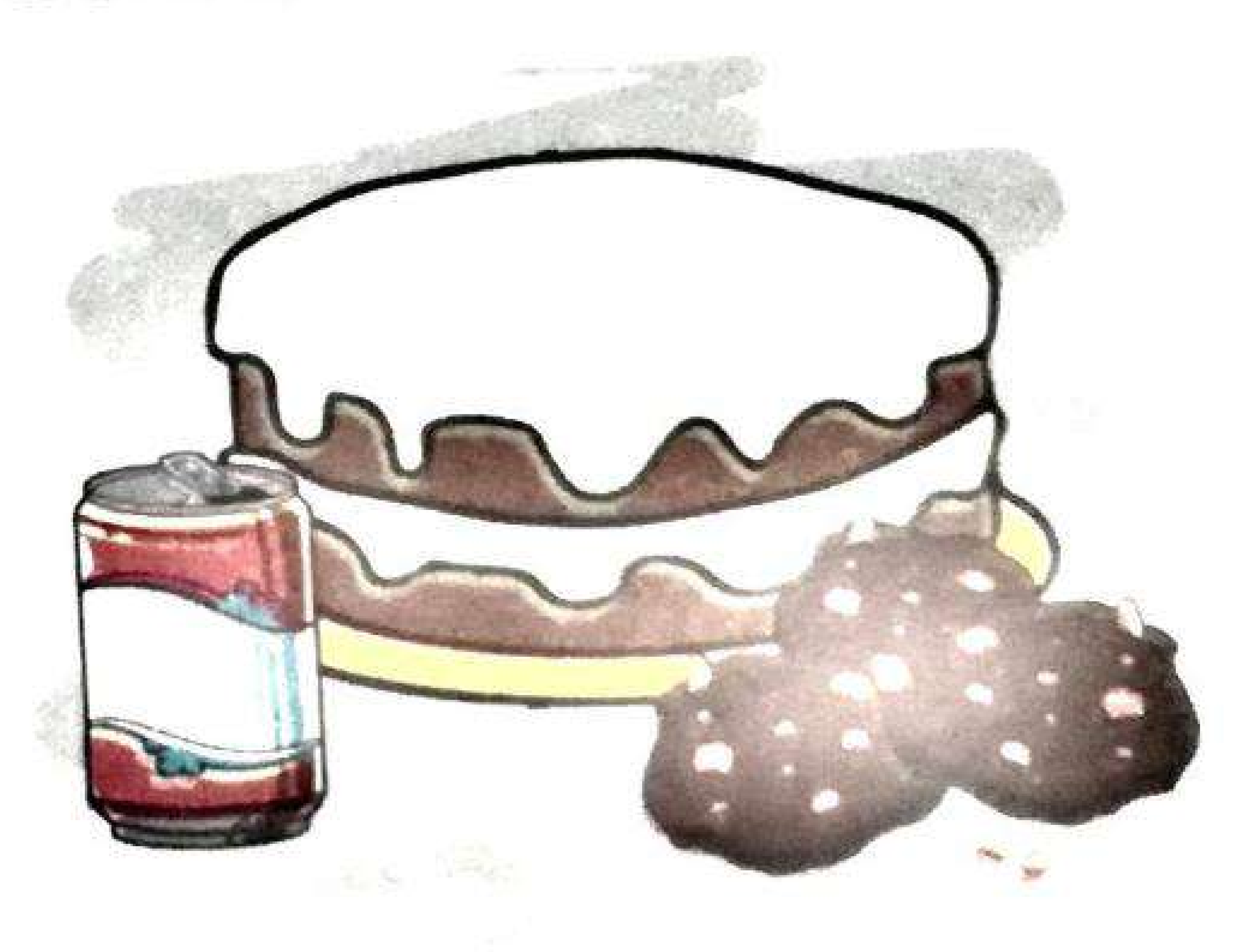
Apples and bananas are ....



We can get .... in bread, pasta and cereal.



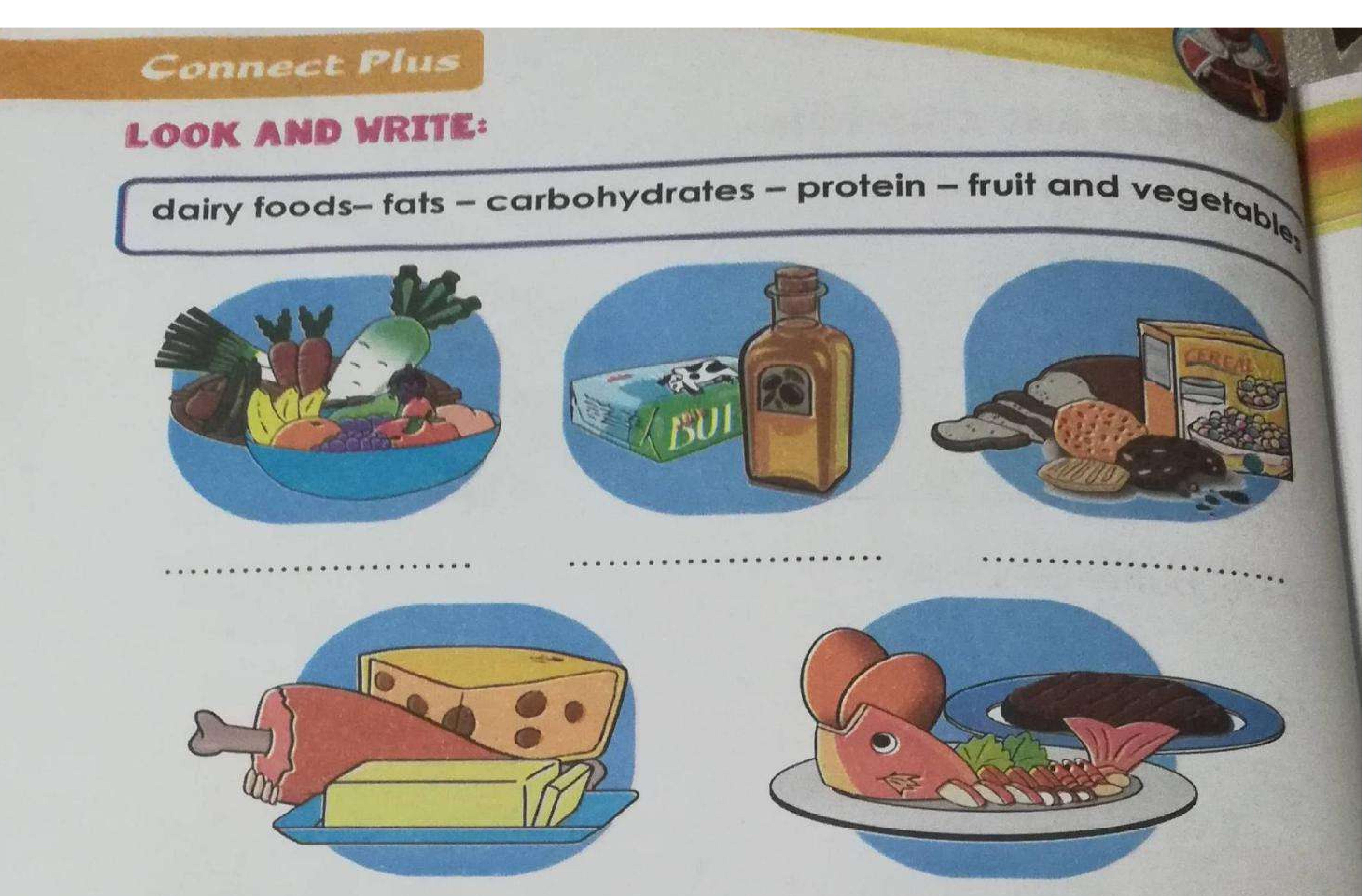
There're healthy .... in some oils and spreads such as contain olive oil and butter.



Many foods such as cakes, biscuits and soda contain ....

LOOK AND WRITE:

dairy foods– fats – carbohydrates – protein – fruit and vegetables



....

....

COMPLETE WITHOUT WORDS FROM THE BOX:

absorb – mineral – diet – nutrients – energy

1. Carbohydrates give us ....
2. We need fats because they help the body .... important vitamins.
3. Dairy foods give us vitamins and a .... called calcium.
4. Fiber is important in a healthy ....
5. Vitamins are .... in some foods

SUPPLY THE MISSING LETTERS:

s_da　　b_tter　　miner_ls　　o_l　　pr_tein　　f_ber

REARRANGE THE FOLLOWING:

1. foods – **Vitamins** – nutrients – some – are – in.
   ....
2. energy – **Carbohydrates** – us – give.
   ....
3. bones – **Calcium** – muscles – heart – good – is – for – our – and.
   ....

SUPPLY THE MISSING PARTS IN THE FOLLOWING DIALOGUE:

Ali : Hello, Omar. What do you have for breakfast, Omar?

Omar : Hi, Ali. .... and fruit.

Ali : .... vitamins and fiber in fruit?

Omar : Yes, there are.

Ali : Why do we need vitamins?

Omar : They make you strong.

READING COMPREHENSION

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER:

We need protein to help us grow and to make our bodies strong. There's protein in meat, fish and eggs. There's protein in dairy foods such as milk and cheese, too. Dairy foods, also give us vitamins and a mineral called calcium. Calcium is good for our bones, heart and muscles. Carbohydrates give us energy. We can

get these in bread, pasta, rice and cereal. We need fats because they help us absorb some important vitamins. There's healthy fats in some oils and spreads such as olive and butter.

Answer the following questions:

1. Why do we need fats?

   ....
2. What does dairy food give us?

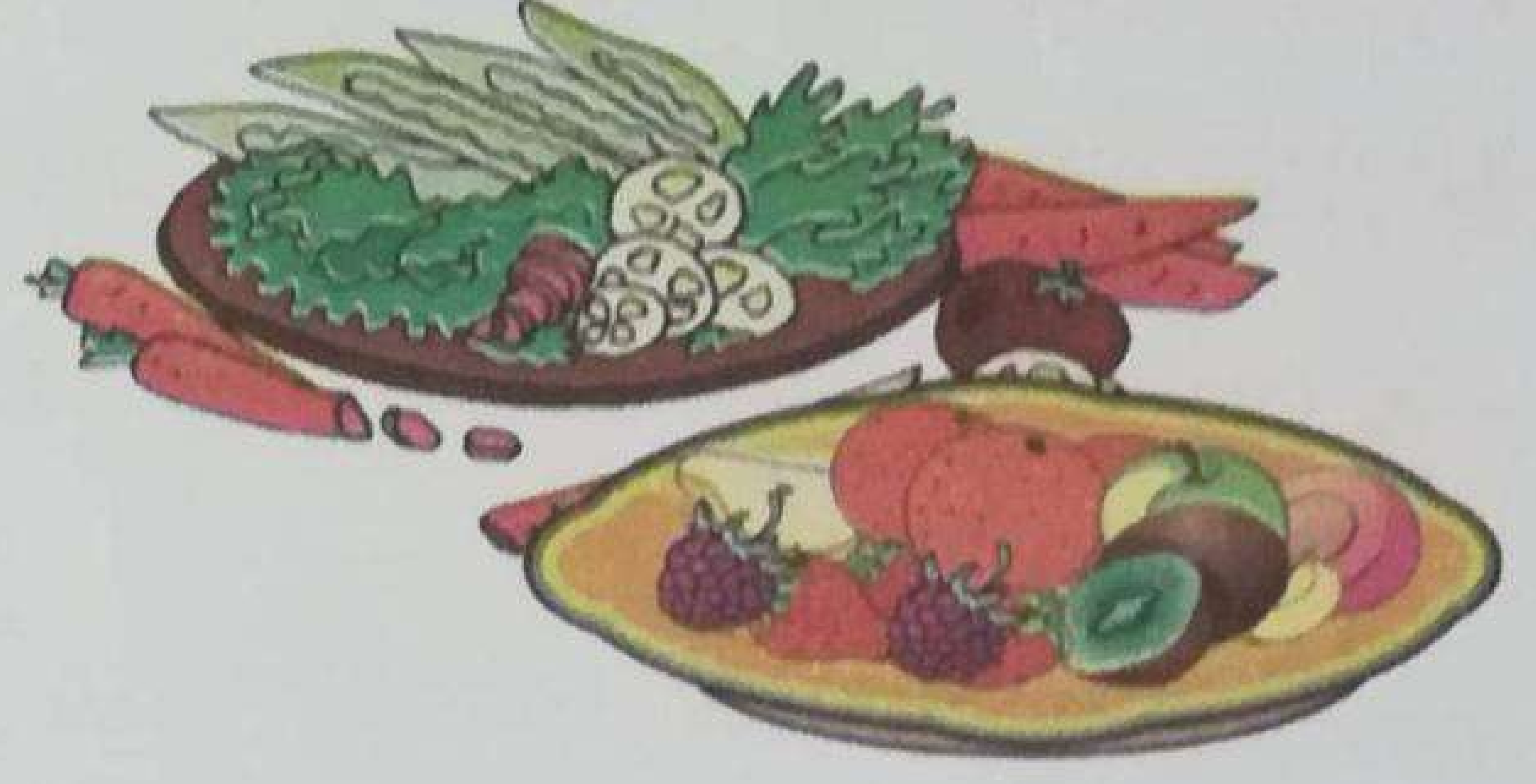
   ....

Choose the correct answer:

3. There's **(carbohydrates – protein – sugar)** in meat, fish and eggs.
4. **(Oil – Calcium – Sugar)** is good for our bones, heart and muscles.

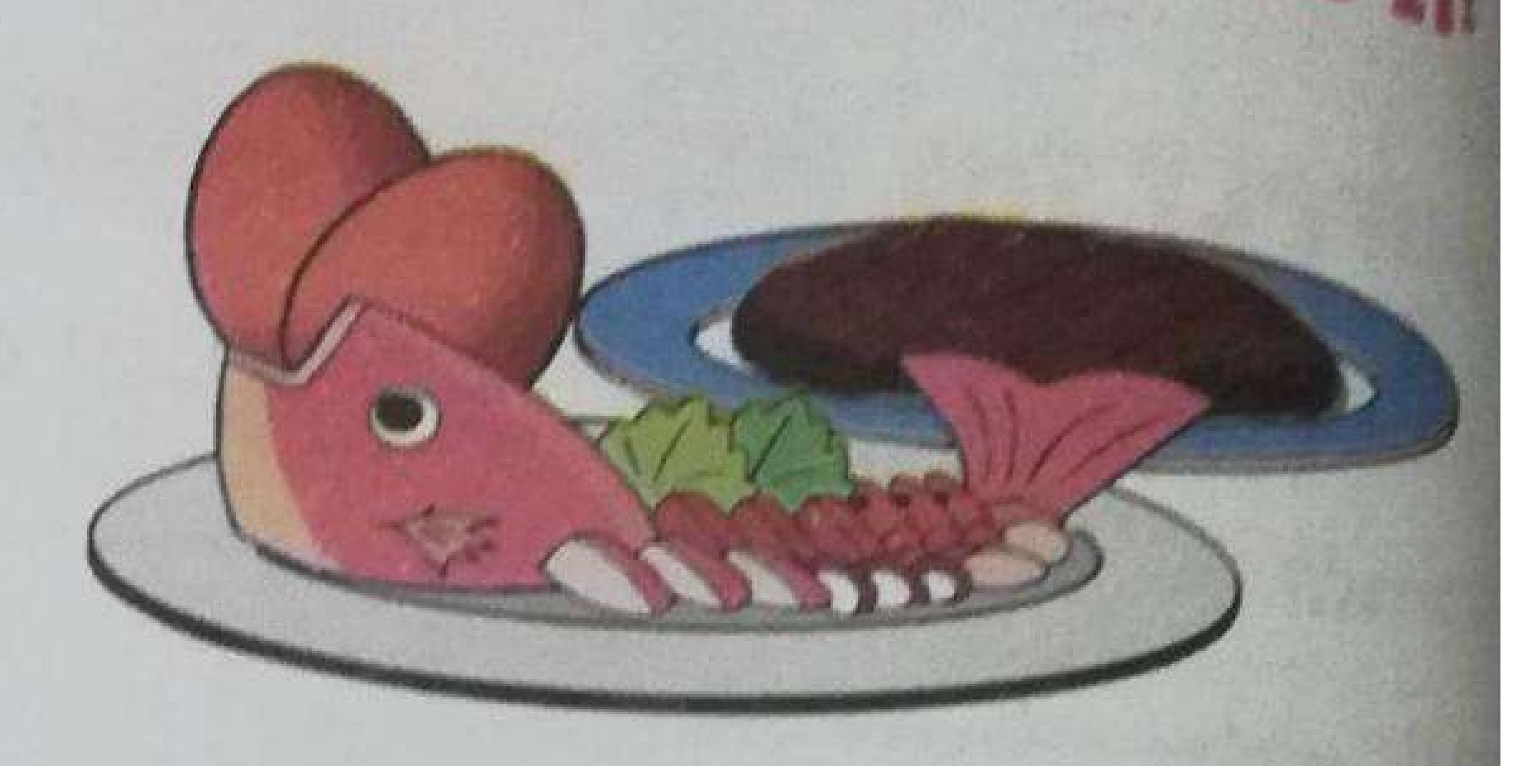
PICTORIAL COMPOSITION

WRITE A SENTENCE UNDER EACH PICTURE DESCRIBING IT:



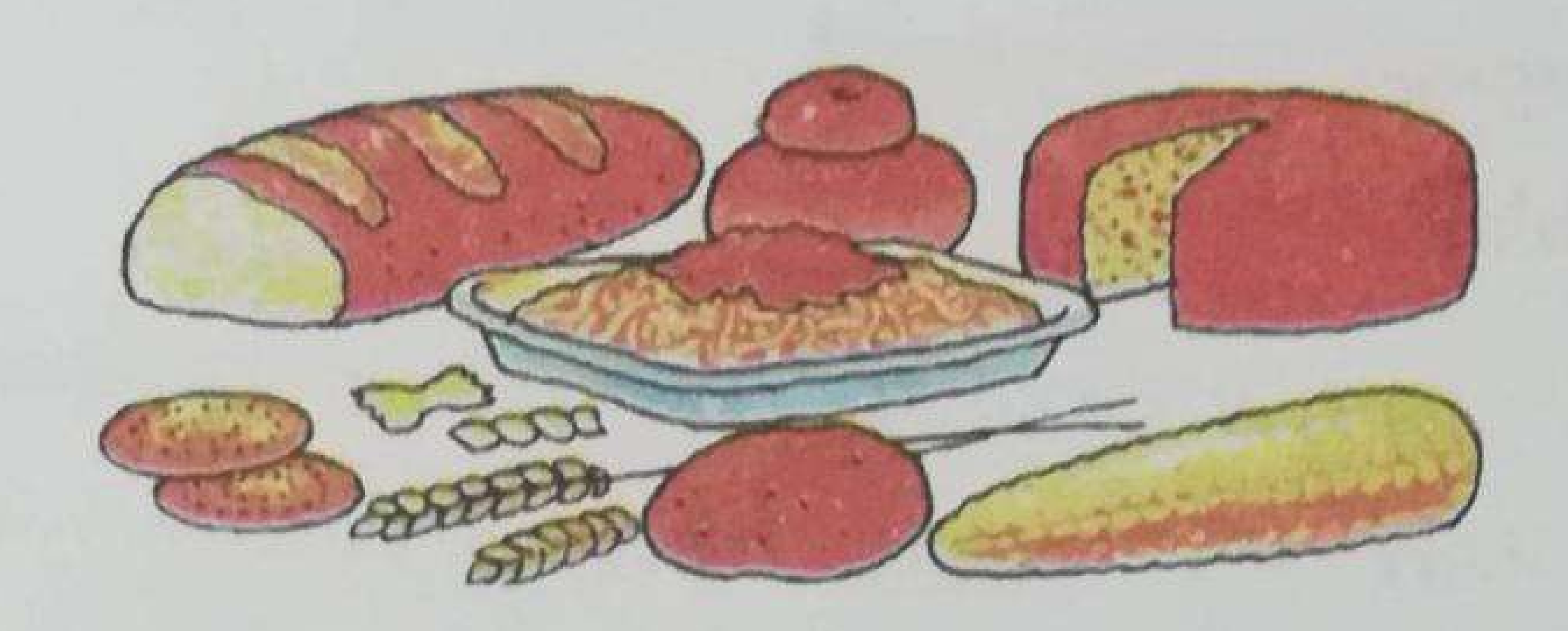
vitamins – fiber – fruit

....



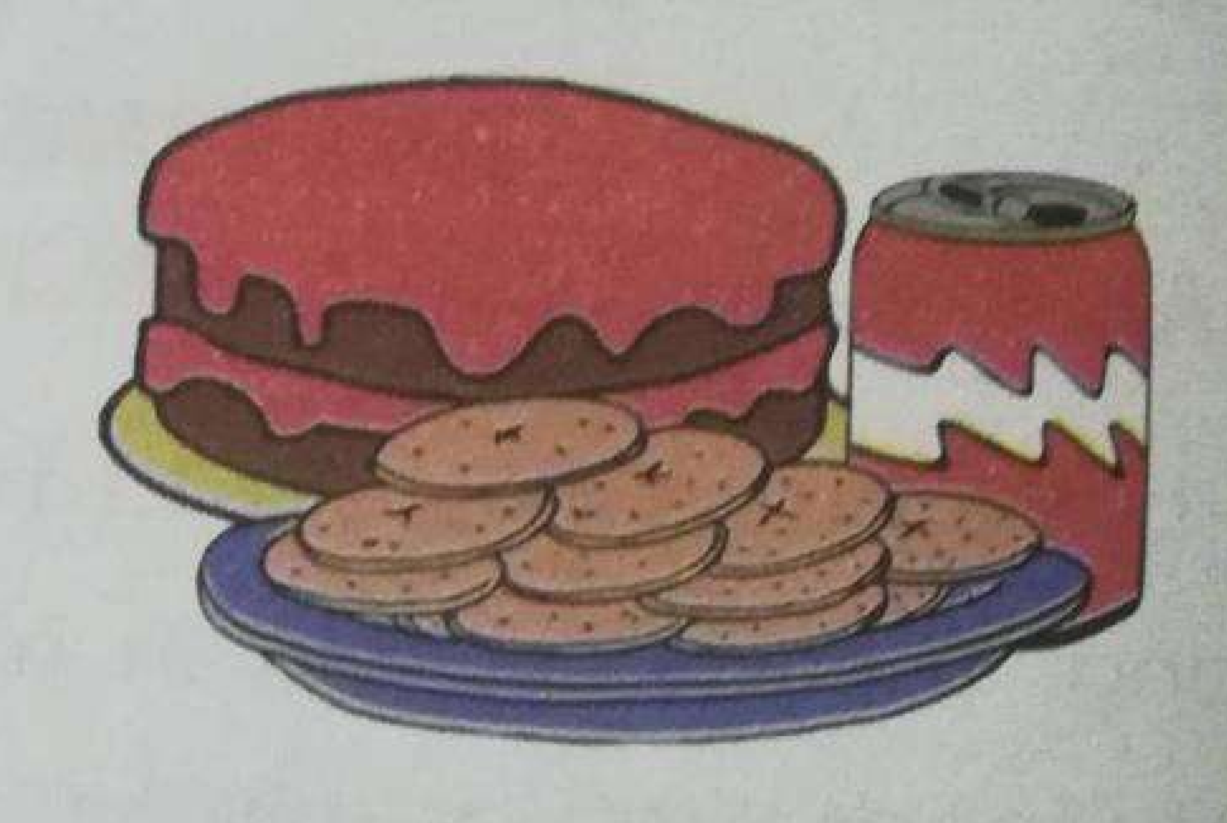
protein – meat – fish – eggs

....




carbohydrates – energy

....



cakes – biscuits – soda – sugar

....



Language use

Nouns:

headache صداع

humans بني ادم

joints مفاصل

roots جذور

soil تربة

stomach معدة

temperature درجة الحرارة

toxin سام

Verbs:

sweat يتعرق

regulate ينظم

Adjectives:

dehydrated جاف

hydrate مشبع بالماء

pure صافي

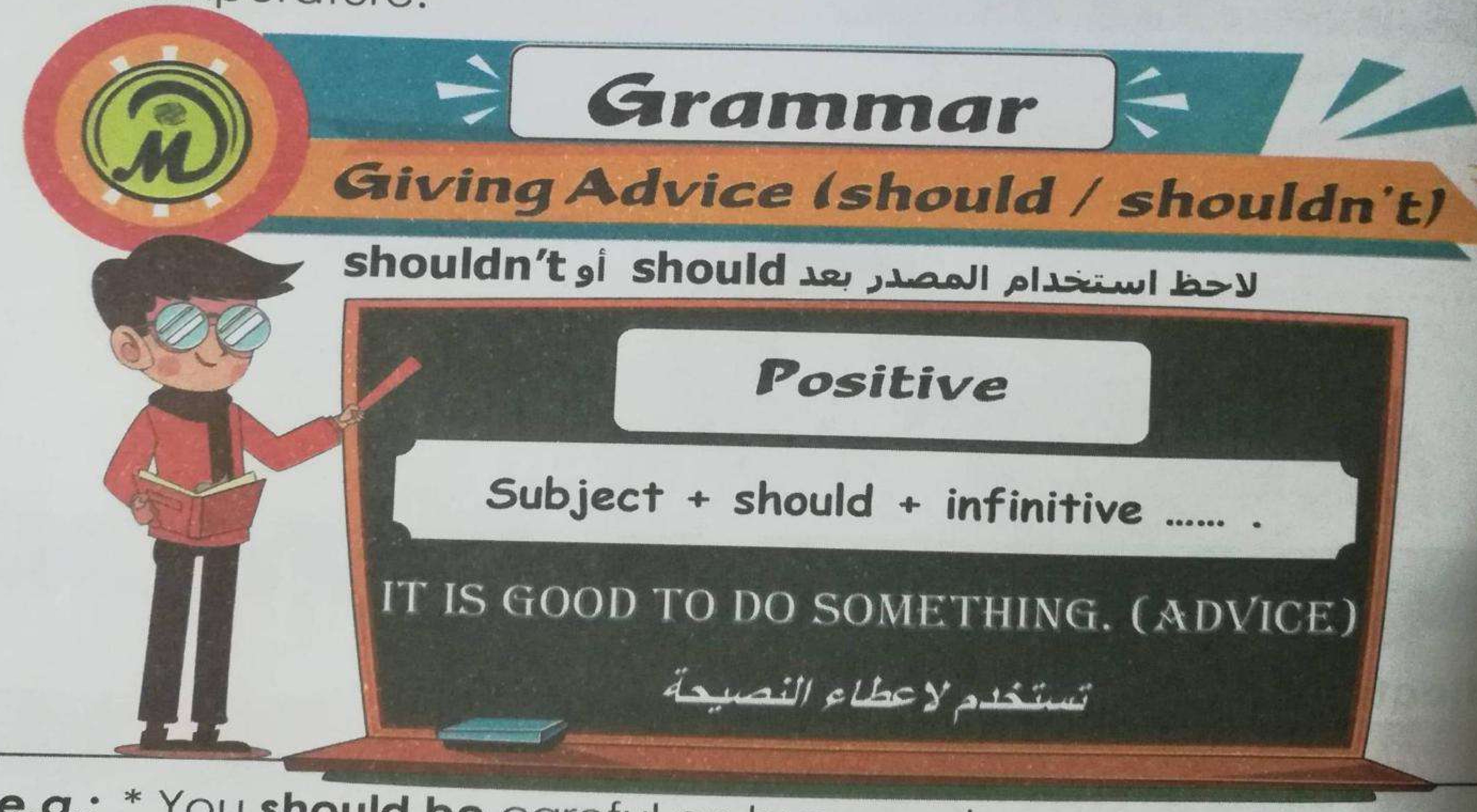
Phrases:

get rid of يتخلص من

made up of يتكون من

UNDERLINE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

1. I went to the doctor with **(stomach – soil – stone)** pains.
2. Some plants grow better in sandy **(air – water – soil)**.
3. **(Octopuses – Humans – Whales)** can't live under water.
4. Heat the oven to a **(level – grade – temperature)** of 200 °C.
5. Drinking a lot of water is good for your **(joints – root – toxins)**.
6. She's very ill. She's got a fever and a **(headset – headache – headline)**.
7. Water helps your body to get rid of **(vitamins – toxins – minera**
8. Plants get water from the soil in their **(leaves – branches – roo**
9. We lose water when we **(sweet – sweat – swim)**.
10. If you don't drink enough water you get **(hydrated – dehydrated – temperature)**.
11. We should drink **(pure – dirty – toxic)** water.
12. Water helps the body **(sweat – get rid – make up)** of toxins.
13. How much of your blood is **(get rid – made up – made fun)** of water? About 82%.
14. Water helps **(hydrate – regulate – break down)** your body temperature.



e.g.: * You **should be** careful on busy roads.
* You **should help** mum at home.
* You **should close** the fridge door.

Negative

Subject + shouldn't + infinitive ....

IT IS BAD SO DON'T DO IT.

e.g.: * You <u>shouldn't eat</u> too much or you will be ill.
* You <u>shouldn't play</u> in the street. It is dangerous.

Yes-No Questions (هل ... ؟)

الإجابه التى تبدأ بـ (Yes/ No) سؤال عنها بـ "هل" كما يلى

Should + subject + inf ...?

Yes, subject + should. **No, subject + shouldn't.**

Wh- Questions

الأسئله التى تبدأ بأداة استفهام

Question word + should + subject + inf ...?

e.g.: * <u>Should</u> I <u>do</u> exercise every day?
<u>Yes</u>, you <u>should</u>. <u>No</u>, you <u>shouldn't</u>.

* <u>What should</u> I <u>do</u> to keep fit?

UNDERLINE THE CORRECT ANSWERS:

1. You (can – should – shouldn't) skip breakfast.
2. You (can – shouldn't – should) eat lots of fruit.
3. You (should – should – can't) drink lots of water.
4. How much water (would – might – should) children drink every day?
5. You (shouldn't – should – can't) eat lots of cookies every day.
6. (Is – Was – Should) she do exercise every day?
7. Should she (stays – stay – staying) up for two tonight?



REWRITE THE FOLLOWING:

1. Don't eat lots of sugary snacks. (shouldn't)

....

2. It's good for you to do a lot of exercise. (should)

....

3. Don't skip breakfast. (shouldn't)

....

4. Eat lots of fruit and vegetables. (should)

....

5. You need to wake up early. (should)

....

6. It's unhealthy to eat lots of cookies and cake. (shouldn't)

....

7. It's bad for you to get dehydrated, (shouldn't)

....

SUPPLY THE MISSING PARTS IN THE FOLLOWING DIALOGU

Dentist : What's wrong with you?

Omar : I've got toothache.

Dentist : .... lots of cookies and cakes.

Omar : ....?

Dentist : You should eat dairy foods because it gives us mineral called calcium. It's good for bones and teeth.

Omar : Thank you doctor.

Dentist : You're welcome.

COMPLETE WITH WORDS FROM THE BOX:

temperature – dehydrated – toxins – sweat – hydrated – joints

1. When we drink enough water, we are ....
2. If we don't drink enough water, we get ....
3. Water is good for our .... and bones.
4. Water helps regulate your body ....
5. Water helps us get rid of .... from our body.
6. We lose water from our bodies when we ...., in hot weather.

READ AND CIRCLE:

1. How do plants get water?
   a) from the air b) from the soil
2. How much of our blood is made up of water?
   a) 92% b) 62%
3. How much of our brain is made of water?
   a) 45% b) 75%
4. What happens if you are dehydrated?
   a) feel tired and can't think b) can't walk or talk
5. How much water should children drink every day?
   a) 0.5 liters b) 1.5 liters

MATCH THE FOLLOWING:

1. When we drink enough water.
2. If you don't drink enough water
3. Water helps regulate
4. Water helps you get rid of

a) toxins from your body.
b) your body temperature.
c) we are hydrated.
d) we get dehydrated
e) when we sweat.

SUPPLY THE MISSING PARTS IN THE FOLLOWING DIALOGUE:

Teacher : Sara, ...?
Sara : Plants get water from the soil in their roots.
Teacher : What happens if you are dehydrated?
Sara : ....
Teacher : Well done, Sara.
Sara : Thank you, sir.

READING COMPREHENSION

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER:

Water helps our bodies to get rid of toxins from the body. It helps the other organs in the body to work well. Children should drink about 1.5 liters of water in hot weather, because we lose water when we sweat.

Answer the following questions:

1. How does water help our bodies?

....

2. How much water should children drink a day?

....

Choose the correct answers:

3. We can get *(water – blood – food)* from drinks such as tea, milk and fruit juices.
4. We should drink more water in *(hot – cool – cold)* weather.

PICTORIAL COMPOSITION

WRITE A SENTENCE UNDER EACH PICTURE DESCRIBING IT:



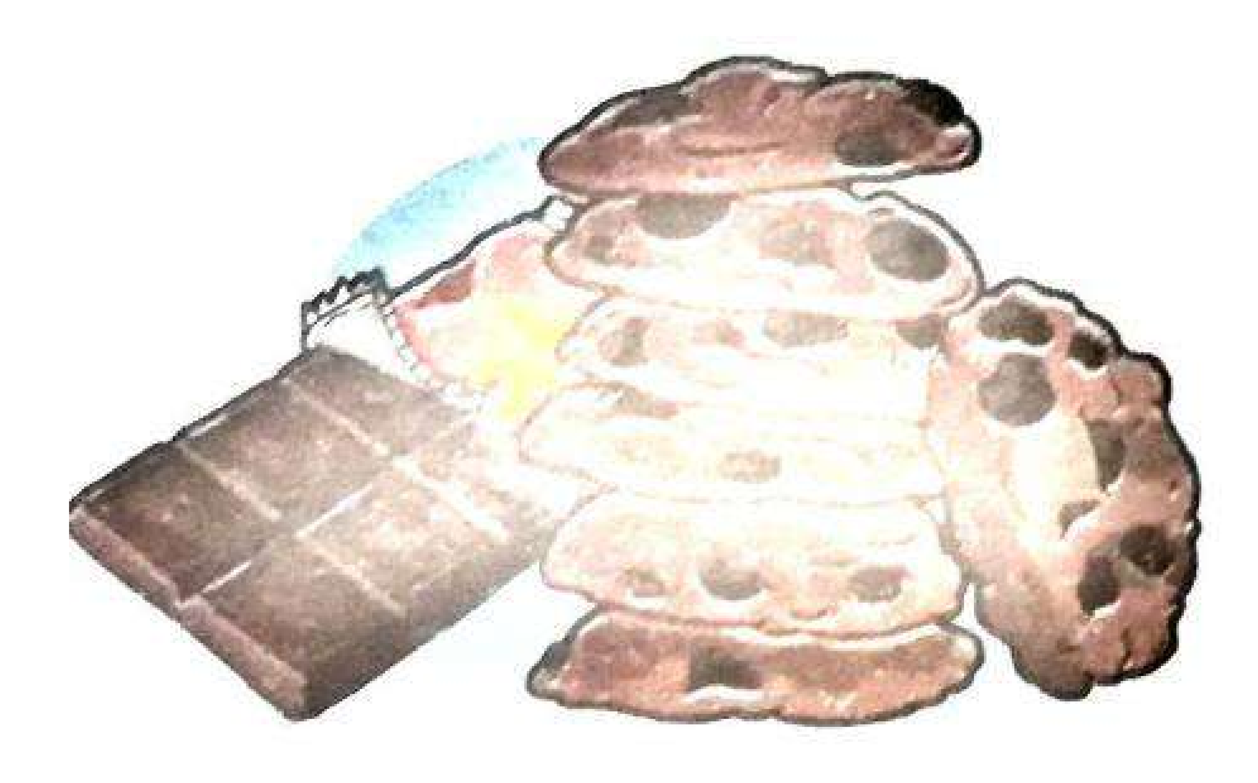
should – fruit – vegetables

....



should – water – fruit juices

....



shouldn't – cookies – chocolate

....



should – protein – helps body – grow

....

Life skills & choosing a healthy snack

Nouns:

cereal bar لوح رقائق الذرة	chocolate brownie كعكة البراونيز بالشوكولاتة
food packaging غلافة الطعام	dried fruit bar لوح الفواكه المجففة

amount	مقدار / كمية	calories	سعرات حرارية
choice	اختيار	grams	جرام
percent	نسبة	serving	وجبة طعام
fiber	اليعف	minerals	معادن
sodium	صوديوم		

Verbs:



taste	يتذوق		
decide	يقرر	find out	يكتشف
measure	يقيس		

UNDERLINE THE CORRECT ANSWER:


1. Food *(cooking – serving – packaging)* is very important to keep the food safe and healthy.
2. What is in our food that helps us decide if it is healthy or *(delicious – tasty – unhealthy)*.
3. A fried egg contains about 100 *(calories – colors – bars)*.
4. Calories are the *(amount – space – time)* of energy in food.
5. There're so many shirts to choose from. I can't *(taste – decide – speak)*.
6. The weather is very bad. I have no *(choice – amount – choose)* but to cancel our trip.
7. This is my third *(service – servant – serving)* of mashed potatoes.
8. *(Brownie – Sodium – Serving)* is a mineral we need.
9. The price of the bread goes up by 50 *(present – percent – bar)* in two years.
10. She's eating a *(pair – bar – pear)* of chocolate.
11. I want chocolate *(brown – fruit – brownie)* for dessert.
12. This cake *(tastes – feels – looks)* delicious.
13. *(Natural – Sweet – Delicious)* sugar in fruit is good for health than that in cakes and candles.

COMPLETE WITH WORDS FROM THE BOX:

calories - % - grams

1. We measure energy in ....
2. We use .... to measure a nutrient.
3. If we know how much we need of a nutrient each day; we can look at what percent, or .... this food gives us.





MATCH THE WORDS AND THEIR DEFINITION:

1. serving	a) more than we need.
2. calories	b) a mineral we need.
3. sodium	c) the right amount.
4. enough	d) the amount of energy in food.
5. too much	e) how much you should eat in one time.

SUPPLY THE MISSING PARTS IN THE FOLLOWING DIALOGUE:

A : .... is your favourite?

B : I like dried fruit bars. What about you?

A : ...., too.

B : Good bye.

A : Bye.

Phonics

The "tion" sounds:

nutrition التغذية	digestion الهضم	fiction خيالي
pollution تلوث	fire station محطة الاطفاء	
temperature درجة الحرارة	toxins سموم	

LISTEN AND CIRCLE THE "tion" SOUNDS:

fiction

pollution

fire station

digestion

nutrition

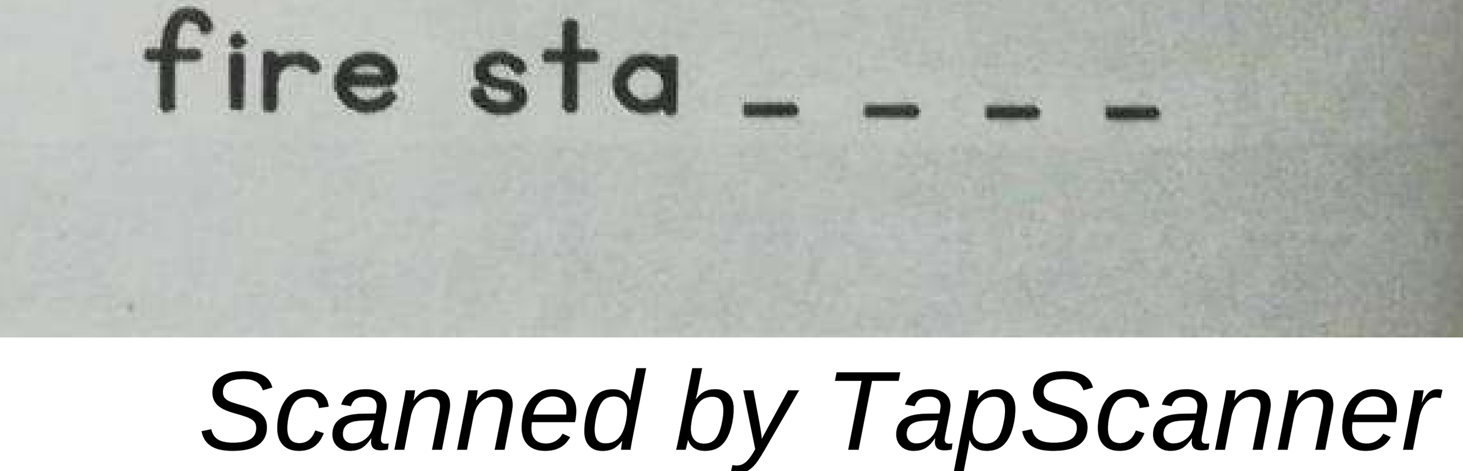
LISTEN, READ AND COMPLETE THE "tion" SOUNDS:


pollu _ _ _ _

fic_ _ _ _

nutria_ _ _ _

fire sta _ _ _ _





LISTEN AND MATCH:

1. pollution
2. nutrition
3. digestion
4. fiction
5. fire station
6. dried fruit bar
7. chocolate brownie
8. cereal

a)

b)

c)

d)


e)

f)

g)

h)

LISTEN, READ AND CIRCLE:



I have a new book. It's about fic **(ture / tion)**. It's about Nutria **(ture / tion)**. And diges **(ture / tion)**.

The fire fighters at the fire sta **(ture / tion)** need good nutria **(ture / tion)**.

All this pollu **(ture / tion)** is bad for my diges **(ture / tion)**.



Reading

Nouns:

ceramic pot اناء سيراميك	Drying تجفيف	Freezer مجمد (فريزر)
fridge ثلاجة	heat حرارة	salt ملح
salting تمليح	smoking تدخين	zeer pots أواني الزير
container وعاء	electricity كهرباء	storing تخزين

Verbs:

heat	يسخن	invent	يخترع
store	يخزن	preserve	يحفظ

Adjectives:

fresh	طازج	safe	آمن	smoked

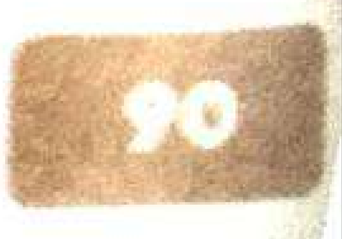
UNDERLINE THE CORRECT ASNWER:

1. (Smoking – Cooking – Boiling) is a good way for preserving fi...
2. We can preserve some fruit by (salting – drying – mashing).
3. (Storing – Smoking – Salting) in freezers is a good way for preserving food.
4. (Salty – Salted – Salting) is an old way for keep some foods.
5. We can use (fridges – cookers – fans) to store food.
6. We need electricity to store food in (pots – freezers – jars).
7. We can add (sugar – salt – spices) to food to preserve it.
8. Thousands of years ago people made (zero –zeer – zoo) pots t... keep food fresh.
9. These pots are made of clay and (soda – salt – ceramic).
10. There're different ways of storing food in (electricity – containers – water).
11. We need (electricity – air – light) to store food in fridges.
12. Fire gives out lots of (cold – heat – air).
13. We add salt to some foods to (invent – preserve – heat) them.
14. People (stored – heated – invented) zeer pot thousands of years ago.
15. (Smoked – Salted – Fresh) fruit is healthy.
16. It's important to look after food to keep it (fresh – bad – old) and safe.

COMPLETE WITH WORDS FROM THE BOX:

containers – electricity – preserve – salt – nutrients – smoked

1. When we dry food, we take out the water and keep the ....
2. We add .... to food to .... it.
3. We can store food in ....
4. We need .... to store food in a fridge.
5. Do you have .... or dried food at home?



READING COMPREHENSION

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER:

It's important to eat the right food, but it's also important to look after the food to keep it fresh and safe. We need to preserve and store food. If we don't store food properly, it can go bad and this makes us sick. Now we can use fridges and freezers to store food. These need electricity to work. Before electricity, people in the past used fire, salt for drying, jars and cans to keep and store their food.

Answer the following questions:

1. Why is it important to look after the food?
   ………………………………………………… .
2. What happens if we don't store food properly?
   ………………………………………………… .

Choose the correct answer:

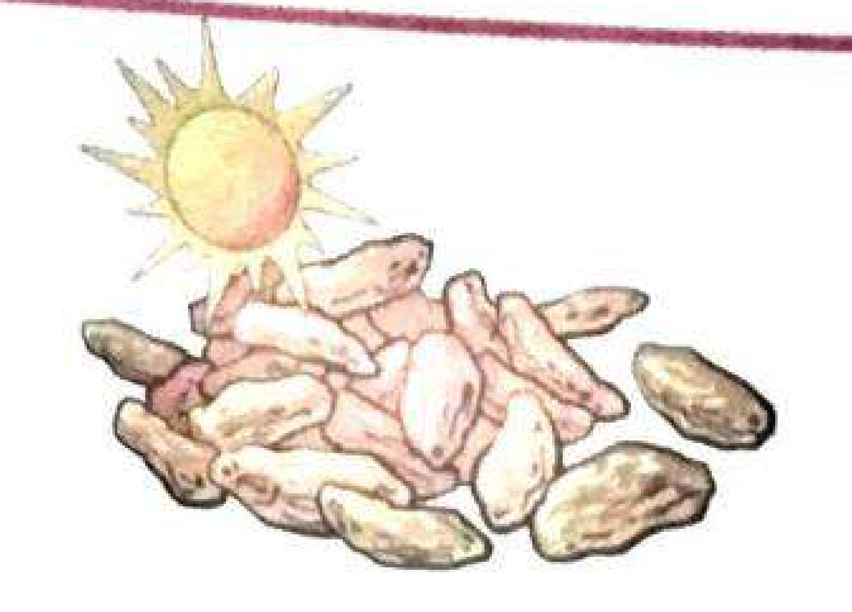
3. Freezers and fridges need **(water – air – electricity)** to work.
4. Before electricity people used **(sugar – salt – water)** and fire to keep food.

LOOK AND WRITE:

drying – salting – smoking – storing



……………………………




……………………………



……………………………



……………………………



LOOK, READ AND NUMBER:

1. This heats food like smoked meat and fish.
2. We can add salt to food to preserve it.
3. We can dry fruit in the sun.
4. There're different ways of storing food in containers.

READ AND TICK (✓) OR CROSS (×):

What is your favourite snack? There're lots of things to choose from. Sometimes it is easy to take a cookie or a candy but they have a lot of sugar in them. Sugar is bad for our teeth. Earing too much sugar damages our teeth. Sugar is bad for our heart, too. It stops our arteries working as well as for our heart, too. Over a long time, this can damage our heart. Sugar gives us energy, but it isn't a good kind. When we get energy from carbohydrates, that energy lasts a long time. When we get energy from sugar, we lose it quickly. Then our body wants more sugar. Sugar can affect our brains. If we get too much sugar, our brains get a lot of energy quickly. This can make our brain confused. We can feel worried and anxious. Sugar can be bad for our mood.

	True	False
1. Sugar is good for our teeth.	( )	( )
2. Sugar helps our arteries.	( )	( )
3. It's better to get energy from carbohydrates than sugar.	( )	( )
4. When we get energy from sugar, it lasts a long time.	( )	( )
5. Sugar can be bad for our mood.	( )	( )

READ AND CIRCLE:

Sugar is nice but it is bad for our **hair / teeth**. Sugar is also bad for our **lungs / heart**. It stops our arteries work well. When get energy from sugar it lasts a **short / long** time. Then we want more! When we get energy from carbohydrates it lasts a **short / long** time. Sugar can be bad for our mood. If we have **little / too** much, it can make our brain confused. We can feel **worried / happy** and anxious.

Tips:

- One teaspoon of sugar has four grams of sugar.
- There's natural sugar in fruit. This is better than sugar that is added to food such as cakes and candies.

COMPLETE THE TABLE:

Snacks	Sugar	
	grams	teaspoon
1. orange	14	3.5
2. fruit yogurt	12	....
3. plain yogurt	....	1
4. cereal bar	6	....
5. dried fruit bar	....	3
6. one cookie	4	....

READ AND ANSWER:

1. How many teaspoons of sugar are there in ....
   a) one orange, on plain yogurt and one cookie?
   b) one dried fruit bar and two fruit yogurts?
   c) three cookies, one fruit yogurt and a cereal bar?

Try this:

Write a list of the snacks you eat over two or three days can you find out how much sugar is in them? Write it down and count the grams. Do you have too much sugar?

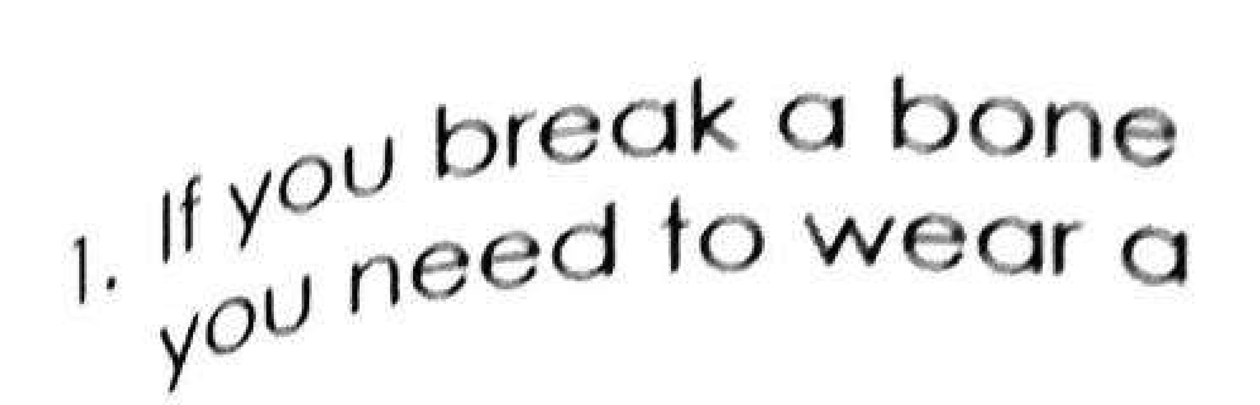
READ AND WRITE:

carer – cleaner – cook – doctor – nurse – patient – porter – receptionist – surgeon

1. A .... can find out why you are sick.
2. A .... looks after people.
3. A .... organizes your appointments.
4. A .... can give you medicine.
5. A .... can take you around the hospital.
6. A .... prepares healthy food.
7. A .... keeps the hospital clean.
8. A .... can do an operation.
9. A .... is the person who is sick.

READ AND COMPLETE AND MATCH:

bandage – cast – temperature – blood pressure – x-ray



1. If you break a bone you need to wear a ....

a)



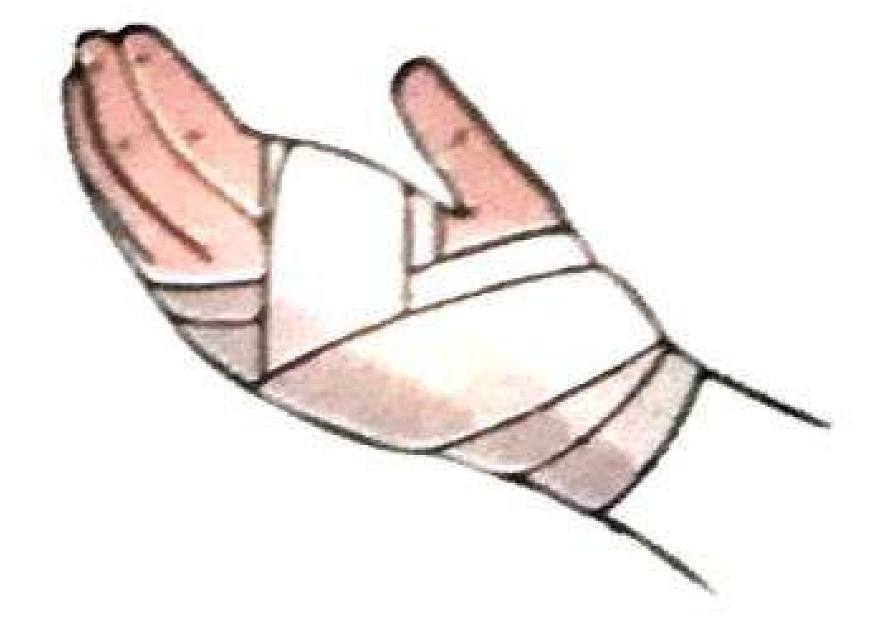
2. A doctor or a nurse can take your ....

b)



3. You need to have an ....

c)



4. A doctor or a nurse can take your ....

d)



5. If you injure a muscle, you can have a ....

e)



Non-fiction Read

Hospitals ... Who works in a hospital?

LOOK AND WRITE:

carrier– cleaner – cook – doctor – nurse – patient – porter – receptionist – surgeon


....


....


....


....


....


....


....


....



....

READ AND WRITE IN ORDER: (A visit to the hospital)

a) The X-ray machine took a photo of my foot. ( )

b) The nurse put a special bandage on my foot. ( )

c) I spoke to the receptionist at the hospital. She told me to see the doctor in room 4. ( )

d) The doctor looked at the x-ray photos. She said my foot wasn't broken. ( )

e) I fell off my bike and hurt my foot. ( )

f) The doctor looked at my foot. She said I needed an x-ray. ( )

Exam on Unit 3

I- LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS

SUPPLY THE MISSING PARTS IN THE FOLLOWING DIALOGUE:

Ayman : ....?

Bahaa : No, I don't skip breakfast.

Ayman : Is it healthy to have breakfast?

Bahaa : ....

II. VOCABULARY & STRUCTURE

UNDERLINE THE CORRECT WORD(S) IN BRACKETS:

1. There are **(proteins – vitamins – carbohydrates)** and fiber in fruit and vegetables.
2. Calcium is good for our **(eyes – bones – noses)**.
3. There's sugar in **(fish – cheese – cake)**.
4. **(Sugar – Protein – Vitamin)** helps our bodies grow.
5. We should **(eat – eats – eating)** healthy food.
6. You **(should – shouldn't – can)** drink a lot of soda.
7. Children shouldn't **(have – has – had)** more than 25 grams of sugar a day.
8. You **(should – shouldn't – aren't)** eat fruit and vegetables every day.

REWRITE THE FOLLOWING USING THE WORD(S) IN BRACKETS:

1. It's good to have a shower every morning. **(You should)**
   ....
2. Should you eat a lot of candy? **(No, ...)**
   ....
3. No, I shouldn't drink a lot of sodas. **(Should ...)**
   ....
4. There are 2 teaspoons of sugar. **(How many ...)**
   ....

III. READING COMPREHENSION

READ THE PASSAGE AND THEN ANSWER THE QUESTION:

There are many shops in Clifton. You can find the bakery next to the shoe shop. There is a bookshop between the bakery and

the toy shop. Near the toy shop, there is a sports shop and a bike shop. And next to the bike shop there is a sweet shop. Also you can see a flower shop.

Answer the following question:

1. Where can you buy a chocolate cake?

....

2. Can you see a flower shop in Clifton?

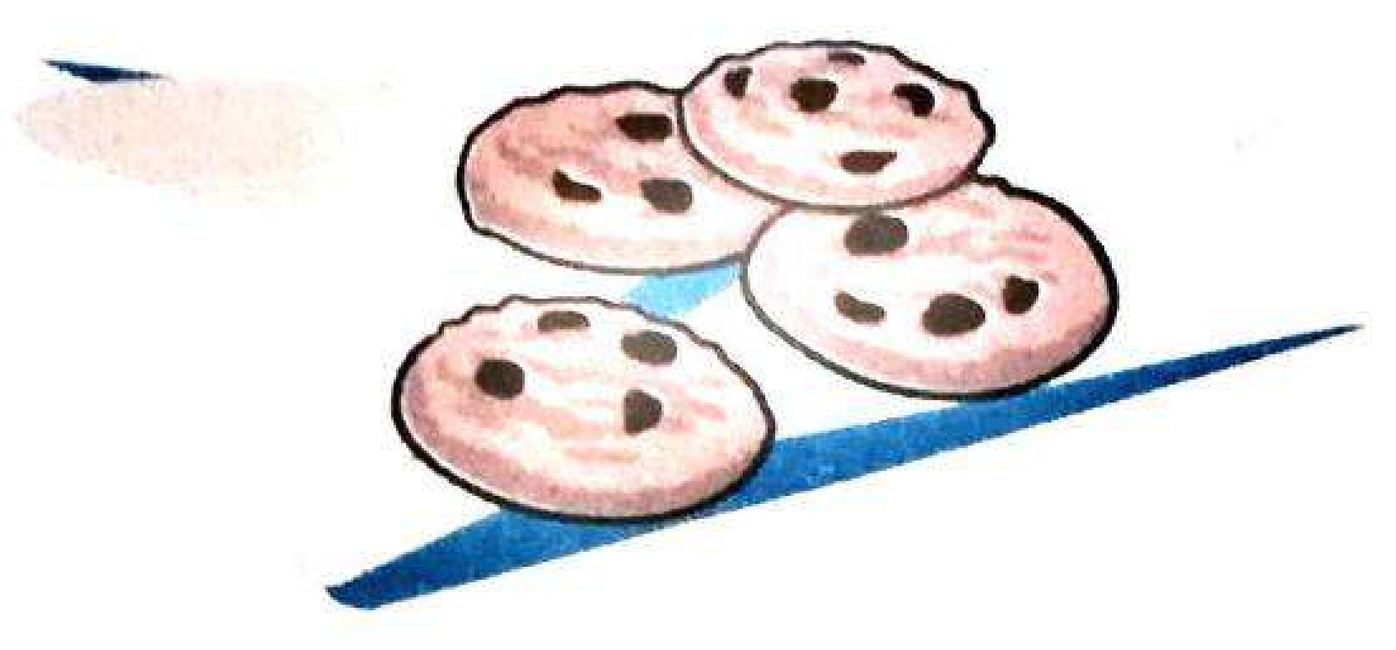
....

Choose the correct answer:

3. Clifton is a **(country – town – shop)**.
4. Next to the bike shop there is a **(flower shop – sweet shop – bookshop)**.

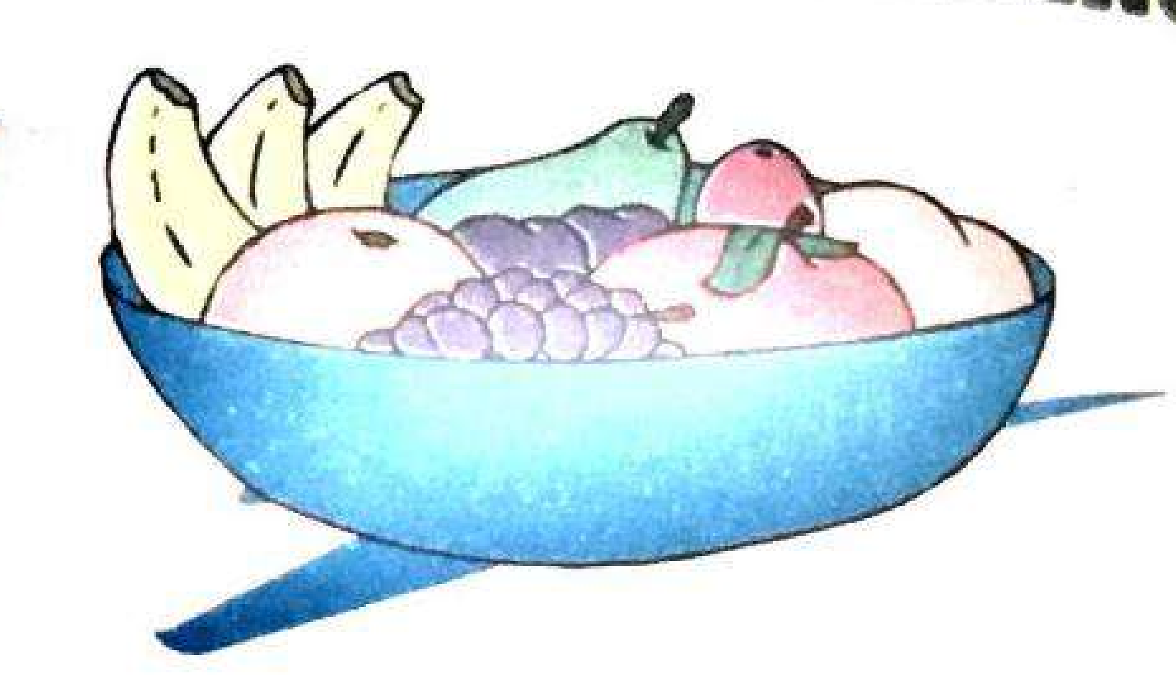
IV. PICTORIAL COMPOSITION

WRITE A SENTENCE UNDER EACH PICTURE DESCRIBING IT:



shouldn't – every day

....



should – fruits

....



do – sports – healthy

....

V. HANDWRITING

COPY THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES:

Carbohydrates give us energy.

....

Review 1

VOCABULARY

UNDERLINE THE CORRECT WORD IN BRACKETS:

1. You have to (jump – run – throw) the ball as far as you can.
2. Adel often (eats – practices – supports) his friends.
3. We run round the (distance – track – rumors).
4. There's a jumping (competition – meter – running).
5. He (competed – measured – came) last years but he didn't win a medal.
6. You have to (run – jump – apologize) if you make a mistake.
7. Don't (do – practice – make) fun of your friends.
8. You shouldn't tell someone's (names – secrets – rumors).
9. (Arteries – Veins – Muscles) carry blood from the body to the heart.
10. We need (breath – nutrients – oxygen) to help our bodies grow.
11. (Veins – Blood – Lungs) carries oxygen and nutrients around your body.
12. Veins and arteries are types of (sports – blood vessels – pots).
13. Our heart (runs – shouts – beats) about 70 times a minute.
14. Our (heart – lungs – brain) controls everything that happens in our body.
15. Our skeleton (damages – protects – beats) our organs.
16. (Sunscreen – Sunshine – Sunny) can protect our skin from the sun.
17. (Minerals – Fibers – Carbohydrates) give us energy.
18. You shouldn't eat or drink too much (vitamins – proteins – sugar).

19. Plants get water from the ***(tap – soil – supermarket)***.

20. Water helps regulate your body ***(oxygen – temperature – sweat)***.

GRAMMAR:

UNDERLINE THE CORRECT WORD IN BRACKETS:

1. You ***(should – might – don't need to)*** go running every day.
2. You ***(can – mustn't – should)*** eat fruit and vegetables.
3. You ***(should – shouldn't – must)*** skip breakfast.
4. ***(Does – Will – Is)*** he going to wear a helmet?
5. Fares and Adam are ***(going – going to – go)*** read a book.
6. What should he ***(did – do – to do)*** to join a sporting club?
7. Are you going to ride a bike? No, I ('m not – won't – shouldn't).
8. You ***(should – must – shouldn't)*** drink a lot of sodas.
9. ***(Do – Will – Should)*** Fares win the race? Yes, I think he will.
10. They won the competition. They will ***(being – to be – be)*** happy.
11. She didn't jump high. She ***(will – won't – must)*** get a medal.
12. ***(Do – Can – Are)*** you run fast? No, I can't.
13. How ***(many – often – much)*** water should children drink every day?
14. ***(Are – Do – Should)*** I drink Soda every day? No, you shouldn't.
15. No, I'm not going ***(wear – to wear – wearing)*** a helmet.
16. ***(Do – Are – Is)*** you going to go swimming today?
17. Amir is a good runner. I think he ***(wins – will win – don't)*** win the race.
18. ***(Doe – Could – Will)*** it be a good competition?
19. ***(What – Who – How)*** high can she jump?
20. Samir is ***(far – farther than – the farthest)*** runner.

REWRITE THE FOLLOWING USING THE WORDS IN BRACKETS:

1. Rana can jump high, but Soha can jump higher. *(than)*

....

2. Yes, the test will be easy. *(No, ...)*

....

3. She will go shopping soon. *(What ...?)*

....

4. Gamal jumped the highest. *(Who ...?)*

....

5. Samya was the farthest runner. *(ran)*

....

6. They will be tired. *(Will ...?)*

....

7. Yes, she will be happy. *(No, ...)*

....

8. They read short stories. *(going to)*

....

9. Yes, I'm going to catch the bus to school. *(Are ...?)*

....

10. Mona is saving up because she is going to buy a new mobile phone. *(so)*

....

11. She goes shopping. She visits her granny, too. *(and)*

....

12. I advise you to drink lots of water. *(should)*

....

13. It isn't good to eat much before going to bed. *(shouldn't)*

....

14. I'm keen on sports. I can't stand music. (but)

....

15. Don't eat a lot of snacks! It's unhealthy. (shouldn't)

....

SUPPLY THE MISSING PARTS IN THE FOLLOWING DIALOGU

A : Hi Naglaa. How're you?

B : Hello Sara. I'm fine, thanks.

A : ....?

B : I'm going to the sports center.

A : Wow. You do sports! ....?

B : Basketball. It's my favourite.

READING COMPREHENSION

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

Yasser wants to be in the school running a team. He goes running once a week. He sometimes kips breakfast, but he always eats lunch. He loves snacks. He likes candies and drinking sodas. His father thinks that he shouldn't skip breakfast, and he shouldn't eat candies and drink lots of sodas in order to be a good athlete.

Answer the following questions:

1. How often does Yasser go running?
2. Should Yasser eat candies every day?

Choose the correct answers:

3. Yasser wants to be in the school **(jumping – throwing – running)** team.
4. Yasser **(never – rarely – always)** eats lunch.

Scanned by TapScanner



Theme 2 The World Around Me

Unit 4 In the wild

Nouns:

cheetah فهد	chimpanzees شمبانزي	cobra أفعى
macaw ببغاء	fennec fox ثعلب الفنك	forest غابة
sea lion الفقمة	sloth حيوان الكسلان	tail ذيل
the wild البرية	webcam كاميرا حسب آلي	

spider monkey القرد العنكبوت	wildlife park منتزه الحياة البرية
	

Adjectives & adverbs:

colourful ملون	
	
dangerous خطير	slowly بطيئ

UNDERLINE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

1. The tortoise moves ***(slow – slowly – slower)***.
2. A ***(sloth – cheetah – chimpanzee)*** is a small animal like a monkey but without a tail.
3. You can see lots of wild animals and birds in the ***(museum – wildlife park – amusement park)***.
4. A ***(fennec fox – sea lion – sloth)*** is an animal that lives in trees and moves slowly.
5. A ***(cassette – torch – webcam)*** is a camera which records moving pictures and sound.
6. The ***(cheetah – fox – wolf)*** is a large wild cat with black spots that can run very fast.
7. The ***(seagull – sea lion – seaman)*** is a large animal that lives in the sea and on land and uses two flat arms ***(flippers)*** to move in water.
8. The ***(eagle – owl – macaw)*** is a brightly colored bird of the parrot family.



9. A **(chimpanzee – spider monkey – gorilla)** is a small thin monkey which uses its long tail to move around in the tree's branches.
10. The **(octopus – turtle – cobra)** is a poisonous snake.
11. The **(fennec – macaw – sloth)** fox is a small fox with large ears that lives in the deserts of Africa.
12. It's fun to see the animals in the **(wild – garden – museum)**.
13. The chimpanzee is a small animal like a monkey but without a **(head – tail – nose)**.
14. The **(park – oasis – desert)** is a large area of sand that is hot and has very little water.
15. There're lots of animals, birds and plants in the **(desert – forest – park)**.
16. The cobra is a **(dangerous – safe – nice)** reptile.
17. The macaw is a **(dangerous – slowly – colorful)** bird.

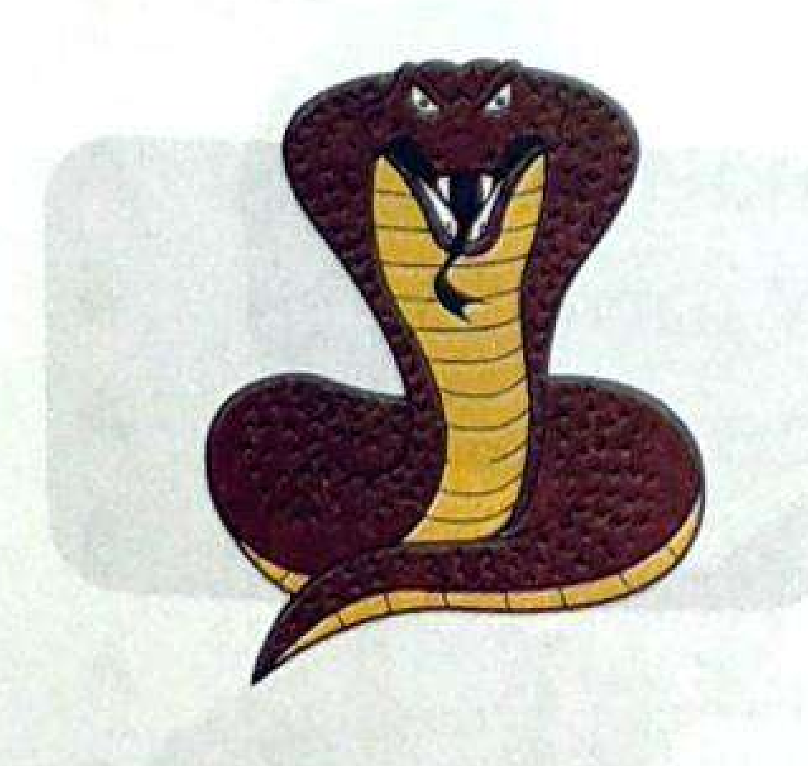
LOOK, READ AND WRITE:

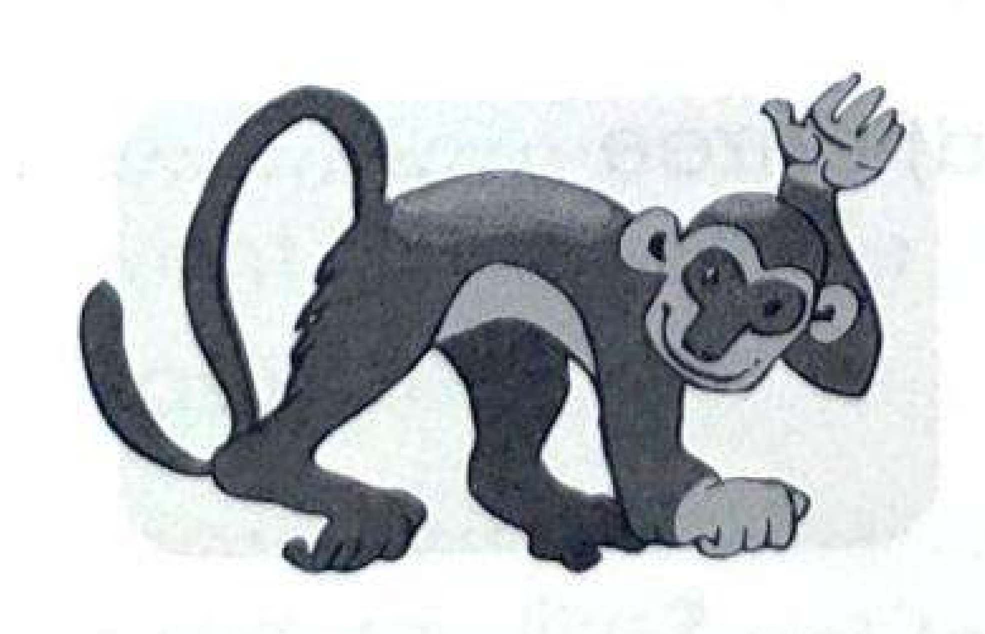
sloth – cheetah – fennec fox – chimpanzee – sea lion – macaw – spider monkey – cobra


....


....


....


....


....


....







....

MATCH THE FOLLOWING:

(A)	(B)
1. **The cheetah is**	a) lives in the water but isn't a fish.
2. **The macaw is**	b) moves very slowly.
3. **The cobra is**	c) the fastest animal in the wild.
4. **The sloth**	d) is a very colorful bird.
5. **The sea lion**	e) a dangerous snake.

JOIN THE PARTS OF EACH WORD AND MATCH:

1. fennec — a) tah ....

2. spider — b) lion ....



3. chimp — c) monkey ....



4. sea — d) anzee ....

5. chee — e) fox ....



SCRAMBLE, WRITE AND MATCH:

1. aawcm .... a)
2. broac .... b)
3. hhteeac .... c)
4. mceehpzain .... d)

READ AND WRITE:

1. It's the fastest animal in the world ....
2. It moves very slowly ....
3. It's very colorful bird ....
4. It's a dangerous snake ....
5. It lives in the water but it isn't a fish ....
6. It lives in trees and moves slowly ....
7. It lives in the desert. It has big ears ....
8. It's small. It lives in the forest. it has a tail ....

SUPPLY THE MISSING PARTS IN THE FOLLOWING DIALOGUE:

A : Hello, Nora. .... yesterday?
B : Hi, Esraa. We went to the wildlife park.
A : It was great, wasn't it?
B : Yes, ...
A : Which animals did you like?
B : The chimpanzee.

READING COMPREHENSION

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

Hani and Sahar went to the wild life park yesterday. It was great in the wild life park. Sahar loved seeing the chimpanzees. Hani thought the sloth was great. It moved very slowly. They looked at the wildlife park webcam to see it again. It was a funny animal.

Answer the following questions:

1. Where did the children go yesterday?

   ....

2. Which animal did Sahar like?

   ....

Choose the correct answer:

3. Hani and Sahar went to the wildlife park ***(last week – two days – yesterday)***.
4. The sloth moved very ***(fast – slowly – quickly)***.

PICTORIAL COMPOSITION

WRITE A SENTENCE UNDER EACH PICTURE, DESCRIBING IT:



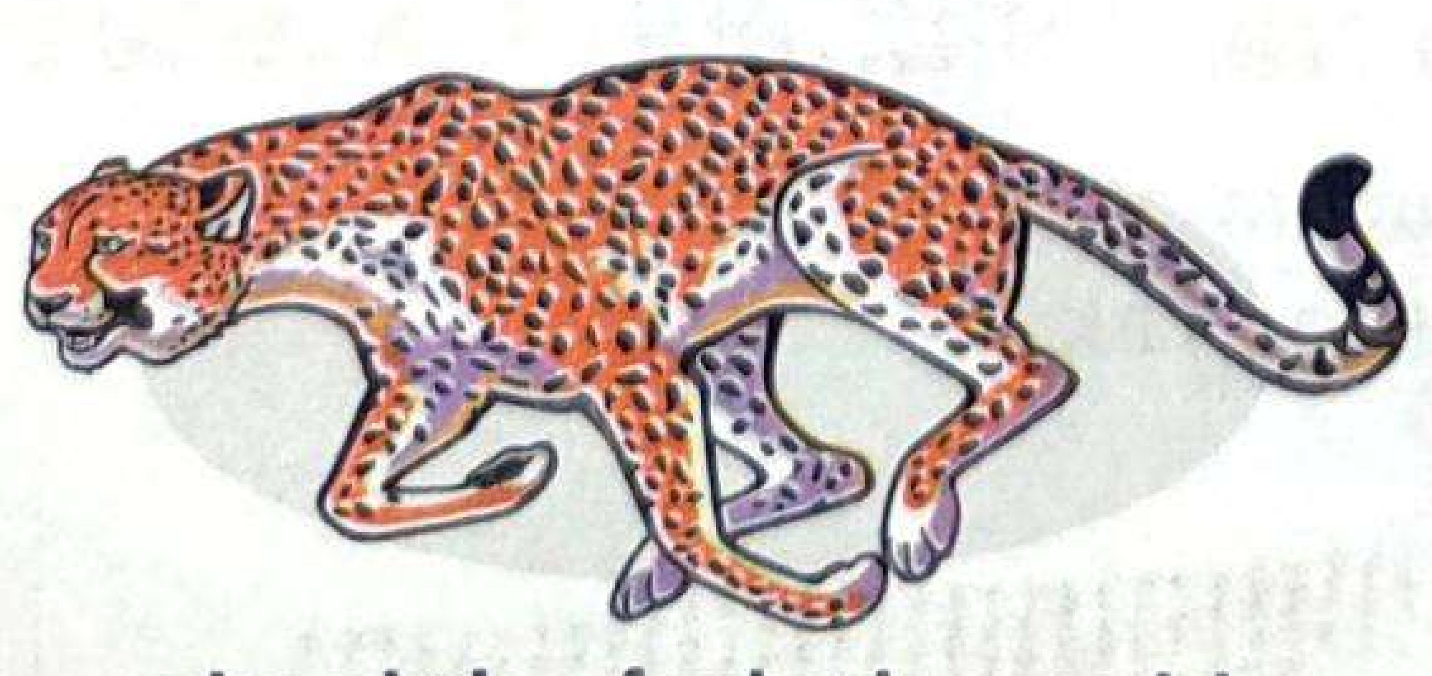
sloth – slowly

....



cobra – dangerous – snake

....



cheetah – fastest – world

....



macaw – colorful – bird

....

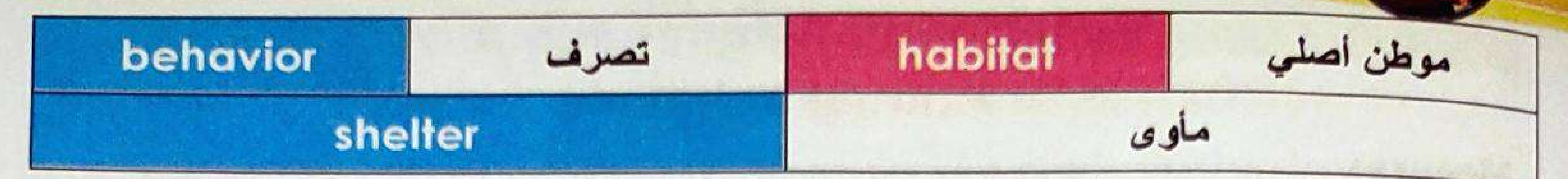


Vocabulary & language use

Animal behavior

Nouns:

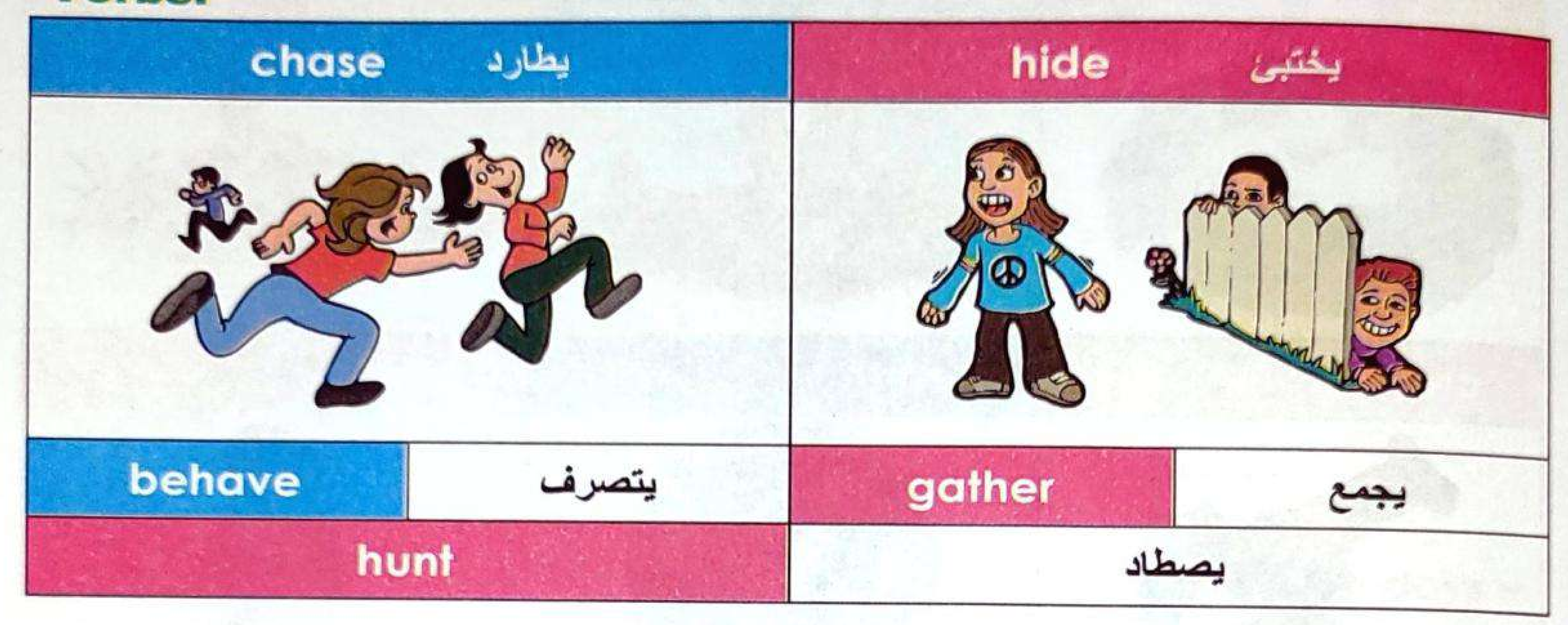
English	Arabic
nest	عيش الطائر
burrows	حفرة الأرنب
colony	خلية النمل
crayfish	قشريات
earth	الأرض
mole	الخلد
grass	العشب
holes	حفرة
leaves	أوراق شجر
goose (geese)	وزة
blue whale	الحوت الأزرق
squirrels	السنجاب
sticks	أعواد الخشب



behavior	تصرف	habitat	موطن أصلي
shelter	ماوى		

Verbs:

chase يطارد	hide يختبئ



behave	يتصرف	gather	يجمع
hunt	يصطاد		

Others:

close to	مقترب من

UNDERLINE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

1. Mr. Hani sent Ashraf out of the class for bad *(habitat – shelter – behavior)*.
2. Birds build their *(holes – nests – burrows)* on branches of the trees.
3. Rabbits and sheep eat *(grass – sticks – seeds)*.
4. Birds use grass *(cloth – paper – sticks)* and leaves to build their nests.
5. There're lots of green *(roots – leaves – grass)* on the branches of the tree.
6. Mice live in *(holes – nests – colonies)* in the ground.
7. I saw wolves in the zoo, but not in their natural *(habits – burrows – habitats)*.
8. Rabbits and foxes dig *(nests – caves – burrows)* in the ground.
9. Rabbits take *(time – shelter – habitat)* in their burrows.
10. Foxes dig their burrows in *(earth – sea – air)* to take shelter there.



11. Ants live in large group called a **(par k- colony – cave).**
12. **(Octopus – Crayfish – Dolphin)** is a small shellfish with five pairs of legs, like a small lobster and lives in rivers or streams.
13. The **(shark – dolphin – blue whale)** is the largest creature on earth.
14. The Egyptian **(moles – squirrels – geese)** lay their eggs in their nests.
15. The **(mouse – goose – mole)** is a small animal with dark fur that lives underground and is almost blind.
16. The **(mole – squirrel – crayfish)** is a small red or gray animal with long thick tail that live in holes in trees and eats nuts.
17. The dog **(chased – hid – hunted)** the cat up a tree.
18. Penguins **(chase – behave – gather)** is a large group called a colony.
19. I think you **(behaved – gathered – chased)** badly towards your friend.
20. Cray fish **(hunt – hide – chase)** under rocks in the day time.
21. Lions **(hunt – gather – hide)** other animals to eat.
22. Wild animals live in places which are **(near – close – beside)** to their natural habitat.

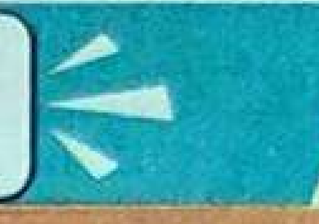
READ AND COMPLETE WITH WORDS FROM THE BOX:

gather – chase – live – burrows – shelter – holes – nests – hunt – colony

1. Some birds build .... in trees.
2. Owls live in .... in trees.
3. Rabbits and foxes dig .... to live and take .... in.
4. Crayfish .... under rocks in rivers.
5. Lions and cheetahs .... and .... other animals.
6. Penguins .... in a large group called a ....









Grammar

Modal Verb (might)

لاحظ استخدام المصدر بعد **might**



Positive

Subject + might + infinitive ....

IT IS POSSIBLE TO DO SOMETHING.

Negative

Subject + might not (mightn't) + infinitive ....

IT IS NOT POSSIBLE TO DO SOMETHING.

e.g.: * She **might be** in her room.
* She **might not come** because she's busy.

UNDERLINE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

1. I think elephants ***(must not – might not – are not)*** eat meat!
2. I think it ***(must be – was – might be)*** hot tomorrow.
3. She ***(must – ha to – might)*** be in her room. I'm not sure.
4. The train ***(must – will – might)*** leave at 3 o'clock. It isn't certain.
5. A monkey ***(mustn't – can't – might not)*** be able to run fast. I'm not sure.
6. Omar ***(might – must – will)*** pass the exam. He doesn't study well.
7. My dad ***(must – has to – might)*** come today. he went to Aswan a week ago. It isn't certain.



REWRITE THE FOLLOWING:

1. Hani will win the race. I'm not sure. *(might)*

   ....

2. It is possible that she won't visit us tonight. *(might not)*

   ....

3. It will rain tomorrow. It isn't certain. *(might)*

   ....

4. She will be able to get a job. *(might)*

   ....

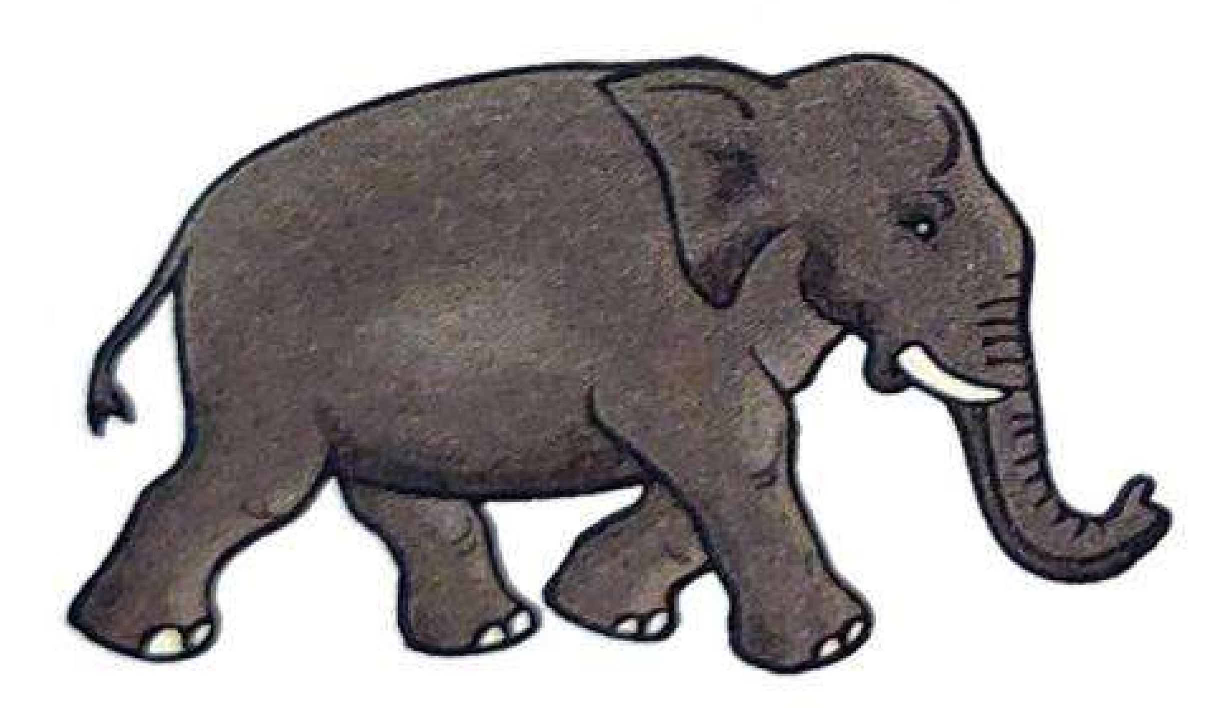
5. My uncle is able to buy a new car. I'm not sure. *(might)*

   ....

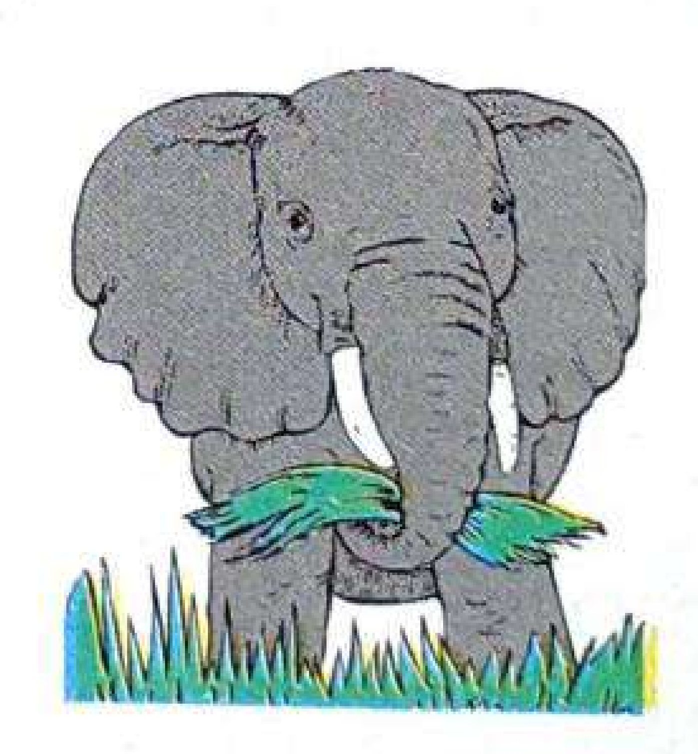
SUPPLY THE MISSING LETTERS:

n_sts	h_le	hid_
col_ny	b_rrows	h_nt
shelt_r	habit_t	g_ther

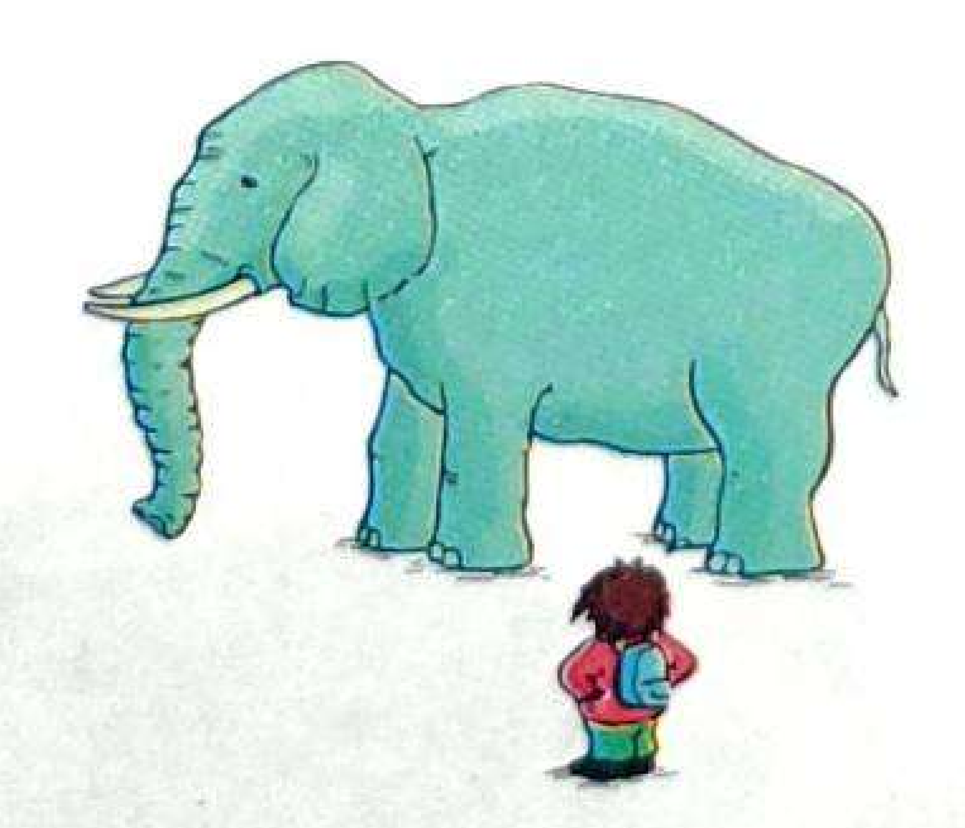
LOOK, READ AND COMPLETE (might):



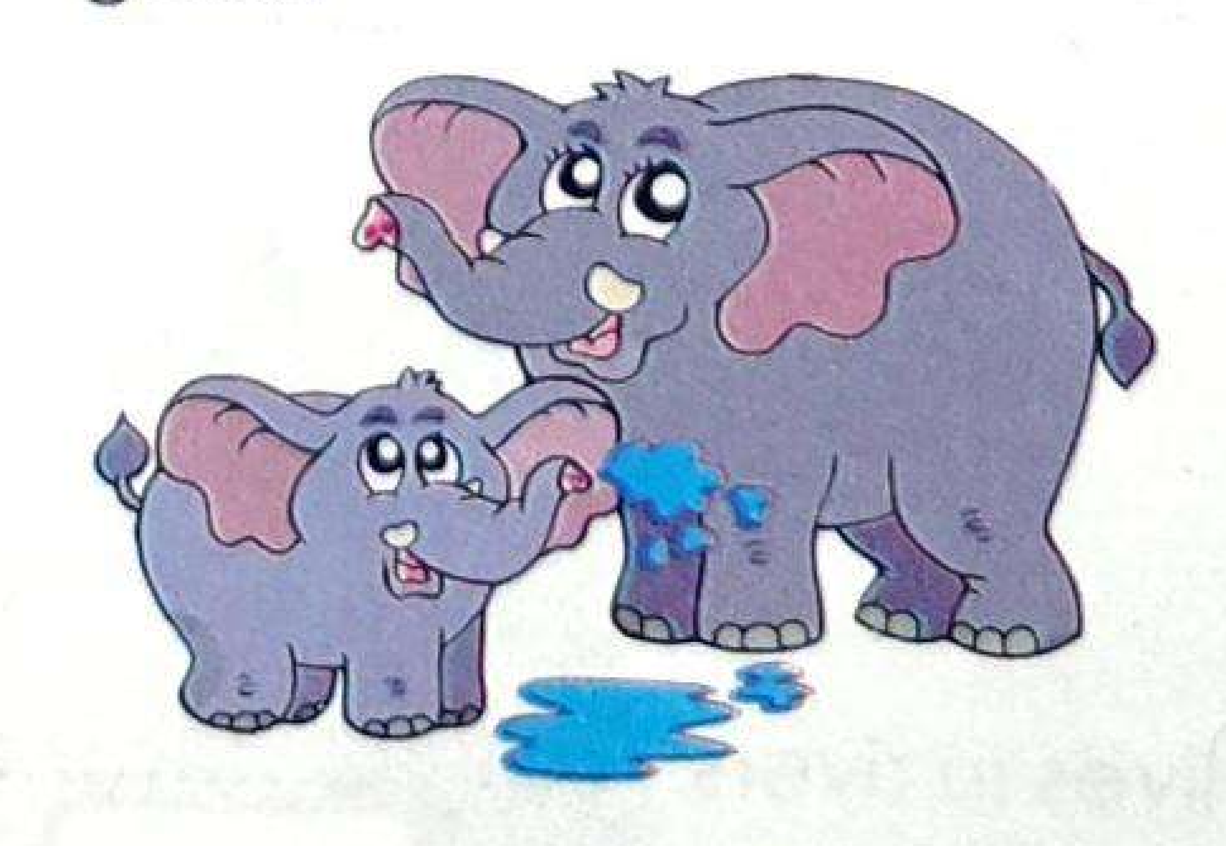
t .... (**be**) an elephant.



It .... (**eat**) leaves and grass.



t .... (**not / be**) the biggest animal.



.... (**be able**) to swim.

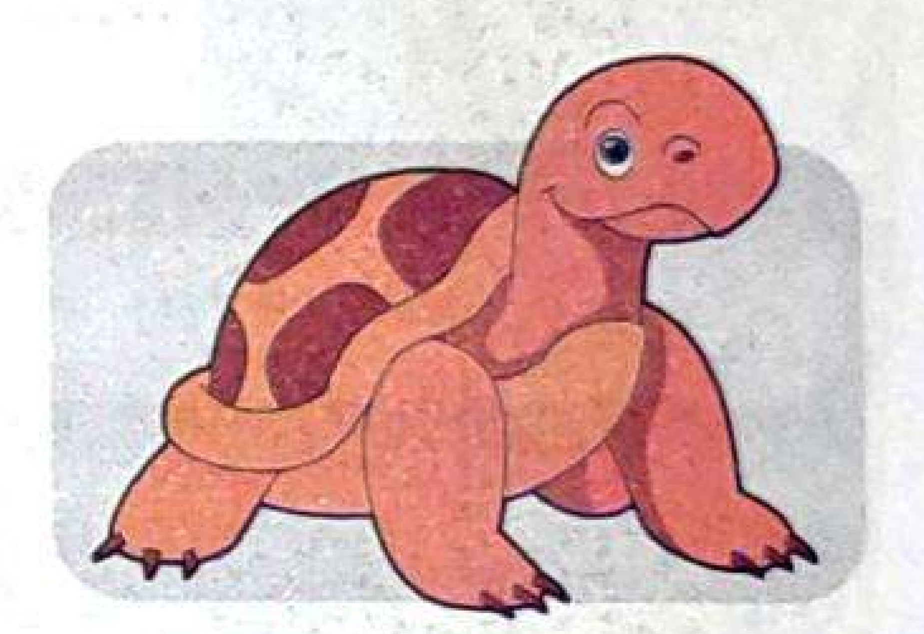


Connect Plus

LOOK, READ AND COMPLETE:



1. It .... be able to move fast.



2. It lives in rivers. It .... take shelter under a rock.



3. It's a small bird. It .... live in a hole.



4. It lives in rivers. It .... eat fish.



READ AND CIRCLE:

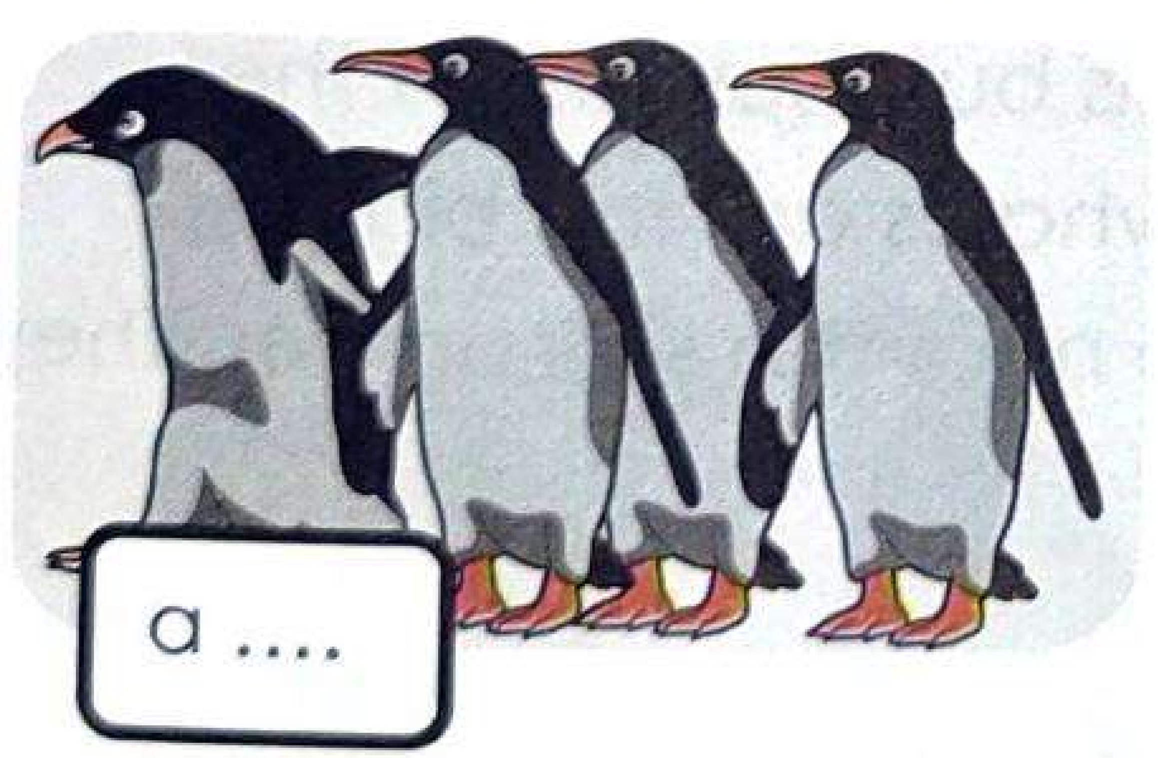
1. Squirrels dig a burrow / live in a hole.
2. Moles hunt / dig a burrow.
3. Turtles build a nest / hide under rock.
4. Egyptian geese chase / build a nest.

MATCH THE FOLLOWING

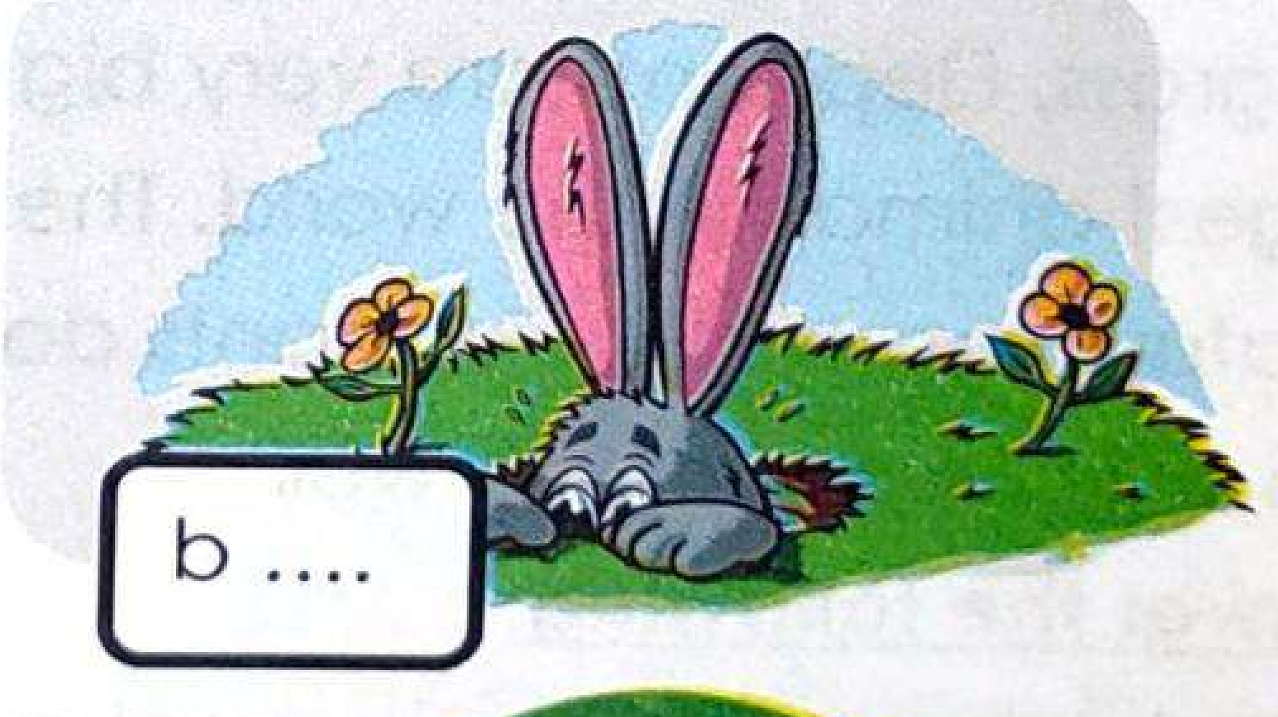
(A)	(B)
1. An owl	a) hunt other animals to eat.
2. A crayfish	b) take a shelter under rocks in rivers.
3. A penguin	c) lives in a large group called a colony.
4. Lions and cheetahs	d) lives in a hole in a tree.

READ AND NUMBER:

1. Lots of birds build nests in trees. They use grass, sticks and leaves.
2. Owls live in holes in trees. They don't make the holes. They find them.
3. Rabbits and foxes dig burrows in the ground. They can take shelter here.
4. Penguins gather in a large group called a colony to keep warm.



a ....



b ....



c ....



d ....

SUPPLY THE MISSING PARTS IN THE FOLLOWING DIALOGUE:

A : Hello, Sara ....?

B : Hi, Menna. Birds build their nests in trees.

A : What do they use to build their nests?

B : .... and ....

A : Good bye, Sara.

B : Bye Menna.

READ AND COMPLETE WITH WORDS FROM THE BOX:

birds – mole – fox – rabbit – squirrels – Egyptian geese

Dig a burrow	Build a nest

READING COMPREHENSION

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER:

Elephants are very big animals. They don't eat meat, they eat grass. Elephants are very big animals but they aren't the biggest animals in the world. The blue whales are the biggest creatures on earth. Elephants don't live near the sea or river. They can swim in rivers very well.

Answer the following:

1. Which is the biggest animal on earth?

   ....

2. What do elephants eat?

   ....

Choose the correct answer:

3. Elephants can *(jump – swim – fly)*.
4. Elephants don't eat *(meat – grass – leaves)*.



REARRANGE THE FOLLOWING:

1. trees – **Owls** – holes – in – live – in.

   ……………………………………………………………… .

2. burrows – ground – **foxes** – the – in – dig.

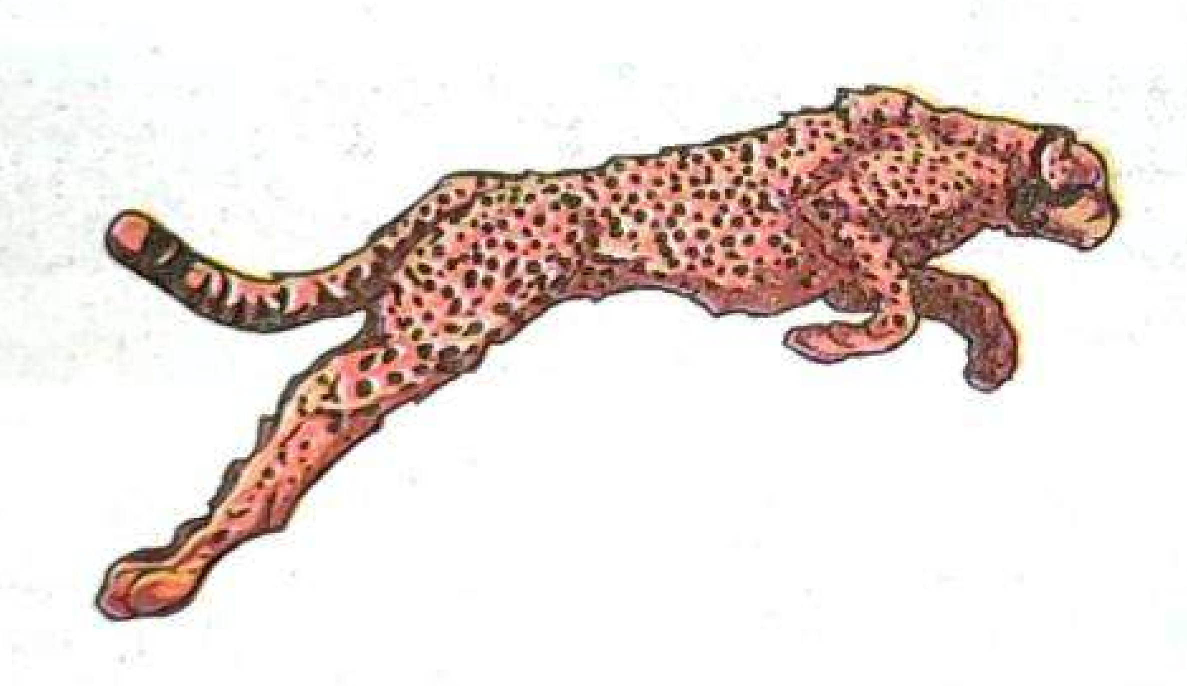
   ……………………………………………………………… .

3. a colony – **Penguins** – group – a large – in – called – gather.

   ……………………………………………………………… .

PICTORIAL COMPOSITION

WRITE A SENTENCE UNDER EACH PICTURE DESCRIBING IT:



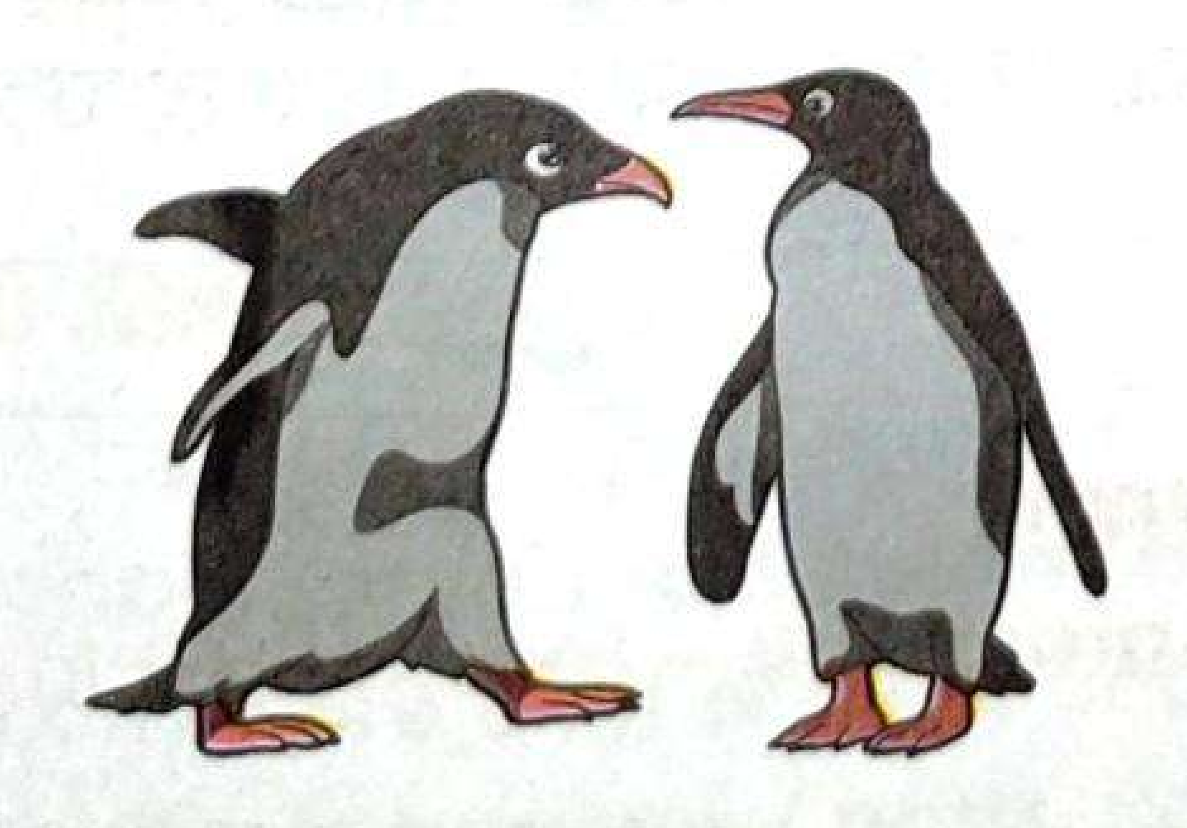
lions – cheetah – hunt

………………………………………



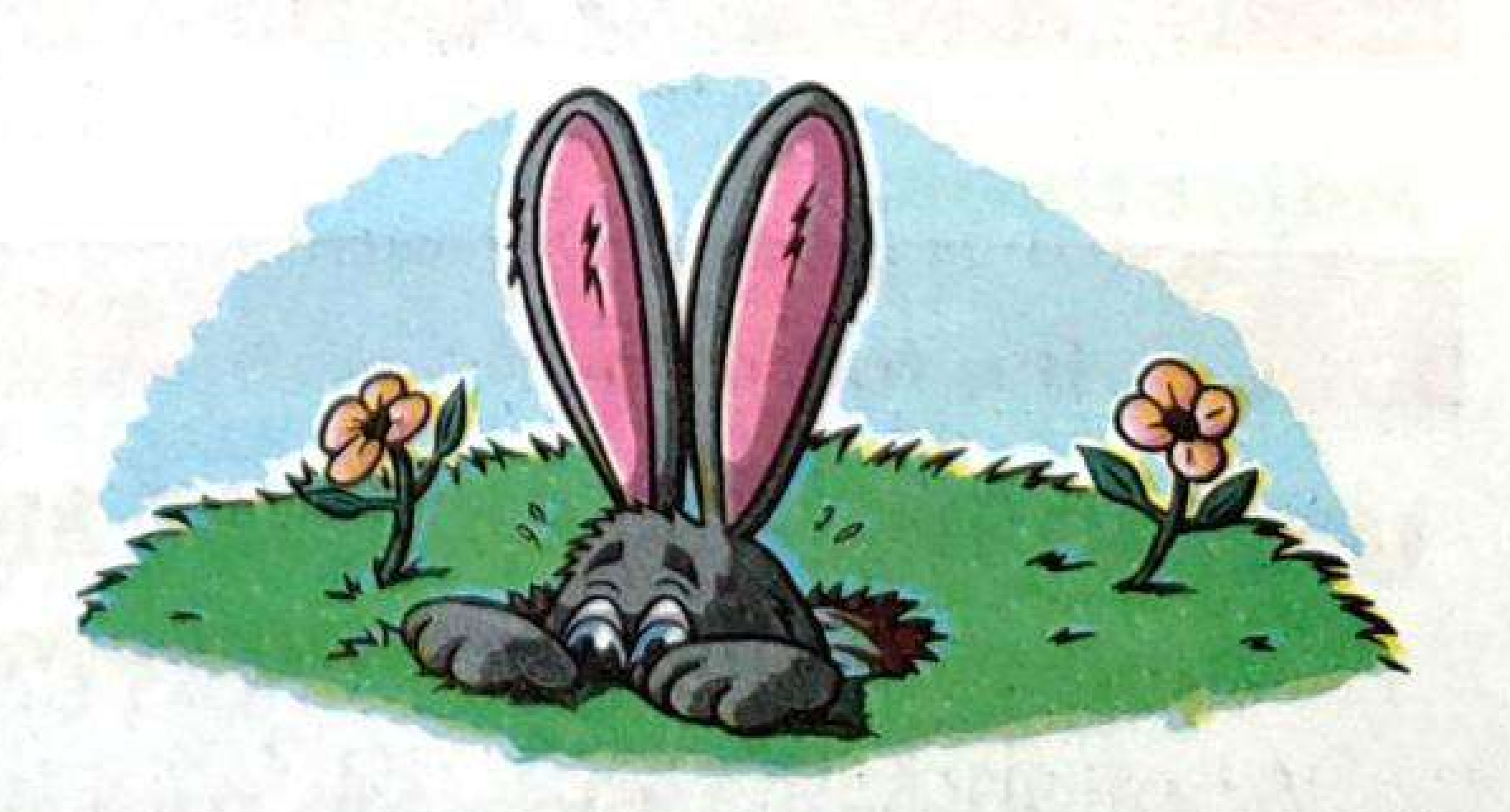
birds – nests - trees

………………………………………



penguins – gather – colony

………………………………………



rabbits – burrows – ground

………………………………………



Reading skills

Nouns:

arctic fox ثعلب القطبي	feathers ريش	grassland منطقة عشبية
rainforest غابة مريطة	swamps مستنقع	wetlands اراضي رطبة

climate	مناخ	gather	يجمع
equator	خط الاستواء	conditions	حالات / ظروف
landscape	منظر طبيعي	non-living things	كائنات غير حية
North Pole	القطب الشمالي	South Pole	القطب الجنوبي
polar	قطبي	sunshine	شروق الشمس
tropical parts		مناطق استوائية	

Adjectives:

imaginary	خيالي

UNDERLINE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

1. There're a lot of (grasshoppers – grassroots – grasslands) in Scotland.
2. The warm climate melted some of the (pole – polar – tropical) ice.
3. (Landscapes – Grasslands – Rainforests) are wet places in tropical parts of the world.
4. (Wetland – Landscapes – Grasslands) can be near the sea or near the river.



5. The *(North Pole – South Pole – Equator)* is an imaginary line all around the middle of the earth. It is the hottest part of the world.
6. The *(North Pole – South Pole – Equator)* is the point at the furthest north of the world. It's very cold.
7. The *(Equator – South Pole – North Pole)* is the point at the furthest south of the Earth. It's very cold.
8. North and South Poles don't get a lot of *(swamp – landscape – sunshine)*.
9. Macaws have brightly colored *(fur – hair – feathers)*.
10. A *(desert – swamp – landscape)* is a wetland where there're lots of trees.
11. There're different habitats all over the world. They have animals, plants and *(living – live – nonliving)* things.
12. We moved the countryside where the beautiful *(landscape – landslide – landmark)* of the mountain, forest and grassland.
13. There're different habitats around the world because of the different climate *(swamps – conditions – feathers)*.
14. A habitat is a place with a particular kind of *(climate – sunshine – ice)* and landscape.
15. There're rainforests in warm *(polar – tropical – arctic)* parts of the world.
16. The Equator is an *(imagine – imagination – imaginary)* line all around the middle of the Earth.

READ AND CIRCLE:

A habitat is a place with a particular kind of climate and landscape. There's **rain / snow** and ice in a polar habitat. There **aren't any / are a lot of** trees and the plants are small. animals take shelter in **burrows / nests**. Rainforests are **cold / warm** and wet places. They're in tropical parts of the world. wetland habitats are near the sea or **mountains / rivers**. A swamp is a wetland habitat with lots of **people / trees**. Animals hide under the tree roots in the water.

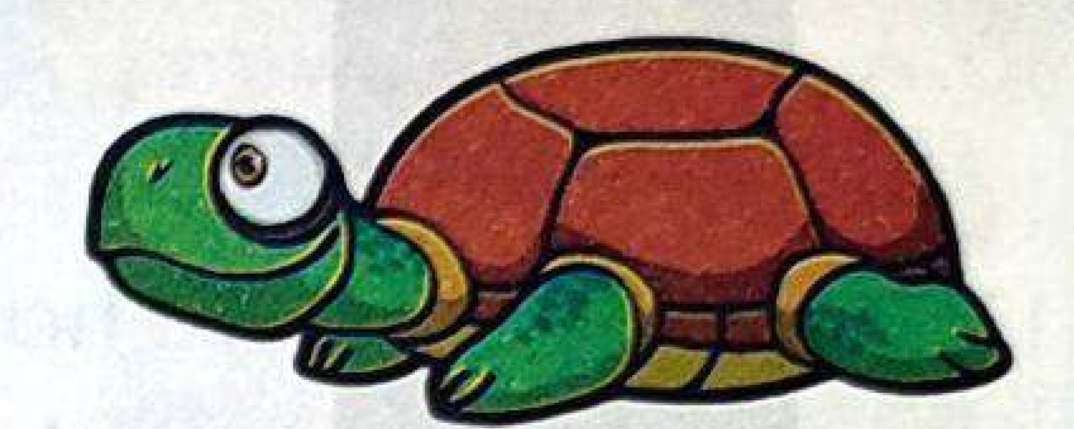


LOOK, READ AND WRITE:

polar – rainforest – wetland



1. A spider monkey lives in a .... habitat.



2. A turtle lives in .... habitat.



3. An arctic fox lives in a .... habitat.



4. A macaw lives in a .... habitat.

CIRCLE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

1. **Which is hotter?**

   a) Equator. b)North Pole.

2. **Which area doesn't get much sunshine?**


   a) South Pole b) Equator

3. **What habitat is near the Equator?**

   a) Polar b)grassland

4. **Which habitats are in Egypt?**

   a) wetland and desert. b)Rainforest and polar



Unit 4
LOOK AND WRITE
Equator – North Pole – South Pole
1. ....
2. ....
3. ....
Low angle of incoming sunlight northern hemisphere
southern hemisphere Sunlight strikes almost directly
Low angle of incoming sunlight
LOOK, READ AND WRITE:
swamp – desert – polar – grassland - rainforest
....
....
....
....
....
121
CONNECT PLUS 3 - FIRST TERM
Al-King
Scanned by TapScanner



READ AND WRITE

polar – wetlands – rainforest

1. An Arctic fox is white. It digs burrows in the ground.(...............)
2. A spider monkey eats fruit and lives in trees. (...............)
3. Crayfish often live dark, warm water and take shelter in tree roots. (...............)
4. Macaws have beautiful colored feathers. They eat fruit and leaves. (...............)
5. Wolves have light colored fur. They eat rabbits and other animals. that live on the ground. (...............)
6. Turtles eat plants and animals in the water and on land. (...............)

READING COMPREHENSION

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

There're different habitats around the world because of the different climate and conditions. Some parts of the world are hot and some are cold. Equator, is the imaginary line all around the middle of the Earth. North Pole, is the point at the furthest north of the world. South Pole, is the point at the furthest south of the world. The Equator gets the most sunshine. It is hot here for all 12 months of the year. The North and South Pole don't get a lot of sunshine. It is very cold in these parts of the world.

Answer the following questions:

1. Why is the Equator the hottest part of the world?

   ....

2. Why are the North and South Poles colder?

   ....

3. What habitats can you find near the Equator?

   ....

4. What habitats do you know in Egypt?

   ....

Phonics and reading


The "nd, nt & mp" sounds:

"nd" sound:

sand رمال	grassland منطقة عشبية	wetland اراضي رطبة
hand يد	stand يقف	

"mp" sound:

swamp مستنقع	camp معسكر	lamp مصباح
stamp لصق طابع بريدي	jump يقفز	



"nt" sound:


hunt يصطاد	tent خيمة
ant نملة	count يعد

LOOK AND WRITE:

camp – swamp – hunt - grassland

....

....



LISTEN, COMPLETE "mp, nt & nd" AND MATCH:

1. sa .... a)
2. ca .... b)
3. hu............ c)
4. swa............ d)
5. ha .... e)
6. ju............ f)

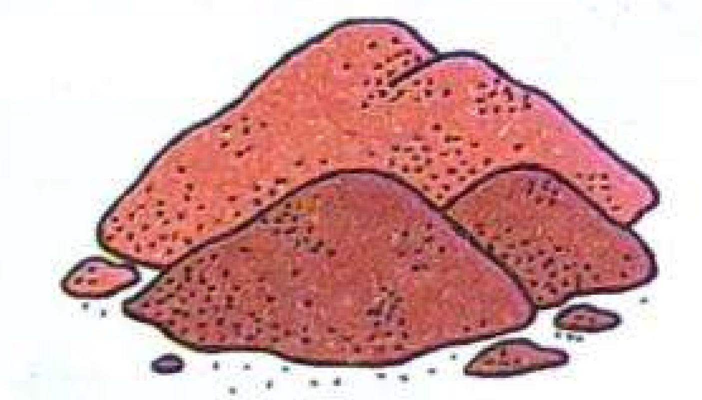
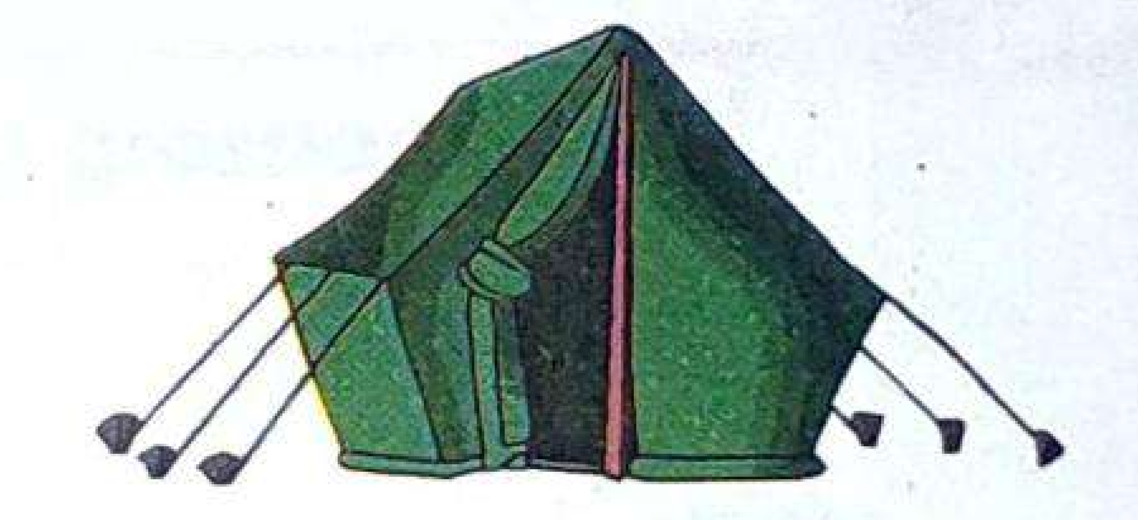


LOOK, LISTEN AN CIRCLE THE "nt, nd & mp" SOUND LETTERS:

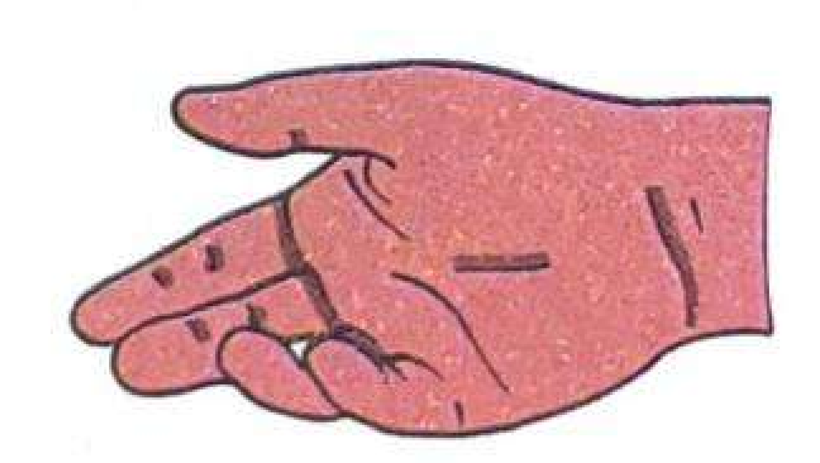
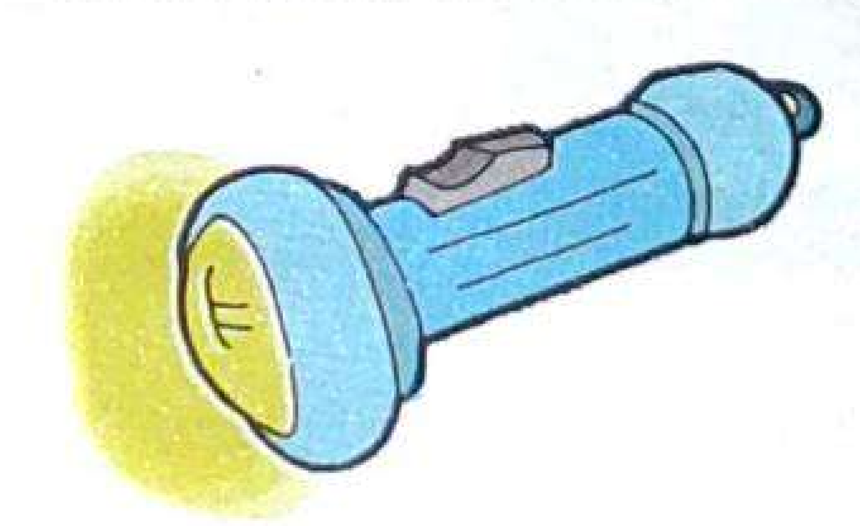


Animal hunt in wetlands, swamps and grasslands. Don't put a tent or a camp in there.

LOOK, LISTEN AND WRITE:

....

....

LISTEN AND CIRCLE THE ODD SOUND OUT:

1. camp	stand	lamp	swamp	(................)
2. wetland	hunt	ant	count	(................)
3. hand	grassland	tent	stand	(................)

MATCH THE PICTURES WITH THE SOUND LETTER







/nd/





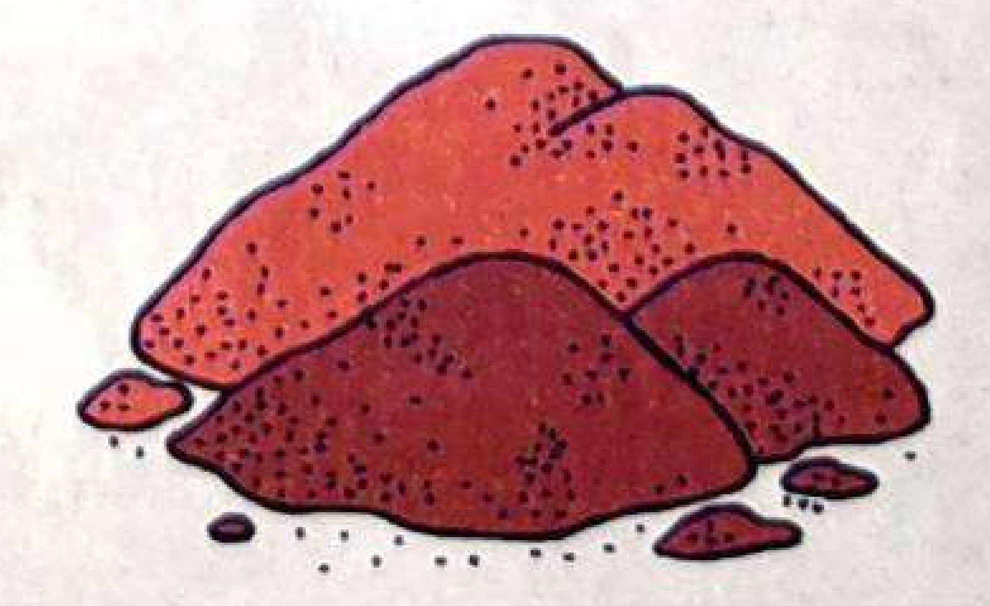


/nt/


LOOK, LISTEN AND CIRCLE THE "ND, NT & MP" SOUND LETTERS:



nd / nt / mp



mp / nt / nd


mp / nt / nd
nd / nt / mp
Reading
Nouns:
insects حشرات
lizards زواحف
emergent layer
canopy layer
understory layer
forest floor



Verbs:

crawl يزحف	fall down يقع
support	يدعم

Adjectives:

emergent	الظاهرة	humid	رطب
ecosystem		النظام البيئي	

READ AND WRITE:

canpoy layer – emergent layer – forest floor – understory layer

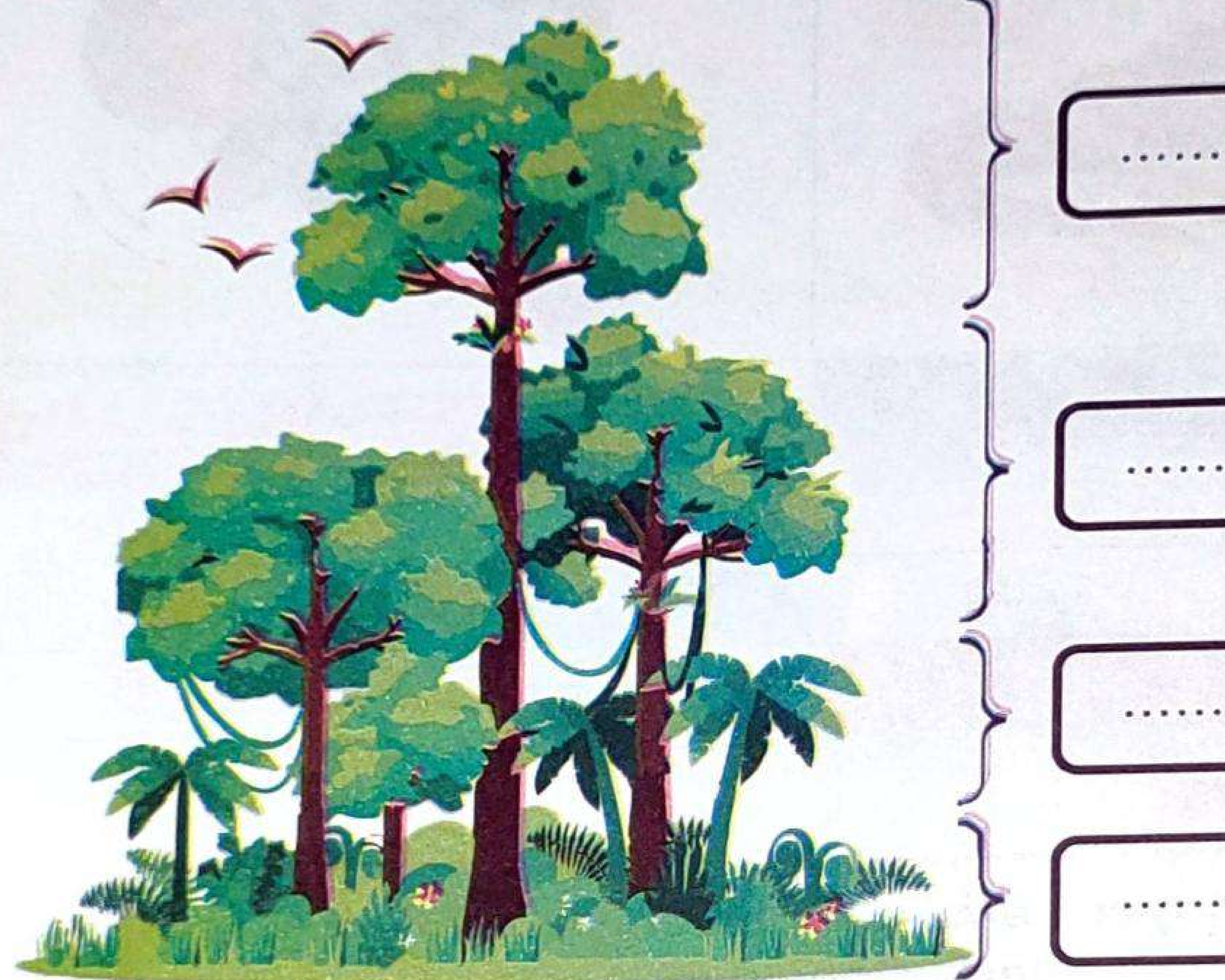
1. This is the top of the trees. not many animals live there. There're birds, spiders and butterflies. (.............)
2. It's under the canpoy. There isn't a lot of sun here, so it's dark and humid. Rain falls down through the layers above. There're lots of insects, lizards and frogs. (.............)
3. It's udner the top layer. There's shelter and lots of food such as fruit and nuts. Lots of animals live here including monkeys and birds. (.............)
4. It's very dark. Very little sunlight can get through the trees. Plants need to have big leaves so they can get sunlight. Snakes live here. (.............)



Connect Plus

LOOK AND WRITE:

canopy layer – emergent layer – forest floor – understory layer



....

....

....

....

COMPLETE WITH WORDS FROM THE BOX:

forest floor – sunlight – humid – shelter – sloths – Lizards – emergent

1. Birds and butterflies live in the .... layer.
2. There's .... and lots of fruit in the canopy layer.
3. Monkeys, ... and birds live in the canopy layer.
4. The understory layer is .... and darker than the canopy layer.
5. ...., frogs and insects live in the understory layer.
6. The plants in the .... have big leaves.
7. Very little .... gets through trees on the forest floor



UNDERLINE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

1. All parts of the rainforest support each other. This is ***(ecosystem – temperature – weather)*** .
2. Monkeys and sloths live in the canopy ***(floor – layer – shelter)*** .
3. The top layer is called ***(emergent – canopy – understory)*** layer.
4. ***(Forest floor – Under story layer – Canopy layer)*** is under the top layer.
5. It's dark and humid in the ***(emergent – understory – canopy)*** layer.
6. Because ***(forest floor – canopy layer – emergent layer)*** is dark, plants here need to have big leaves so they can get sunlight.
7. Snakes ***(fly – swim – crawl)*** on the rainforest floor.
8. The understory layer is dark and ***(dry – humid – windy)*** .

MATCH THE FOLLOWING:

1. The emergent layer	**a)** is very dark.
2. The canopy layer	**b)** doesn't get a lot of sun.
3. The understory layer	**c)** is the top layer.
4. The forest floor	**d)** is a shelter and has a lot of food for animals.
	e) is an amazing habitat.

READ AND TICK (✓) OR (×):

	True	False
1. Sloths live in the emergent layer.	( )	( )
2. There aren't a lot of animals in the emergent layer.	( )	( )
3. There're lots of things to eat in the canopy layer.	( )	( )
4. Not many animals in in the canopy layer.	( )	( )
5. Plants on the forest floor have small leaves.	( )	( )
6. It's dark in the understory layer.	( )	( )



SUPPLY THE MISSING PARTS IN THE FOLLOWING DIALOGUE:

A : Hello, Adel. .... in the rainforest?

B : It's hot, rainy and humid.

A : How many layers are there in the rainforest?

B : ....

A : What can you see there?

B : Lots of plants, animals, birds and insects.

A : It's an amazing habitat!

B : Yes, you're right.

READING COMPREHENSION

READ THE PASSAGE AND THEN ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

The rainforest is an amazing habitat. There're many different plants, trees, animals and birds. It rains a lot and it is very hot. This makes it humid. All parts of the rain forest support each other. This is called an ecosystem. There're four layers in the rain forest. the top layer, the "emergent layer", the canopy layer, the understory layer and the forest floor.

Answer the following questions:

1. What's the weather like in the rainforest?

....

2. What is an ecosystem?

....

Choose the correct answer:

3. The rainforest has *(two – four – three)* layers.
4. There're many different *(plants – layers – frogs)*, trees, animals and birds in the rainforest.



Reading & life skills

Nouns:

volcano بركان	ash رماد	chemicals كيماويات
drought جفاف	environment بيئة	factory مصنع
farmers مزارعين	fire حريق	flood فيضان
machines آلالات	storm عاصفة	pollution غاية
smoke دخان		



deforestation	إزالة الغابات	office garbage	مخلفات المكتب
over flaw	تجاوز	activity	نشاط
disaster		كارثة	

Verbs:

grow	ينمو	pollute	يلوث
destroy	يدمر	damage	ضرر
erupt	يندلع	create	يخلق
cause		يسبب	

Adjectives:

crowded	مزدحم	dead	ميت

UNDERLINE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

1. When a *(flood – pollution – volcano)* erupts ash falls to the ground and covers it.
2. *(Volcano – Drought – Deforestation)* is cutting down forests.
3. *(Drought – Flood – Fire)* is the overflow of water to dry land.
4. There isn't enough rain and plants can't grow during the *(flood – deforestation – drought)* .
5. People destroy forests to make land for *(farming – grassland – learning)* .
6. There're a lot of *(fires – machines – habitats)* in this clothes factory.
7. My father works in clothes *(house – factory – building)* .
8. My sister works in an *(office – activity – environment)* .

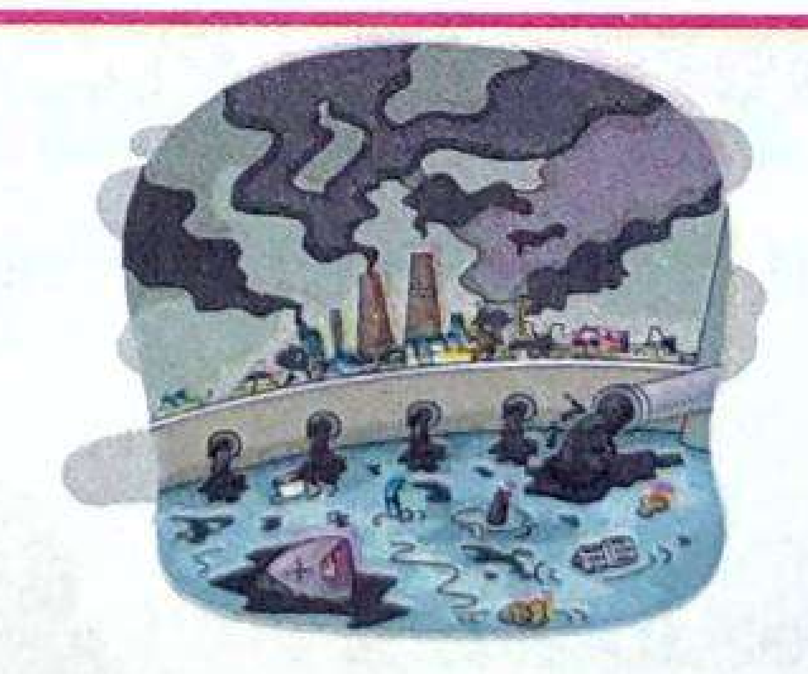


9. Don't throw away the **(storm – smoke – garbage)** on the land or in rivers and seas.
10. **(Offices – Activities – Chemicals)** damage the environment.
11. **(Animals – Plants – Machines)** damage the air.
12. **(Die – Death – Dead)** animals cause pollution.
13. When a volcano erupts **(air – ash – water)** and smoke come out.
14. Flood is the **(overflow – activity – disaster)** of water to the dry land.
15. Look at those black clouds. I think there's going to be a **(storm – volcano – drought)**.
16. This club offers a lot of free time **(activities – machines – disasters)**.
17. Volcanoes pollute the **(factory – storm – environment)**.
18. Fire and **(smoke – water – air)** pollute the environment.
19. Volcanoes **(grow – erupt – cause)** quickly and suddenly.
20. People **(cause – pollute – destroy)** the forests to use the trees for building and making furniture.
21. People **(pollute – destroy – create)** the air with machines.
22. Building factories **(cause – creates – grows)** job for people.

LOOK AND WRITE:

drought – pollution – volcano – flood – deforestation – fire

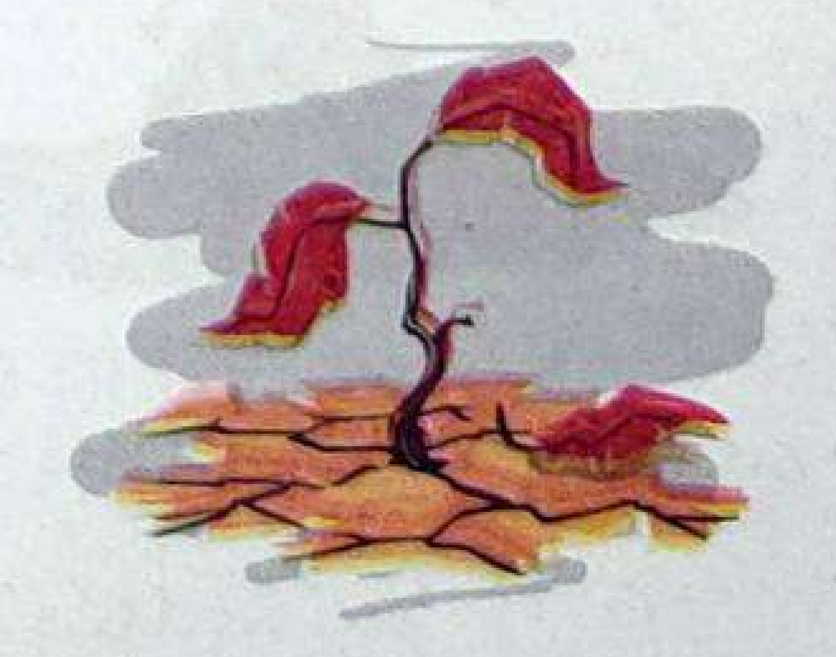

....


....


....


....


....


....



READ AND COMPLETE:

fire – deforestation – drought – flood – volcano – pollution

1. Making land, water or air dirty ....
2. Destroying habitats to make homes or factories ....
3. Ash from these can cover the ground ....
4. Cutting down trees ....
5. When water covers the land ....
6. This can destroy a habitat quickly ....
7. When there isn't enough water ....

CHOOSE FROM (A) OR (B):

1. A flood can help the land because.

a) water brings nutrients to the land.

b) there will be lots of fish.

2. Ash from volcanoes can help the land because.

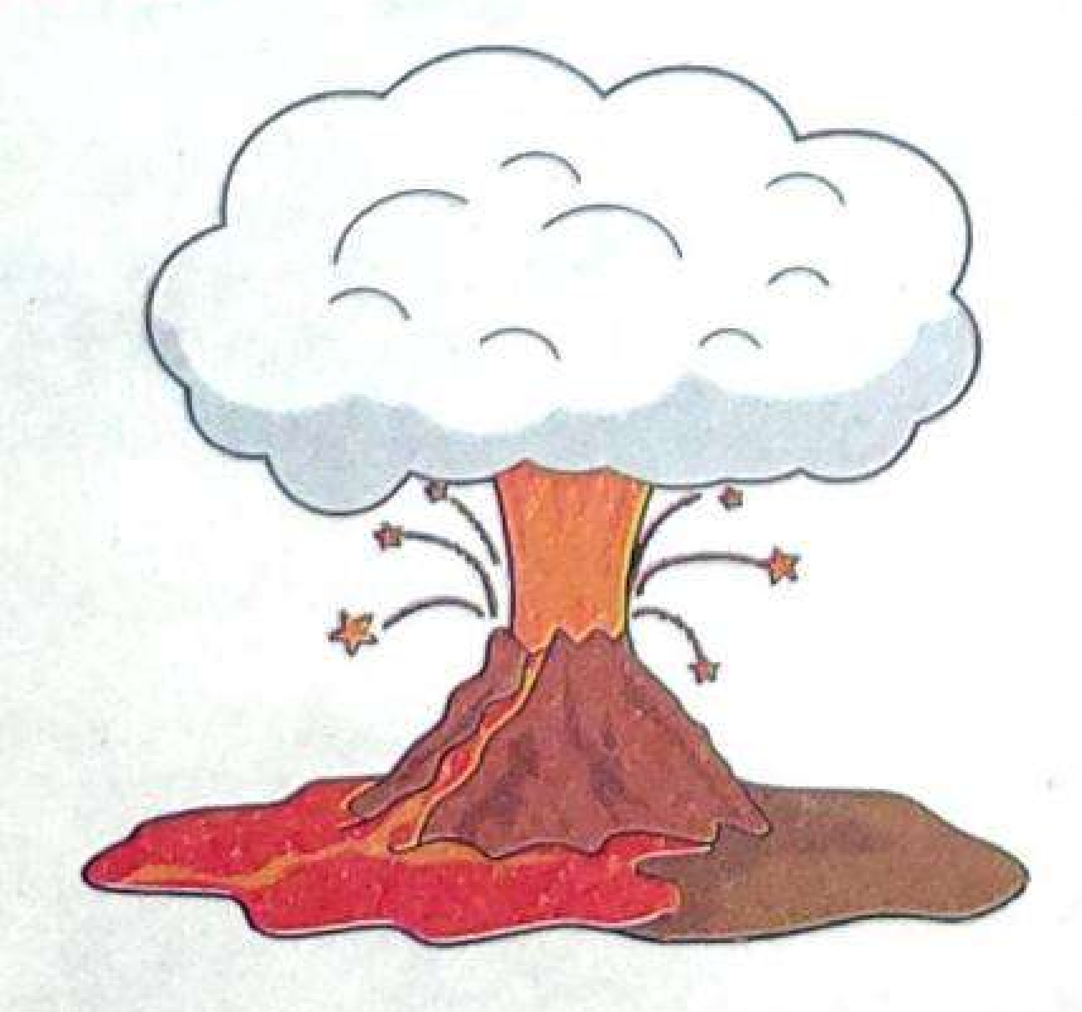
a) animals like to eat ash. b) The ash is good for the soil.

3. When fires burn dead leaves and plants.

a) The nutrients go into the soil. b) The nutrients are lost.

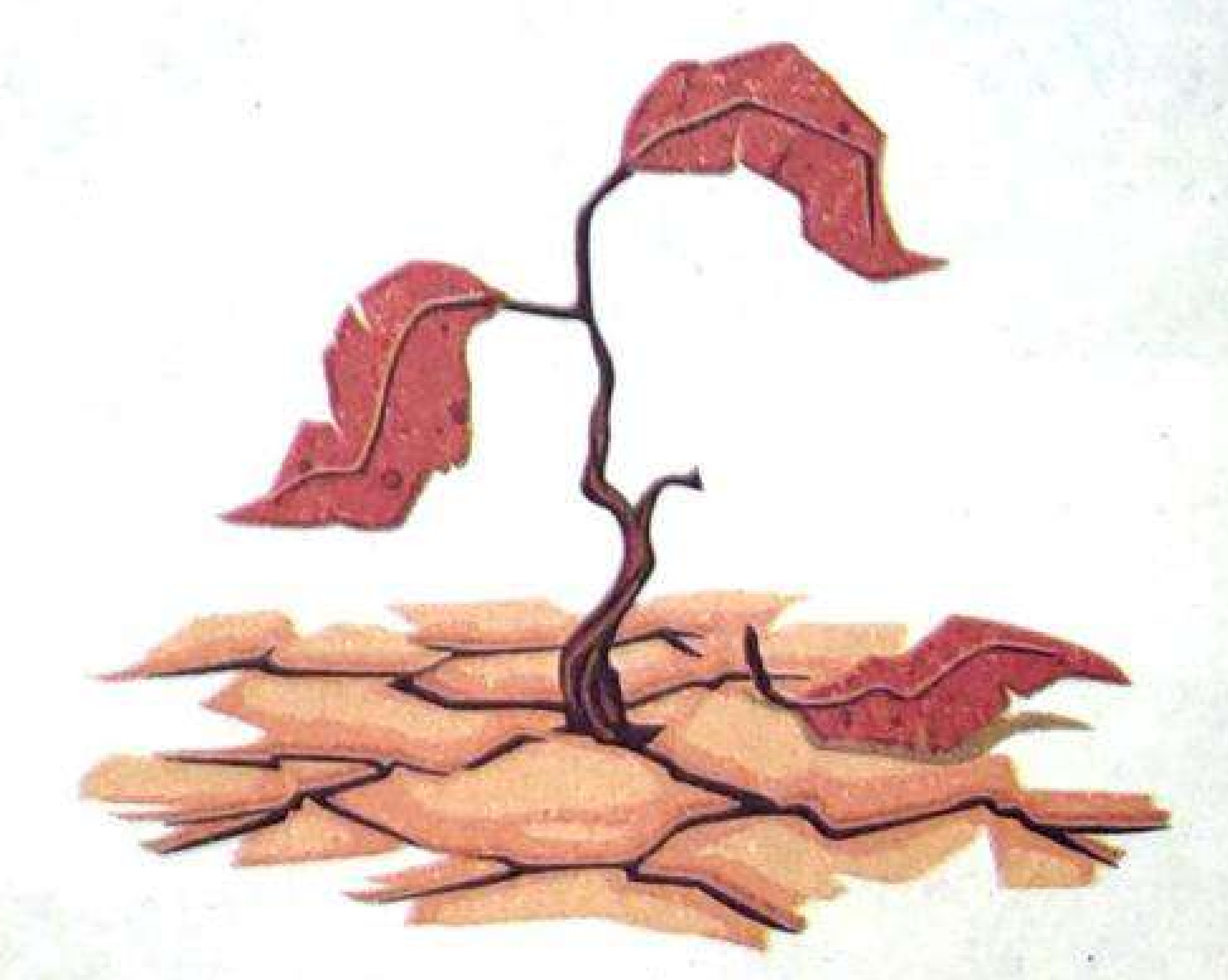
PICTORIAL COMPOSITION

WRITE A SENTENCE UNDER EACH PICTURE DESCRIBING IT:



ash – volcanoes – land

....



drought – not enough – water

....



Exam on Unit 4

I- LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS

SUPPLY THE MISSING PARTS IN THE FOLLOWING DIALOGUE:

Ayman : Are you good at English?
Ola : ....
Ayman : ....?
Ola : I want to be a doctor.

II. VOCABULARY & STRUCTURE

UNDERLINE THE CORRECT WORD(S) IN BRACKETS:

1. The equator is the *(hot – hotter - hottest)* part of the world.
2. Lions and cheetahs live in *(rainforests – wetlands - grassland)*.
3. In a *(drought – flood – volcano)*, there is an overflow of water to land that is usually dry.
4. There are minerals in the ash which are good for the soil. The soil *(may – might - will)* be healthier after sometime.
5. When there isn't enough water, it's called *(volcano – drought - pollution)*.
6. She *(might – will - can)* come, but I don't think so.
7. It's a small bird. It *(might – mightn't not – can't)* live in a hole.
8. I went to the wildlife park and *(see – saw - sees)* animals.

REWRITE THE FOLLOWING USING THE WORD(S) IN BRACKETS:

1. Elephants are big animals, but I don't think they eat meat. *(might .. grass)*

   ....

2. Hala isn't here today. I think she is absent. *(.. might)*

   ....

3. I don't think he can climb that high fence. *(might not)*

   ....

4. I think blue whales are the biggest animals in the world. *(might ...)*

   ....



Unit 5 All about water

Nouns:



Verbs:

soak (into) نقع في	look after يراعي	form شكل

Adjectives & adverbs:

underground تحت الأرض

UNDERLINE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

1. I can see lots of leaves floating on the (floor – bottom – surface) of the lake water.
2. A/An (spring – monuments – lake) is a place where water comes up naturally from under the ground.
3. An / A (owl – oasis – surface) is a place in the hot, dry desert where there're springs of water.
4. Rain falls to the (sky – ground – space).
5. People come to Egypt from all over the world to see the (plants – farms – monuments).



6. The rain makes rivers and lakes (underground – underwear – under water).
7. There's a boat in the (ground – lake – oasis).
8. Water (look after – soaks into – comes up) to surface of the ground in springs.
9. The rain (grows – soaks – lives) into the earth.
10. These tracks are (soaked – grow n – formed) by rabbits.
11. Farmers grow plants and look (for – out – after) animals.





Grammar

The Present Perfect Tense

☞ **Use:**

We use the Present Perfect Simple:

a. To talk about actions or states that started in the past and are still happening or exist.

يستخدم زمان المضارع التام للتعبير عن احداث بدأت في الماضي ومازالت أثارها موجودة.

e.g.: How long ***have*** human beings ***lived*** on Earth?

b. To talk about actions that happened in the past but we don't say when

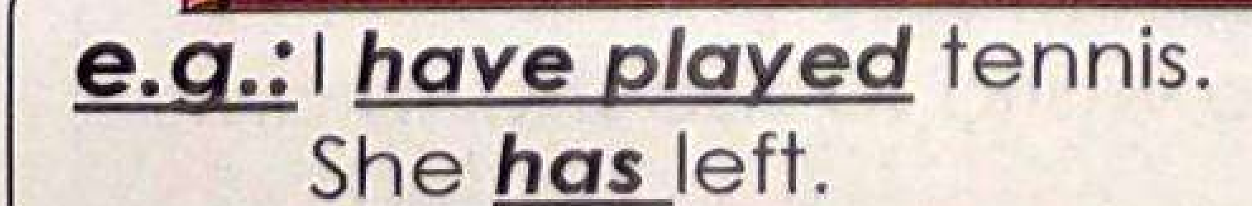
يستخدم للتعبير عن احداث وقعت في الماضي دون ذكر زمن حدوثها.

e.g.: He'***s met*** the famous astronaut Neil Armstrong.

☞ **Forms of the Present Perfect Tense:**


أشكال الفعل في زمن المضارع التام

Positive
I /We/You /They /plurals + have + past participle
He / She / It / singular + has + past participle



e.g.: I ***have played*** tennis. She ***has*** left.

Ali ***has gone*** to Sharm. My sisters ***have waited*** for me up



Negative

Subject + hasn't/haven't + p.p. + yet/ up till now

ينفى الفعل في زمان المضارع التام باستخدام (never أو not) بعد (have/ has)

e.g.:
* She **hasn't** ridden a horse.
* I **haven't** collected eggs.
* I ***have never*** been abroad.
* She ***has never*** eaten sushi.

Yes-No Questions (هل ... ؟)

الإجابة التي تبدأ بـ (Yes/ No) نسأل عنها بـ "هل"

يمكن إستخدام (ever) في السؤال

Have + I /we/you /they /plurals + past participle ... ?

Has + he / she / it / singular + past participle ... ?

e.g.:
* **Have** you **ever seen** a snake? Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.
* **Has** he **seen** a lion? Yes, he has. / No, he hasn't.

Wh- Questions

الإجابة التي لا تبدأ بـ (Yes/ No) نسأل عنها بأدوات الاستفهام كما يلى

Question word + has/have + subject + p.p. ...?

e.g.:
* **Where have** you **been**?
* **Why have** they **got** a present?
* **What has** she **done**?



SOME IRREGULAR VERBS

بعض الأفعال الشاذة

Present	Past	Past participle
drink	drank	drunk
eat	ate	eaten
write	wrote	written
build	built	built
bring	brought	brought
swim	swam	swum
buy	brought	bought
put	put	put
read	read	read
set	set	set

UNDERLINE THE CORRECT ANSWERS:

1. Radwa (have – has – does) eaten olives.
2. (Do – Have – Has) you seen the film?
3. Ashraf has (seen – saw – seeing) a cobra.
4. Has he (never – ever – usually) slept in the desert?
5. Have they written the lesson? Yes, they (are – aid – have).
6. Has she spent all the money? No, she (doesn't – isn't – hasn't).
7. No, she has (ever – never – often) ridden a camel.
8. Have you (before – ever – sometimes) tried swimming in a lake?

REWRITE THE FOLLOWING:

1. They have played in the park. **(He ...)**

....

2. I haven't seen an owl. **(never)**

....

3. He hasn't drunk coffee yet. **(never)**

....

4. She has never been to an oasis. **(ever)**

....

5. We have never seen an opera. **(Have you ...?)**

....

6. Have you ever slept late**?** **(No, ...)**

....

7. Has she ever played the guitar**?** **(never)**

....

8. I walk to school every day. **(three times)**

....

9. Has she ever watched a movie**?** **(Yes, ...)**

....

LOOK AND WRITE:

surface – spring – oasis – soak – underground lake – monuments

....

....

Scanned by TapScanner



READ AND COMPLETE:

springs – rivers – surface – ground – oasis

1. This is how an .... is formed.
2. Rain falls on the ....
3. The rain makes .... and lakes underground.
4. Water comes up to the .... of ground.
5. Ann oasis is a place where there's water in lots of ....

UNSCRAMBLE AND MATCH:

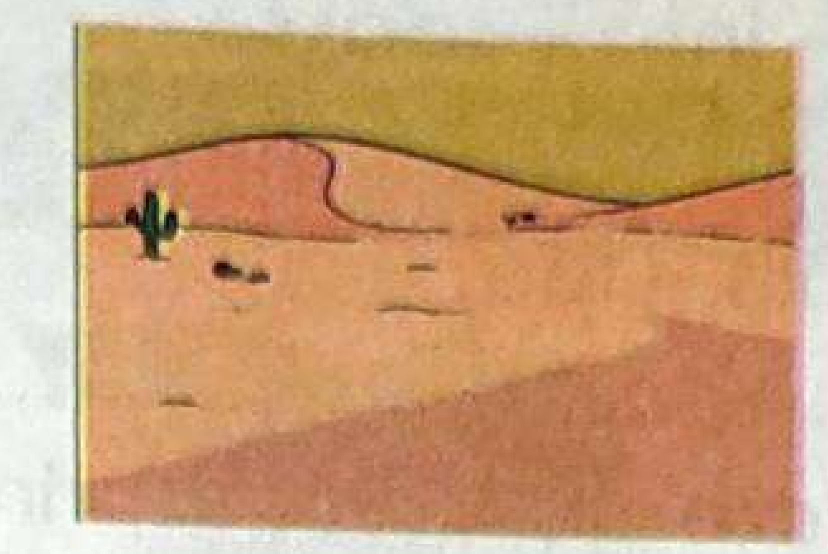
1. rscfuea .... a)
2. saosi .... b)
3. kael .... c)
4. pginsr .... d)
5. kaso .... e)



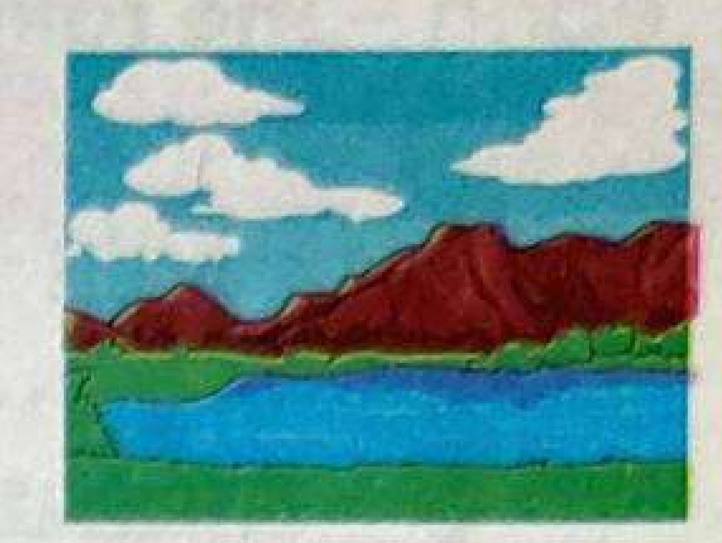
WRITE THE MISSING LETTERS:



oas_s



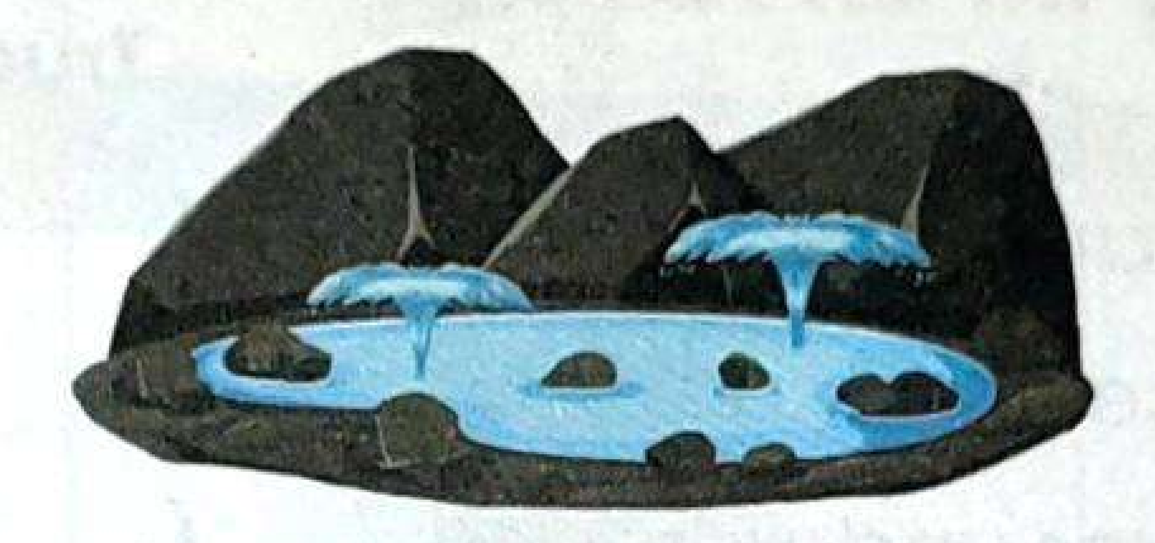
des_rt



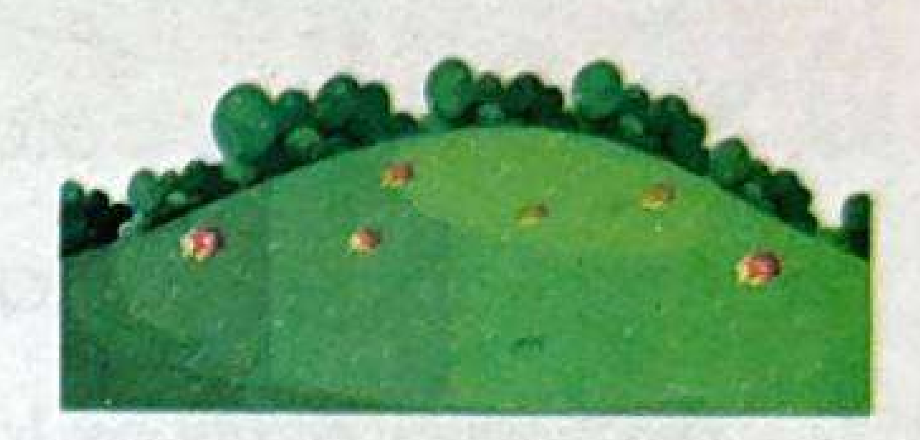
lak_



s_ak



spr_ng



gr_und

HOW IS AN OASIS FORMED? WRITE IN ORDER:

(   ) The rain soaks into the earth.

(   ) Rain falls to the ground.

(   ) The rain makes rivers and lakes underground.

(1) An oasis is a place where there are lots of springs.

(   ) Water comes up to the surface of the ground in spring.

SUPPLY THE MISSING PARTS IN THE FOLLOWING DIALOGUE:

A : Hello, Nora. ....?

B : It's a place in the desert where there're springs.

A : ....?

B : People can grow plants and trees, and look after animals.

A : Are there any springs there?

B : Yes, there're some.

A : Good luck, Nora.

B : Thanks Sahar.



RE-ARRANGE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES:

1. earth – **The rain** – the – into – soaks.

   ....

2. ground – **Rain** – to – falls – the.

   ....

3. lots of – **An oasis** – where – is – are – springs – a place – there.

   ....

READ AND TICK (✓) OR CROSS (✗):

	True	False
1. The desert is cold and wet.	( )	( )
2. An island is a place in the desert.	( )	( )
3. The rain makes lakes underground.	( )	( )
4. There isn't any water in an oasis.	( )	( )

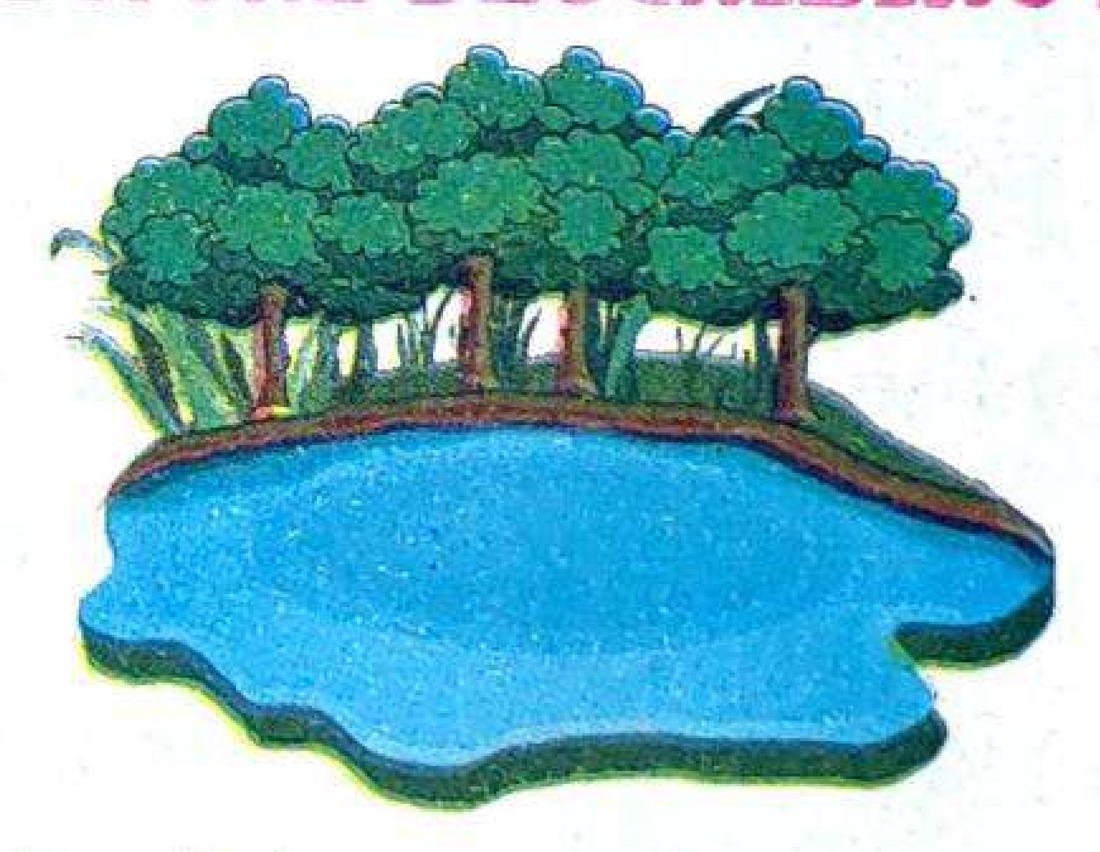
PICTORIAL COMPOSITION

WRITE A SENTENCE UNDER EACH PICTURE DESCRIBING IT:



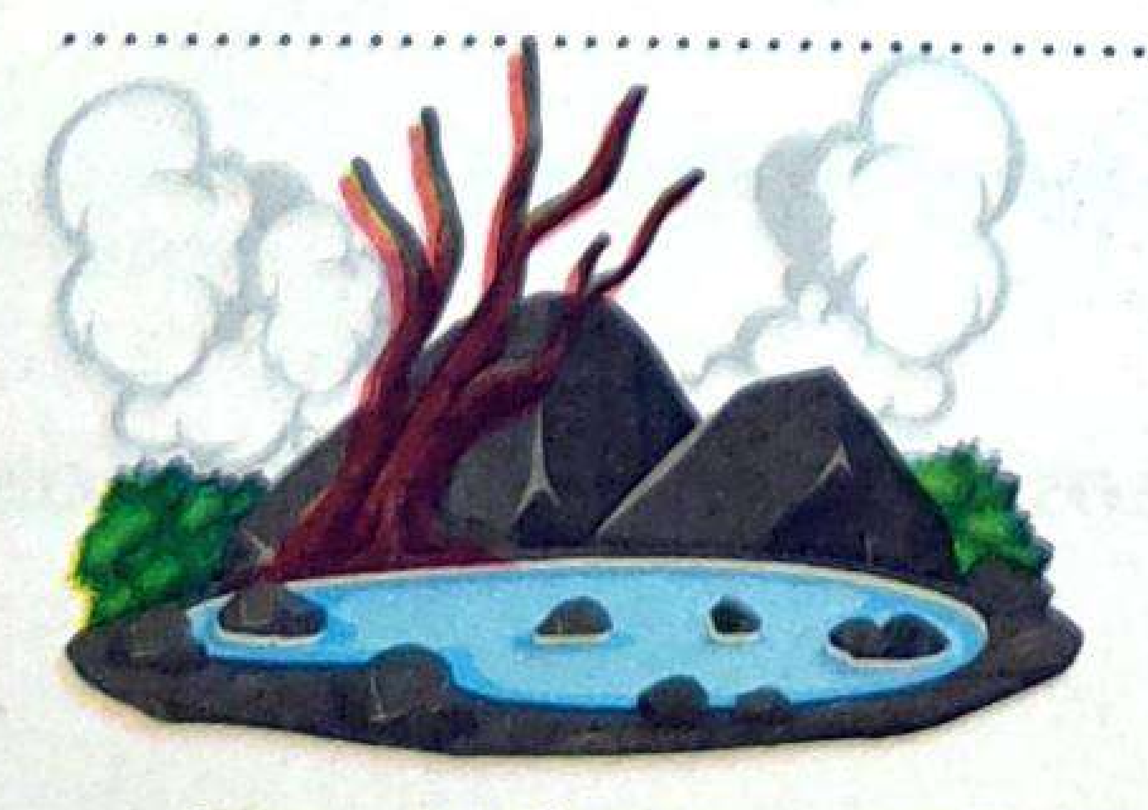
Oasis – desert – springs

....



rain – lakes – underground

....



water – surface – spring

....



people – trees – plants – animals

....



Reading skills & language

Nouns:

acacia tree شجرة السنط	basil ريحان	baskets سلة
bowl وعاء	date palm tree نخلة	herb عشب
medicine دواء	olive oil زيت زيتون	olive tree شجرة الزيتون
sandstorm عاصفة رملية	spearmint نعناع	spoon ملعقة
tamarisk tree شجرة التمارسك		

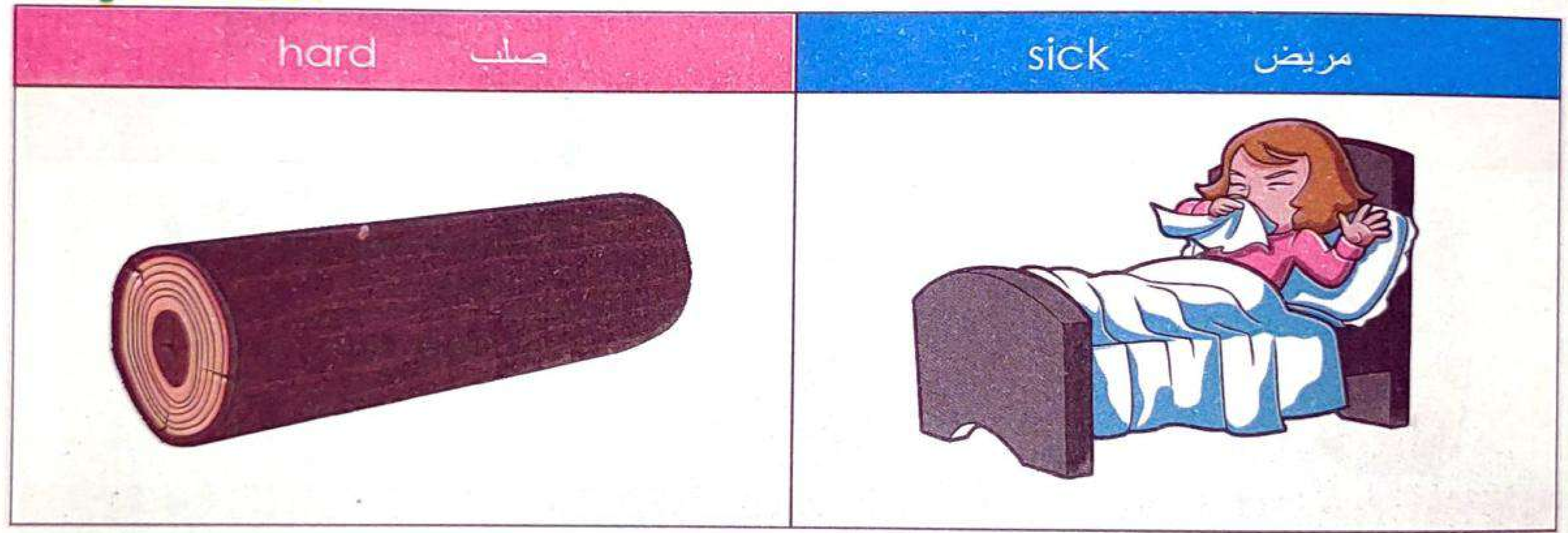


minerals معادن	shade ظل	vitamine فيتامين

Verbs:



Adjectives:



READ AND COMPLETE:

shade – medicine – food – baskets – protection

At an oasis, there're lots of springs of fresh water. Trees and plants can grow .... to eat. We can take shelter from the sun in their .... We can make .... for people who are sick. We can make .... from the leaves of trees and plants. The trees also give us .... from storms in the desert. An oasis is a very special place!

Scanned by TapScanner



MATCH:

1. There're fresh water springs
2. You can sit in the shade
3. We can make medicine
4. Trees give us shelter

a) from plants and herbs.
b) at an oasis.
c) from sand storms.
d) of a tree when it is hot.

LOOK, READ AND NUMBER:

1. We can cook with oil from this tree.
2. These trees provide shelter for people and animals.
3. People can make medicine from the oil of these plants.
4. You can use the leaves of this tree to make baskets.
5. These trees have pretty pink flowers.
6. It's a herb.it can be a medicine.

a

b

c

d

e

f



MATCH:

1. **olive tree**
2. **acacia tree**
3. **date palm trees**
4. **spear mint**
   this
5. **tamarisk tree**
6. **basil**

a) You can put this herb in food or drink.
b) These small trees protect the oasis from sandstorms.
c) you can get hard wood from this tree.
d) you can make basket with the leaves of tree.
e) this herb has vitamins and minerals in it
f) this special tree gives lots of shade.

READING COMPREHENSION

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

There're many different plants and trees at an oasis. Farmers grow tall date palm trees. They can sell dates, also use the leaves of date palm to make baskets. Olive trees grow here. People eat olives and cook with olive oil. They can make bowls and spoons from olive trees. Acacia trees provide shelter for people and animals. They protect oasis from sandstorms. People grow spearmint, too. It's a herb. It can be medicine or you can put it in food and drink. Basil is another herb. You can make medicine from its oil. It's a delicious food, it has lots of vitamins and nutrients.

Answer of following questions:

1. Which trees protect the oasis from sandstorm**?**

   ....

2. What do people make from the wood of olive trees**?**

   ....

Choose the correct answers:

3. Spearmint is a ***(herb – juice – fruit)***.
4. You can make medicine from Basil's ***(leaves – oil – roots)***.

LOOK AND WRITE:



....

....

SUPPLY THE MISSING PARTS IN THE FOLLOWING DIALOGUE:

A : What's your favorite season?
B : ....
A : Why do you like summer?
B : ....
A : What's the weather like in summer?
B : It's hot and sunny.
A : Good bye.
B : Bye.

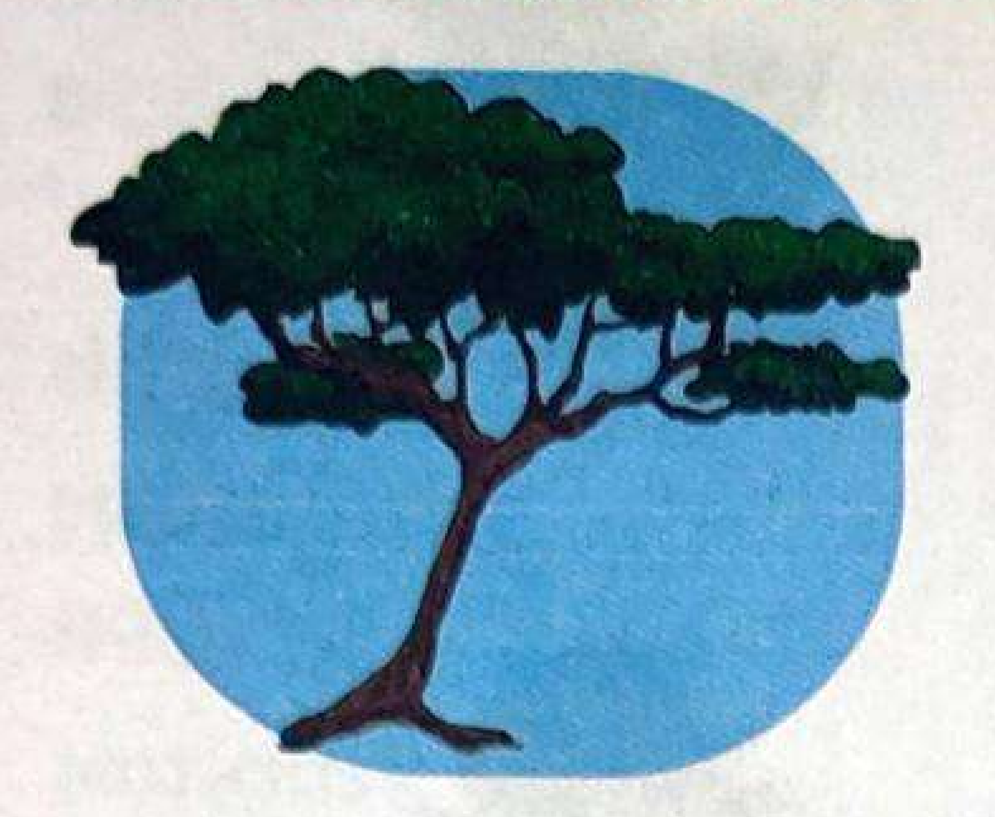
SUPPLY THE MISSING PARTS IN THE FOLLOWING DIALOGUE:

A : Hello, Karim. Where have you been for a week?
B : Hi, Samir. .... Alexandria.
A : .... Alexandria Library?
B : Yes, I have visited it three times.
A : Was it fun?
B : Yes, of course?



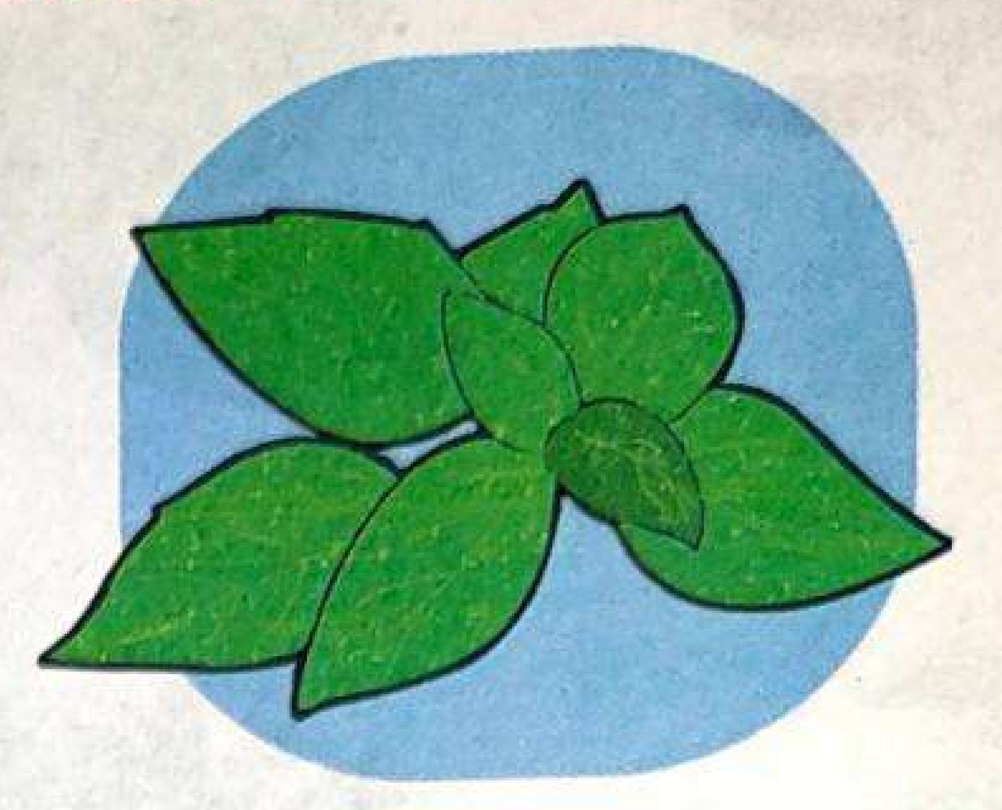
PICTORIAL COMPOSITION

WRITE A SENTENCE UNDER EACH PICTURE:



spearmint – herb – food – drink

....



wood – olive tree – bowls
baskets

....



leaves – date palm tree – baskets

....



basil – herb – vitamins – nutrients

....

Life skills & reading

Nouns:

Drops قطرات	Groundwater مياه جوفية	Ice ثلج



ocean محيط	water cycle دورة المياه

run off جريان الماء	beaker دورق	vapor بخار
experiment تجربة	evaporation تبخر	reception استقبال
process عملية	hail مطر ثلجي خفيف	atmosphere غلاف الجوى
polar regions المناطق القطبية		condensation التكثيف

Verbs:

float تطفو	freeze تجميد
melt انصهار	squeeze ضغط

precipitation هطول الأمطار		
condense تكثف	evaporate تتبخر	flow تدفق
rise up يرتفع	turn into يتحول لي	

Adjectives:

frozen مجمد	narrow ضيق
salty مملح	wide واسع



UNDERLINE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

1. Water travels from the land to the sea in a / a **(process – experiment – style)** called the water cycle.
2. The **(water cycle – evaporation – precipitation)** is a process in which water in seas becomes clouds, then rainfall, then runoff, then underground water.
3. The heat of the sun causes **(condensation – precipitation – evaporation)** of water from the surface of seas and oceans.
4. The heat from the sun turns water into **(vapor – ice – ground water)**.
5. Water vapors rises up into the **(beaker – ocean – atmosphere)**.
6. **(Condensation – Precipitation – Evaporation)** happens as water vapor rises and gets cooler.
7. **(Condensation – Evaporation – Precipitation)** is when wtaer falls from clouds as rain.
8. The **(water cycle – run off – experiment)** is when rain falls on the high ground, it runs down mountains and hills as rivers.
9. Some water soaks into the ground as **(ground water – water cycle – hails)**.
10. Students at school do **(process – jobs – experiments)** in the science lab.
11. When you heat some water in a **(baker –beaker – broker)** it evaporates.
12. **(Salt – Ice – Sugar)** is frozen water.
13. Water vapor condenses into **(hails – drops – dots)** of water.
14. Ice is formed in polar **(oceans – process – regions)**.
15. Water falls from the clouds as rain, snow or **(drops – hail – beakers)**.
16. Water vapor **(comes down – falls down – rises up)** into the atmosphere.
17. Water vapor **(flows – freezes – condenses)** into drops of water.
18. Groundwater **(flows – floats – melts)** into underground rivers and lakes.





19. Wood **(flows – freezes – floats)** on the surface of water.
20. Ice isn't salty. You can **(evaporates – freezes – melt)** the ice and drink it.
21. Water **(boils – melts – freezes)** at 0°C.
22. When ice is formed from salt water, the salt is **(melted – squeezed – frozen)** out and only the water freezes.
23. When you heat some water in a beaker, it **(condenses – floats – evaporates)**.
24. Hot water **(soaks – turns – freezes)** into water vapor.

READ AND MATCH:

1. **evaporation**	**a)** water falls from the clouds as rain, snow or hail.
2. **condensation**	**b)** some water soaks into the ground and flows in underground rivers.
3. **Precipitation**	**c)** water vapor rises and starts to cool. It becomes clouds.
4. **run off**	**d)** How water in rivers becomes clouds, then rainfall, then run-off, then underground rivers.
5. **ground water**	**e)** The sun turns water into vapor. Vapor rises into the atmosphere.
6. **Water cycle**	**f)** when rain falls on high ground, it turns mountains as rivers.

READ AND COMPLETE:

deeper – rivers – sea – small

Run-off starts as ...., narrow .... on mountains and high ground. The rivers get .... and wider and then they run into the ....



READ AND COMPLETE:

cycle – lake – surface – underground

Ground flows is .... rivers and lakes. This water comes back to the .... as spring. A spring can become a river or a .... the water evaporates and the .... starts again.

COMPLETE THE SENTENCES WITH WORDS FROM THE BOX:

water cycle – condensation – precipitation – evaporation – run-off – ground water

1. .... is when water falls from clouds as rain.
2. Water that lands on the ground and travels in rivers in called ....
3. The sun causes .... of water from the surface of rivers and the sea.
4. Some water soaks into the ground as ....
5. .... happens as water vapor rises and gets cooler.
6. The whole process is called ....

READ AND CIRCLE:

1. There're **two / three** types of liquid water.
2. Rivers and lakes have **salt / fresh** water.
3. The water in rivers and lakes comes from precipitation and **springs / the sea**.
4. Seas have **salt / fresh** water because rain washes minerals from the **rivers / land** into the sea.



READ AND TICK (✓) OR (✗):

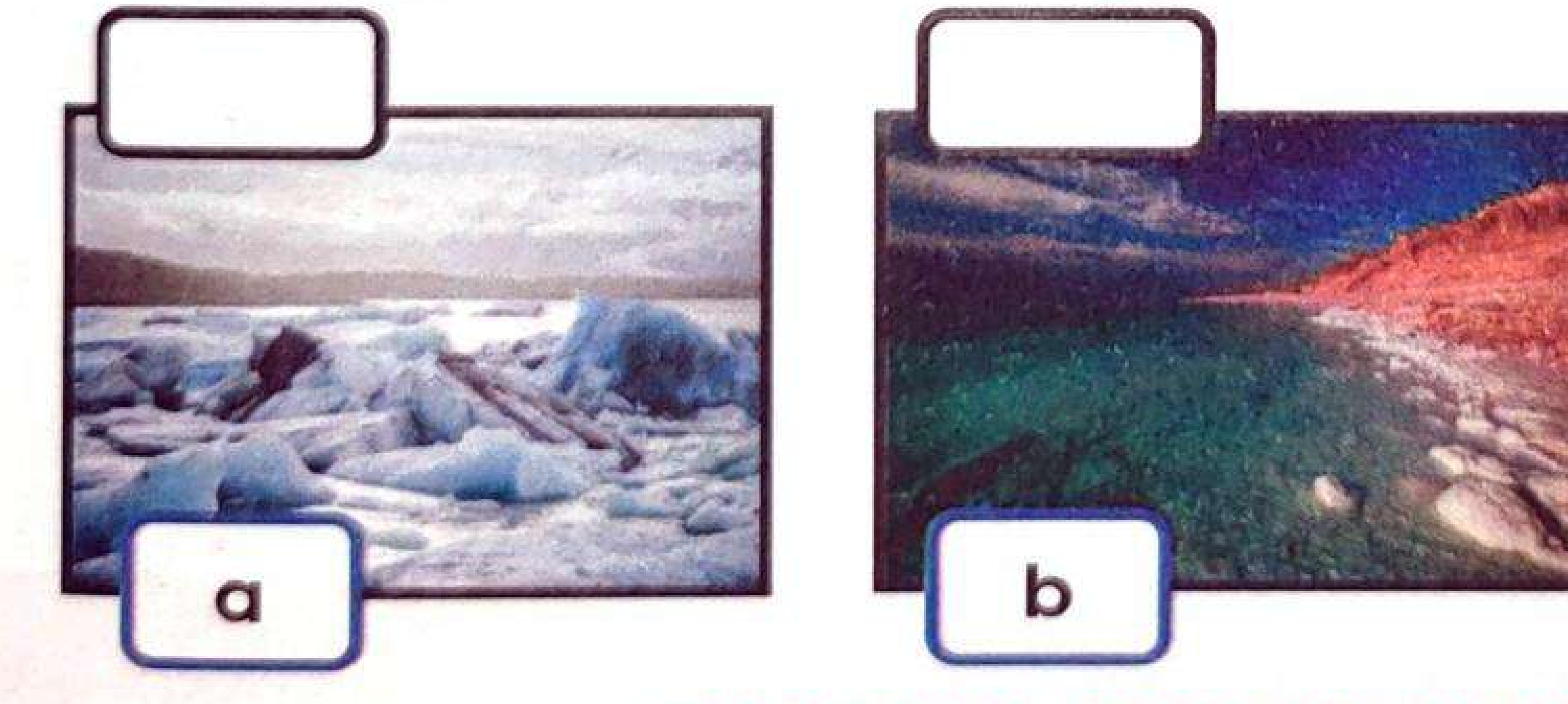
	True	False
1. The Dead Sea doesn't have much salt in it.	( )	( )
2. You can float in the Dead Sea.	( )	( )
3. The water in an oasis comes from precipitation.	( )	( )
4. When ice is formed with salt water it becomes more salty.	( )	( )
5. In polar regions you can melt ice and drink it.	( )	( )

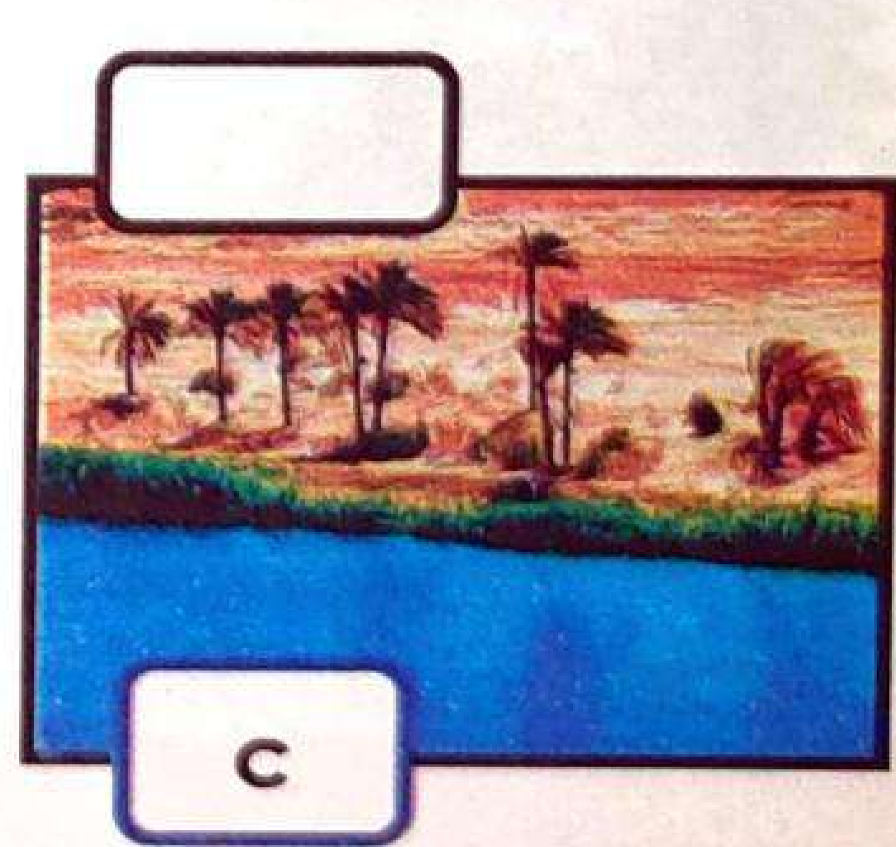
READ AND NUMBER:

(1) The Dead Sea is a small sea, and it is surrounded by land. The water here has a lot of salt in it, because.

(2) The water in an oasis is fresh. It comes from underground lakes and rivers.

(3) Ice is frozen water in Polar regions, when ice is formed from salt water, the salt is squeezed out and only water freezes. This means the ice isn't salty. You can melt the water and drink it!





READING COMPREHENSION

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER:

Water travels from the land to the sea in a process called the water cycle. There're some stages. Evaporation, heat from the sun makes water in the seas and ocean evaporates. The vapor rises up into the atmosphere. Condensation, as the air rises it starts to



cool. This makes the water vapor condenses into drops of water. The drops join together to make clouds. Precipitation, it is when water falls from the clouds as rain, snow or hail. When rain falls on high ground, it runs down mountains and hills as rivers. This is run-off. Rivers run to the sea. Some water soaks into the ground. This is groundwater. This can come back to the surface as springs. The water evaporates and the cycle starts again.

Answer the following questions:

1. What are the stages of water cycle?
2. What is evaporation?

Choose the correct answer:

3. **(Condensation – Precipitation – Evaporation)** is when water falls from the clouds as rain, snow or hail.
4. When rain falls on high ground, it runs down mountains and hills as rivers. This called **(run-off – ground water – water cycle)**.

Phonics & skills

The sound letters ending er /d/, ar / d /, ra /d /, ad /, ah /d/ or /d/ re /d/:



cheetah فهد	acacia شجرة السنط	under تحت
doctor طبيب	picture صورة	star نجم

LISTEN, AND UNDERLINE THE /ə/ ENDING SOUND LETTERS:

Zebra

cheetah

picture

doctor

shelter

polar



WRITE THE SOUND LETTERS ENDING "er", "ar" & "ra" AND MATCH:

1. riv_ _ a)
2. pol_ _ b)



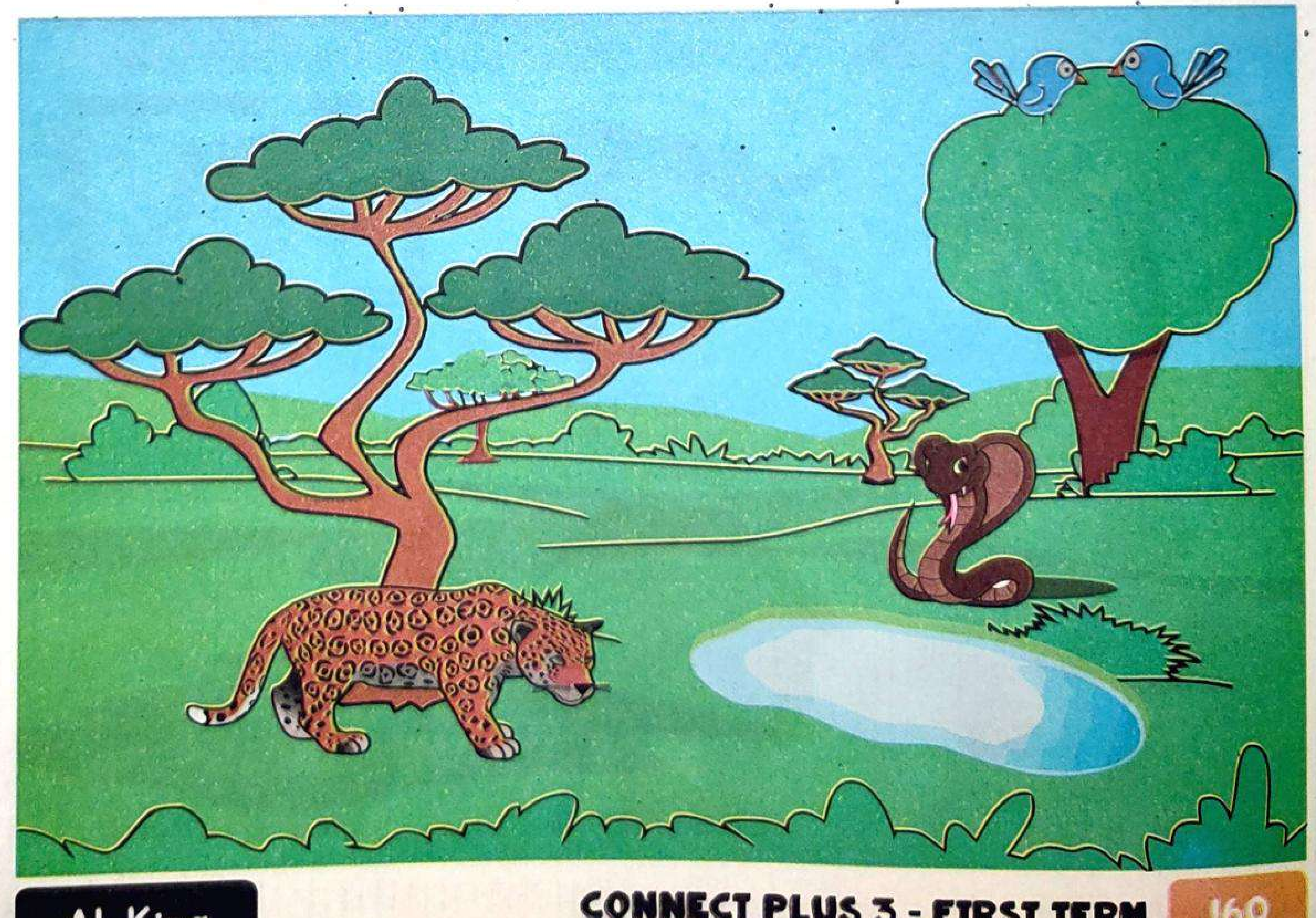
3. wat_ _ c)
4. cob_ _ d)



LOOK, READ AND WRITE SOUND LETTERS ENDING:

The cheet _ _ is taking shel _ _ under an acac _ _tree.

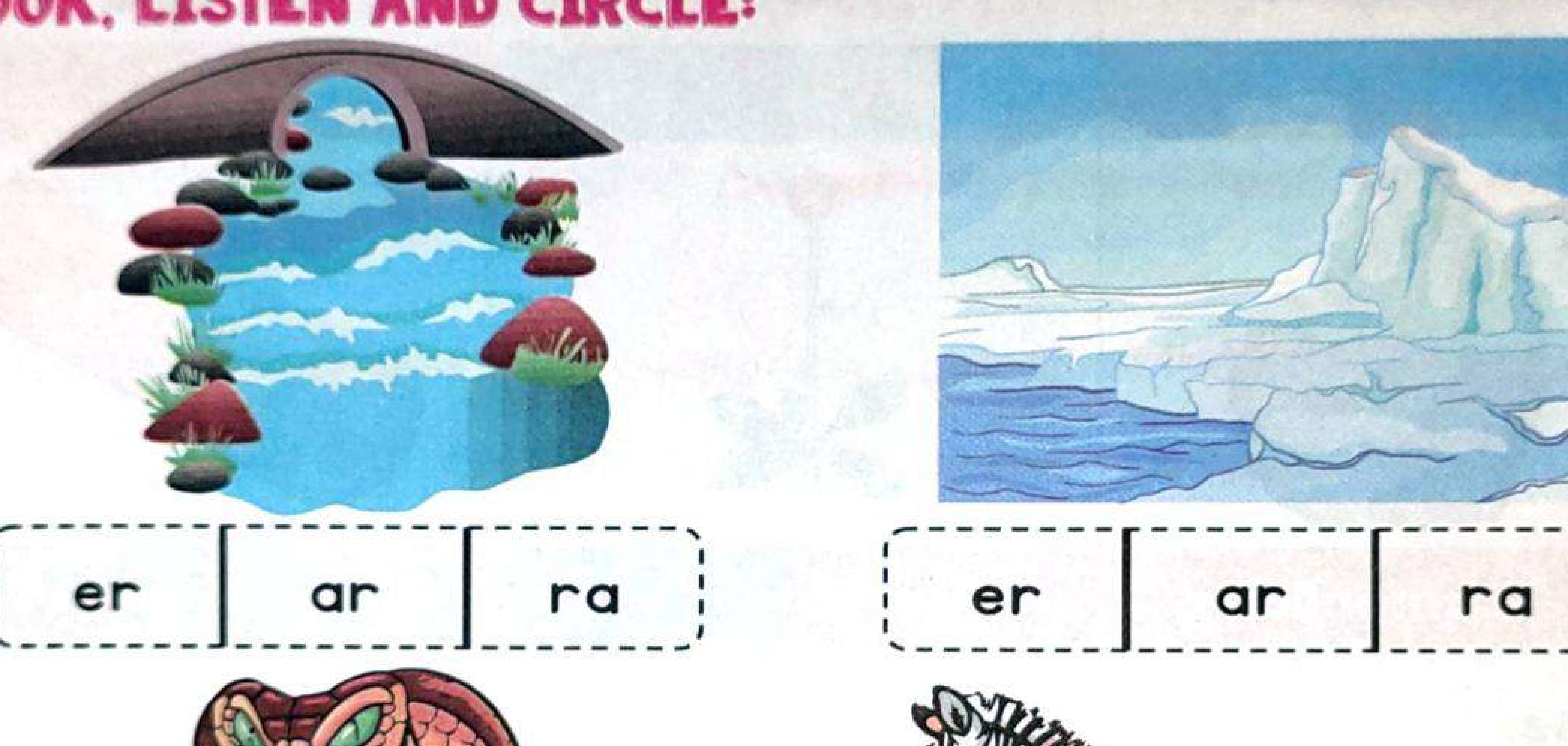
It's looking at the cob _ _ in front of the the wat_ _



LISTEN AN CIRCLE THE WORD WITH THE /D/ SOUND:

1. oasis	water	statue
2. cheetah	drop	under
3. ride	acacia	happy
4. shelter	cloud	night
5. cactus	doctor	polar

LOOK, LISTEN AND CIRCLE:



er	ar	ra

er	ar	ra

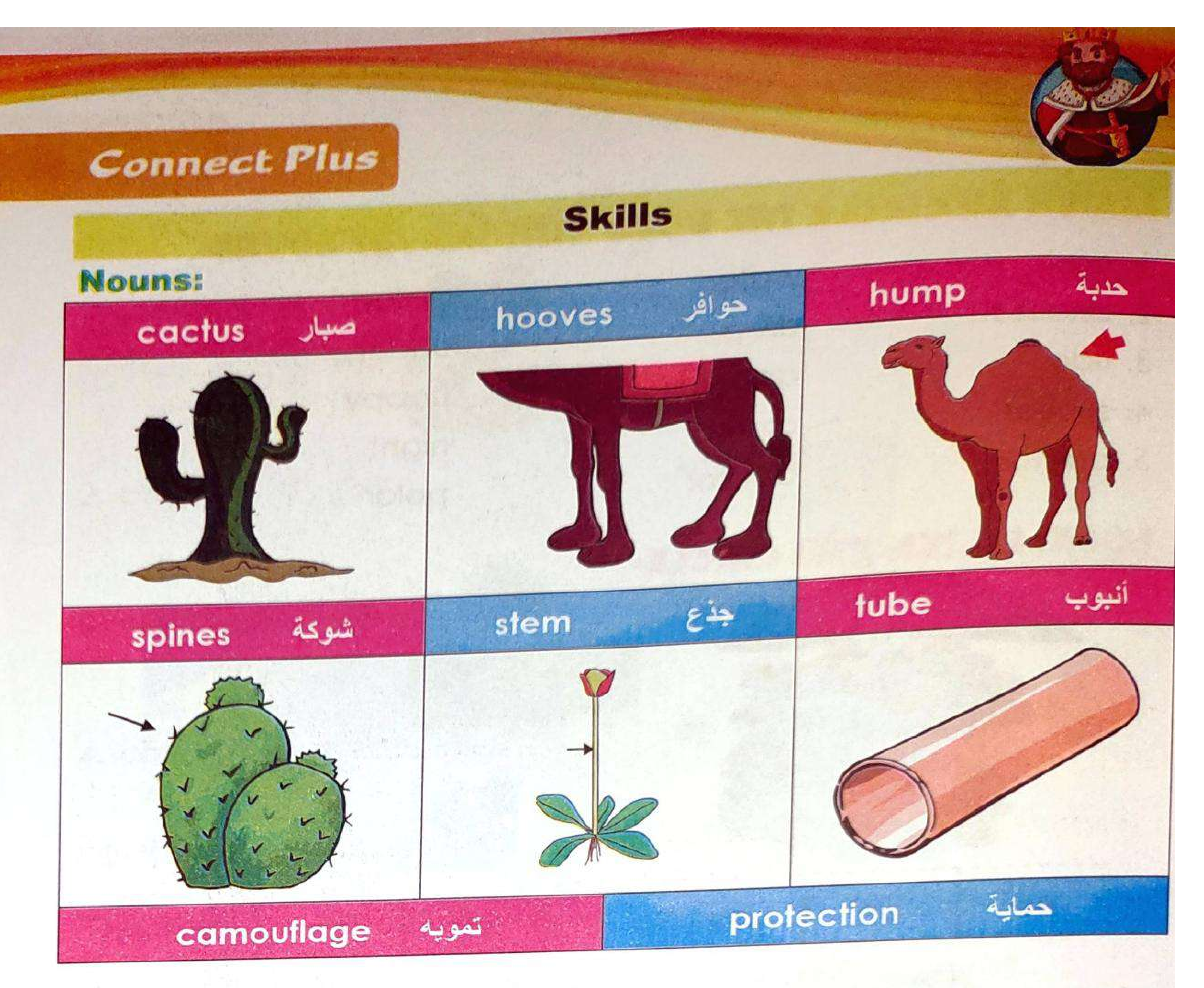


er	ar	ra

er	ar	ra



er	ar	a



Verbs:

adapt يتأقلم	survive ينجو
sweat يتعرق	spread out ينتشر
store يخزن	

Adjectives

hollow أجوف	padded مبطن

UNDERLINE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

1. A *(carrot – cactus – bean)* plant can hold water and store it for years.
2. Why do plants in swamps have hollow *(leaves – roots – stems)*?
3. A cactus plant has thick stem, so that the water inside the *(humps – tubes – hooves)* can't evaporate.
4. Cactus plants have *(stems – tubes – spines)* to protect them and stop animals drinking the water inside the cactus.



5. Camels store fats and nutrients in their **(humps – hooves – necks)**.
6. Camels have wide **(humps – hooves – legs)** to walk easily on sand.
7. The polar bear's white fur provides good **(campsite – protection – camouflage)** against the snow.
8. Animals use camouflage for **(plant – protection – shelter)**.
9. Plants and animals **(sweat – survive – adapt)** to their habitat.
10. Camels have adapted to **(sweat – survive – hunt)** very well in the desert.
11. Camels don't often **(swim – survive – sweat)** so they don't lose water.
12. The cactus plant's roots **(spread – spend – stop)** out a long way in the ground.
13. Camels can **(stop – store – spread)** fat and nutrients in their hump.
14. Plants in swamps have **(hollow – padded – thin)** stems.
15. Camels have **(hollow – padded – easy)** hooves to help them walk on sand.

COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING WITH WORDS FROM THE BOX:

hump – roots – spines – hollow – hooves

1. Cactus have .... to stop animals eating them.
2. Camels have padded .... to help them walk on sand.
3. There're .... tubes inside a cactus where they store water.
4. Camels store fats and nutrients in their ....
5. The .... of cactus are close to the surface of the ground.



READ AND TICK (✓) OR (×):

	True	False
1. The roots of cactus are deep in the ground.	( )	( )
2. A cactus can hold water for years.	( )	( )
3. Camels swim a lot to stay cool.	( )	( )
4. A camel's hump can store fat and nutrients.	( )	( )

READING COMPREHENSION

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER:

Camels have adapted to survive very well in the desert. They can drink enough water to last for a week. They don't often sweat, so they don't lose water. They can store fats and nutrients in their hump, so they don't have to eat for months. They have padded hooves to help them walk easily on sand. They have hair around their eyes, ears and nose to keep the sand out. They have thick fur to keep them warm at the cold nights of the desert.

Answer the following questions:

1. Where can camels store fats and nutrients?

   ....

2. Why do camels have padded hooves?

   ....

Choose the correct answer:

3. Camels have *(eaten – drunk – adapted)* to survive very well in the desert.
4. Camels don't often *(drink – eat – sweat)*, so they don't lose water.



PICTORIAL COMPOSITION

WRITE A SENTENCE UNDER EACH PICTURE, DESCRIBING IT:



animals – camouflage – protection

....



cactus – spines – animals

....



camels – fat – nutrients – hump

....



camels – padded hooves – sand

....

Skills & science

Nouns:



Australia استراليا	Bangladesh بنجلاديش	Brazil البرازيل
Egypt مصر	India الهند	New Zealand نيوزيلندا



Sudan السودان	Antarctica القطب الثلجي	Spain اسبانيا
Sahara desert الصحراء الكبرى	United Kingdom المملكة المتحدة	Saudi Arabia المملكة العربية السعودية
desert صحراء	rainfall هطول الامطار	wetland اراضي رطبة

tropical zone المنطقة الاستوائية	millimeters (mm) ملليمتر
Polar zone قطبي	temperate zone منطقة معتدلة
Atacama Desert, Chile صحراء أتاكاما ، تشيلي	

Verbs:

lead to	تؤدي ل

REMEMBER!

- We say 52 three hundred and fifty two.
- 3522 three thousand, five hundred and twenty – two



LOOK, READ AND MATCH:

1. The desert
2. tropical zone
3. wetland
4. polar zone
5. temperate zone

a) There's a lot of rain here for most of year.

b) There's water on the ground here.

c) The water here is ice.

d) there's a lot of rain in fall and winter. There's less in spring and summer.

e) It doesn't often rain here.

READING COMPREHENSION

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER:

Some countries have four seasons: spring, summer, fall and winter. It might rain a lot on fall and winter, and not as much in spring and summer. These are countries further away from the equator, in the temperate zones   countries have two seasons, the wet season and the dry season. These are countries closer to the equator, in tropical zones. It rains a lot for six months, then there is less rain for six months.

Answer the following:

1. What's the weather like in the countries in the temperate zones?

   ………………………………………………………… .

2. How many seasons are there in tropical zones?

   ………………………………………………………… .

Choose the correct answer:

3. It rains a lot for *(two – four – six)* months in tropical zones.
4. Some countries have two *(years – months – seasons)*. They're close to the equator.



Exam on Unit 5

I- LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS

SUPPLY THE MISSING PARTS IN THE FOLLOWING DIALOGUE:

A : ....?

B : I got up at 6 o'clock.

A : Did you have your breakfast at home?

B : ....

II. VOCABULARY & STRUCTURE

UNDERLINE THE CORRECT WORD(S) IN BRACKETS:

1. Rivers and lakes have (salt – fresh – land) water.
2. A spring can become a river or a (lakes – seas – pond).
3. (Condensation – Evaporation – Cycle) mean the sun turns water into vapor.
4. We can take shelter from the sun in their (basket – food – shade).
5. I ('m – have – has) never eaten dates.
6. She (is – has – have) never taken photos of the oasis
7. We've never (see – saw – seen) a snake.
8. She has (climb – climbs – climbed a mountain.

REWRITE THE FOLLOWING USING THE WORDS IN BRACKETS:

1. I have never visited London. (She ...)

   ....
2. No, I have never walked in the desert. (Have)

   ....
3. She has never made baskets with the leaves of this tree.(We ...)

   ....
4. Have you ever tried shrimps? (Yes, ...)

   ....

III. READING COMPREHENSION

READ THE PASSAGE AND THEN ANSWER THE QUESTION:-

At an oasis, there are lots of springs of fresh water. Trees and

plants can grow, and we can use these in different ways. We can grow food to eat. We can take shelter from the sun in their shade. We can make medicine for people who are sick. We can make baskets of trees and plants. The trees also gives us protection from the storms in the desert. An oasis is very special place!

Answer the following questions:

1. Are these lots of springs of fresh water at an oasis?
2. Why do people grow food?

Choose the correct answer:

3. We can make **(medicine – baskets – storms)** for people who are sick.
4. The trees give us **(baskets – protection – food)** from storms in the desert.

IV. PICTORIAL COMPOSITION

WRITE A SENTENCE UNDER EACH PICTURE DESCRIBING IT:



Majid- Sudan

....

Saad – Saudi Arabia

....



Oliver – Australian

....

V. HANDWRITING

COPY THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES:

Ronaldo is from Spain.

....



Scanned by TapScanner
Scanned by TapScanner



UNDERLINE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

1. Many people left their houses because of the (dam – pump – flood).
2. There was a lot of rain as well as (thunderstorms – atmosphere – weather) last Saturday.
3. There was a storm with thunder and (light – lighting – lightning) last night.
4. Planes land and take off at the (port – station – airport).
5. Alexandria is an important (airport – port – country) on the Mediterranean Sea.
6. We put (handbags – sandbags – suitcases) in front of houses and building to keep flood water out.
7. Ships and boats pass through the Suez (River – Canal – Dam).
8. The (Egyptians built (canals – pipes – dams) across the Nile River.
9. Dirty water goes down a (drain – dam – canal).
10. The mountains form a natural (port – pipe – barrier) between the two countries.
11. Water moves in (drains – canals – pipes) under the ground or above the ground.
12. The (pump – dam – drain) takes the water out of the canal to the fields.
13. The flood destroyed a lot of (buildings – seasons – thunderstorms).

Scanned by TapScanner

JOIN THE PARTS OF EACH WORD AND MATCH:

1. thunder -ier a)
2. light -bag b)
3. air - storm c)
4. sand -ning d)
5. barr - port e)

READ AND WRITE:

1. It's a waterway that people build ....
2. People put it in front of buildings to keep water out ....
3. It stops water in a river from moving forward ....
4. water travels through this under and above the ground ....
5. People use this to take water out of a building in a flood ....
6. Water in the streets goes down in ....
7. Put this in a street to stop the water ....

Scanned by TapScanner

LOOK AND WRITE:



READING COMPREHENSION

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER:

There was a flood in Egypt in 2020. There was a lot of rain, as well as thunderstorms and lightning. A lot of rain fell in a very short time. There was too much water and the streets and the buildings in Cairo and other places flooded. The airport in Luxor and the ports in Alexandria and Sham –Sheikh were closed. People put sandbags in front of houses and buildings to keep water out.

Answer the following questions:

1. What happened in Egypt in 2020?

   ....

2. Why did people put sandbags in front of houses and buildings?

   ....

Choose the correct answers:

3. The streets and the buildings in Cairo **(destroyed – flooded – burnt)**.
4. The ports in Alexandria were **(open – washed – closed)**.

Scanned by TapScanner



COMPLETE WITH WORDS FROM THE BOX:

flooded – fell – airport – pipes – thunderstorms

1. There was a lot of rain, ... and lightning.
2. The .... in Luxor was closed.
3. The streets and buildings ....
4. A lot of rain .... in a short time.
5. Water travels through .... under and above the ground.

SUPPLY THE MISSING LETTERS:



flo_d



lightn_ng



airp_rt



d_m



dra_n



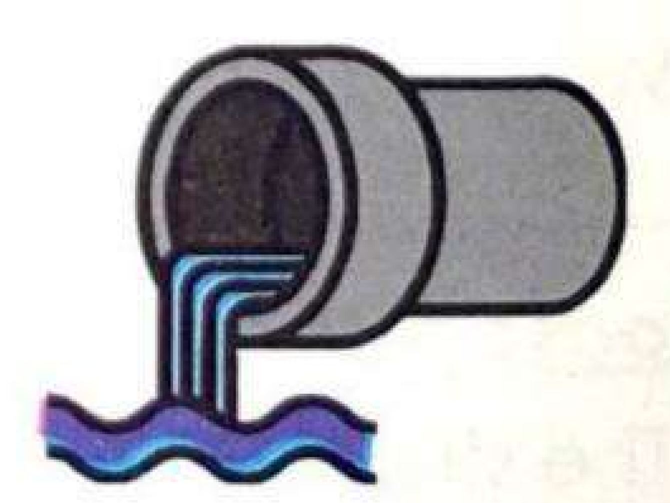
p_mp



barr_er

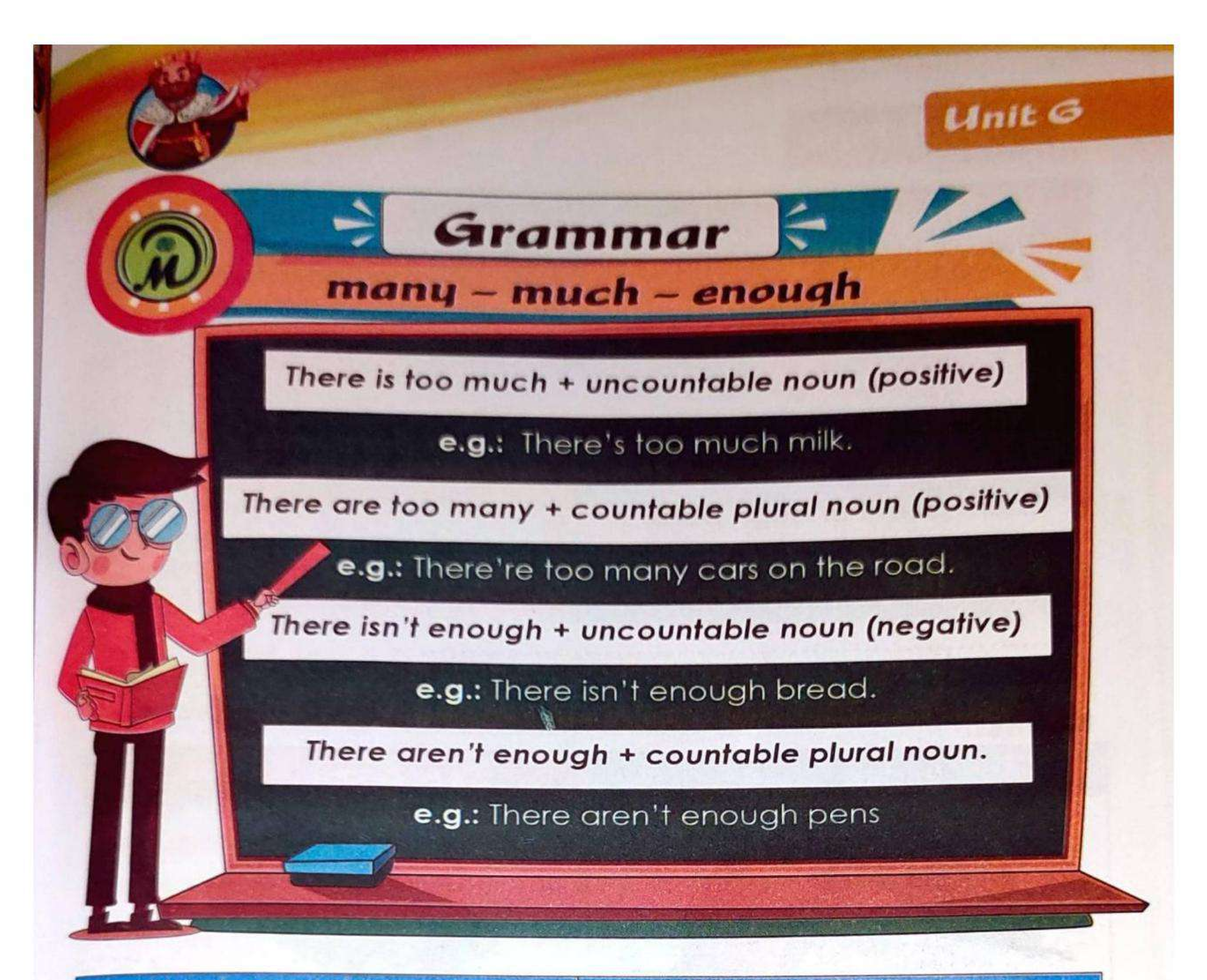


can_l



pip_

Scanned by TapScanner



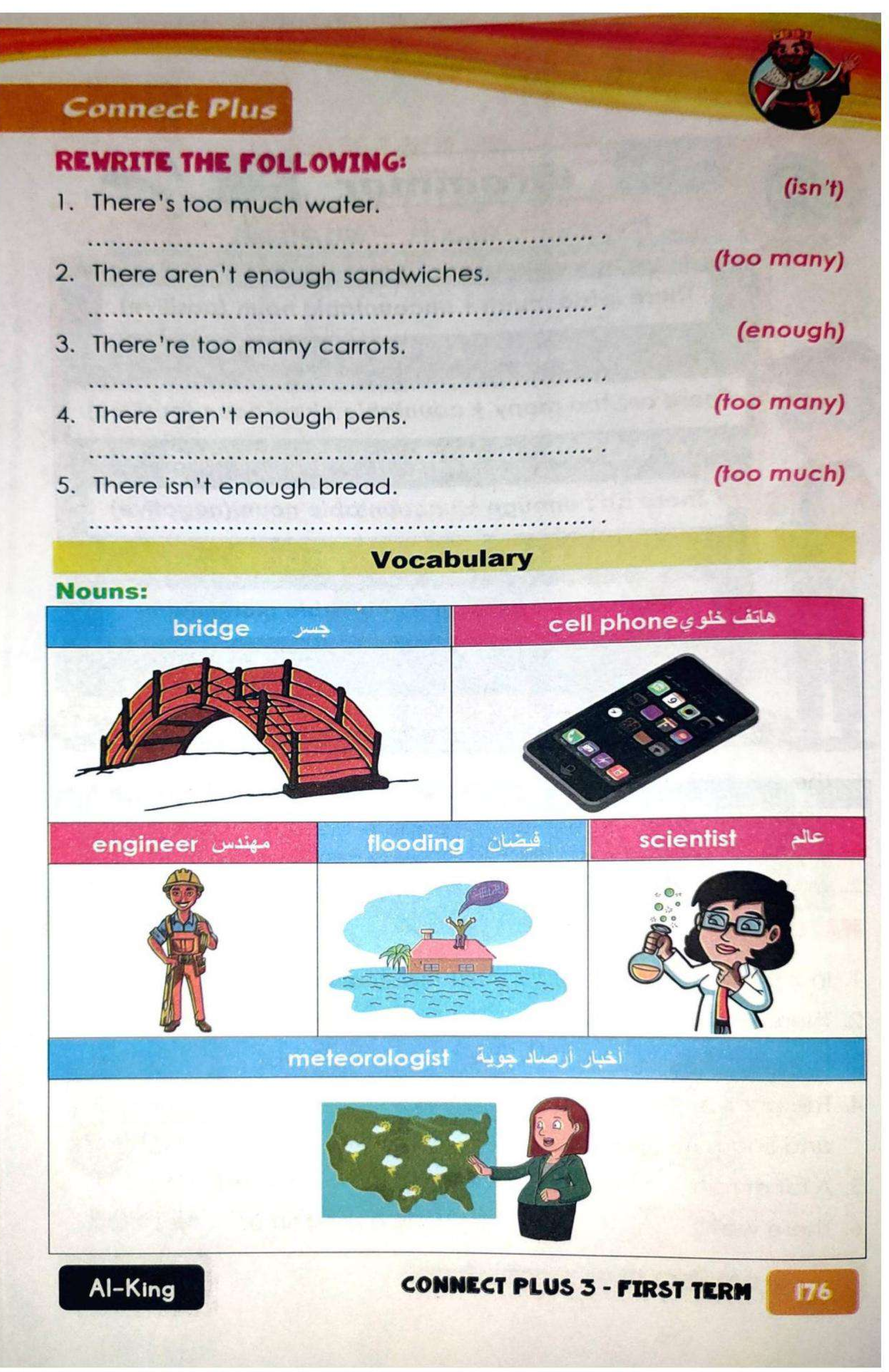
Plural countable nouns	Uncountable nouns
people – children – trees – boys – boxes – men – geese – mice - babies	paper – cheese – water – milk – money – meat – food – rice – juice – cloth – tea – sugar – salt

MATCH THE FOLLOWING:

1. In 2020 there was
2. There was a lot of rain
3. The airport
4. The ports of Alexandria and Sharm E-Sheikh
5. A lot of rain
6. There was

a) too much water.
b) buildings were flooded.
c) a flood in Egypt.
d) and thunderstorms and lightning.
e) in Luxor was closed.
f) fell in a short time.

Scanned by TapScanner



REWRITE THE FOLLOWING:

1. There's too much water. *(isn't)*

   ....

2. There aren't enough sandwiches. *(too many)*

   ....

3. There're too many carrots. *(enough)*

   ....

4. There aren't enough pens. *(too many)*

   ....

5. There isn't enough bread. *(too much)*

   ....

Vocabulary

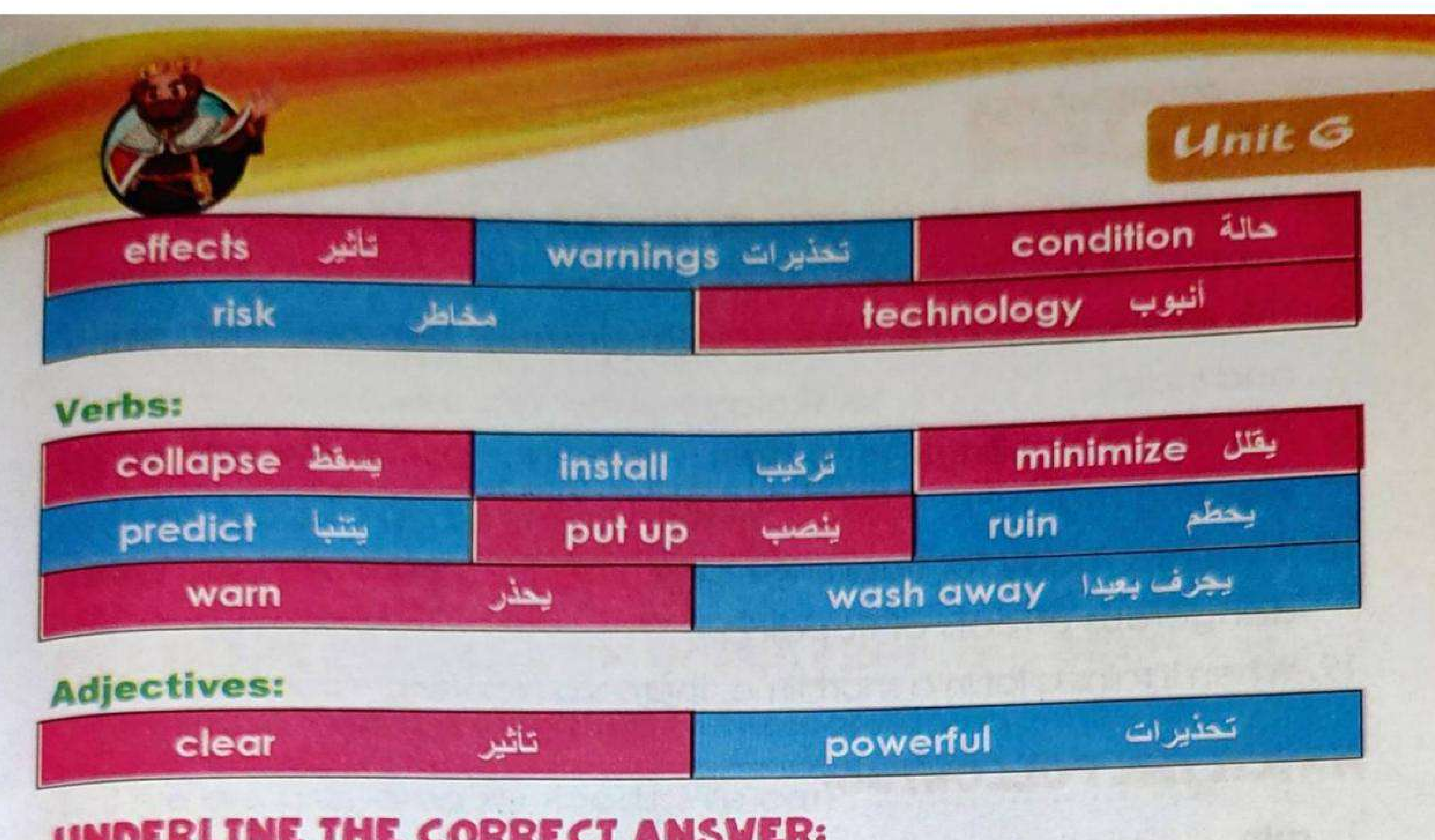
Nouns:

bridge جسر	cell phone هاتف خلوي

engineer مهندس	flooding فيضان	scientist عالم

meteorologist أخبار أرصاد جوية

Scanned by TapScanner



effects تأثير	warnings تحذيرات	condition حالة
risk مخاطر	technology أنبوب	

Verbs:

collapse يسقط	install تركيب	minimize يقلل
predict يتنبأ	put up ينصب	ruin يحطم
warn يحذر	wash away يجرف بعيدا	

Adjectives:

clear تأثير	powerful تحذيرات

UNDERLINE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

1. Computers and cell phones are modern *(technology – building – tools)*.
2. *(Engineers – scientists – Meteorologist)* build and design machines and engines.
3. *(Scientists – Meteorologists – Engineers)* can predict floods because they study the weather.
4. *(Shops – Offices – Cell phones)* are new technology.
5. The dentist gave me *(questions – warnings – calls)* about the dangers of eating too much chocolate.
6. There's a *(canal – cell phone - bridge)* across the river.
7. She looks really ill. She's in a bad *(condition – effect – warning)*.
8. Computers have great *(warning – effects – risks)* on our lives.
9. Meteorologists warned people against the dangerous effects of *(floating – flying – flooding)*.
10. Flood water can *(build – predict – ruin)* homes, shops and offices.
11. Flood water can *(cook – watch – wash)* away roads.
12. Flood water can make bridges and homes *(collapse – destroy – damage)*.
13. Meteorologists can *(remove – predict – prepare)* when floods will start.
14. Volcanoes don't *(predict – ruin – warn)* before they happen.

Scanned by TapScanner



15. People can put **(out – on – up)** barriers or use sandbags to keep their homes safe.
16. This washing powder will **(remove – install – prepare)** most dirt and stains.
17. The plumber will come to **(rain – remove – install)** the new washing machine.
18. If we are ready for flood, we can **(install – minimize – warn)** the dangerous effects of flooding.
19. When it rains a lot in a short time, there's a **(washing – condition – risk)**.

MATCH THE FOLLOWING:

1. **ruin**	**a)** say what might happen in the future.
2. **wash away**	**b)** put something in.
3. **collapse**	**c)** damage or destroy something.
4. **predict**	**d)** make something smaller or less.
5. **warn**	**e)** carry something away with water.
6. **Install**	**f)** fall down.
7. **minimize**	**g)** tell people that something bad will happen, so they can prepare.

READ AND CIRCLE:

1. We can **collapse / minimize** the effects of flooding if we are prepared.
2. Flood water can wash **away / warn** cars, roads and bridges.
3. We need to **predict / install** a pump to remove the water.
4. We can **ruin / protect** our streets with barriers.
5. Flood water can **ruin / install** homes and shops.
6. Buildings can **collapse / wash** away when there are dangerous floods.
7. Meteorologists can **protect / warn** people about bad weather.
8. Meteorologists can **predict / minimize** floods because they study weather.

Scanned by TapScanner



SUPPLY THE MISSING PARTS IN THE FOLLOWING DIALOGUE:

Mother : .... milk, Nadia?
Nadia : No, there isn't enough.
Mother : Are there too many apples? /ə/
Nadia : No, ... enough.
Mother : Let's go shopping today!
Nadai : Ok, mom.

FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH WORDS FROM THE BOX:

collapse – engineers – install – meteorologists – minimize

1. If we are prepared for floods. We can .... the dangerous effects of flooding.
2. People can .... new technology such as pumps to remove flood water.
3. .... are people who study the weather.
4. Flood water can make bridges and homes ....
5. .... and scientists should find ways to protect people from floods.

READING COMPREHENSION

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER:

When there're floods, there can be big problems. Flood water can ruin homes, shops and offices. It can wash away roads or make homes and bridges collapse. Engineers and scientists should find ways to protect people from floods. Meteorologist are people who study the weather. They can predict when floods will start. They can warn people to put up barriers and use sandbags to keep their homes safe. We can install new technology such as powerful pumps to remove the water. We can keep drains clear and in good condition so water can move away quickly. If we are prepared for floods we can minimize the dangerous effects of flooding.

Scanned by TapScanner



Answer the following question:

1. What can flood water do to people?

....

2. What should engineers and scientists do?

....

Choose the correct answers:

3. **(Engineers – Meteorologists – police officers)** are people who study the weather.
4. We can install new technology such as **(pumps – cell phones – drains)** to remove flood water.

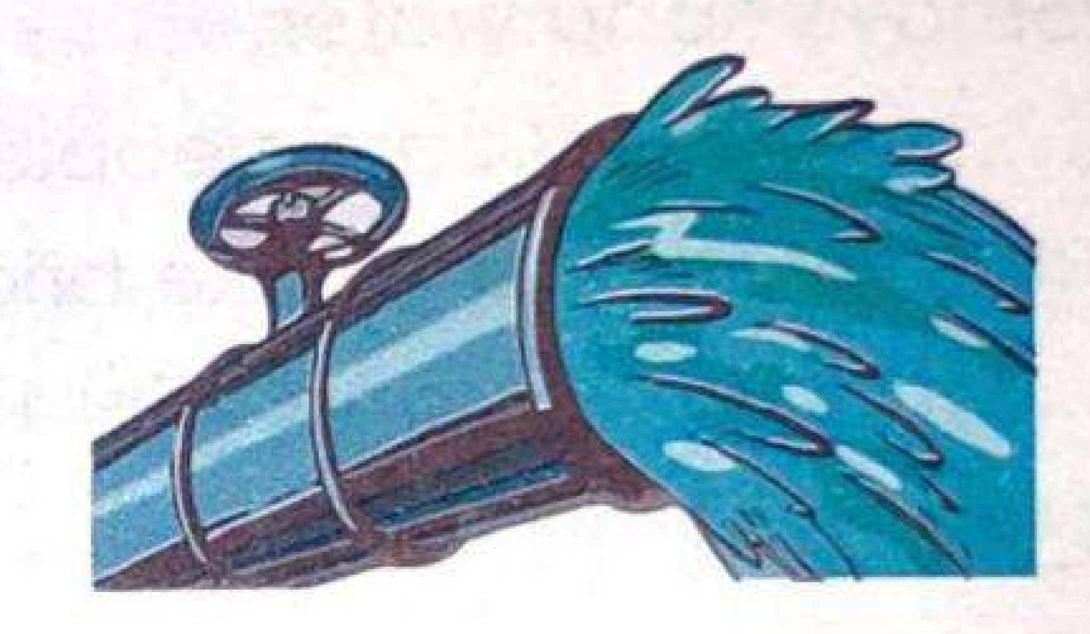
PICTORIAL COMPOSITION

WRITE A SENTENCE UNDER EACH PICTURE DESCRIBING IT:



flood water – homes – bridges

....



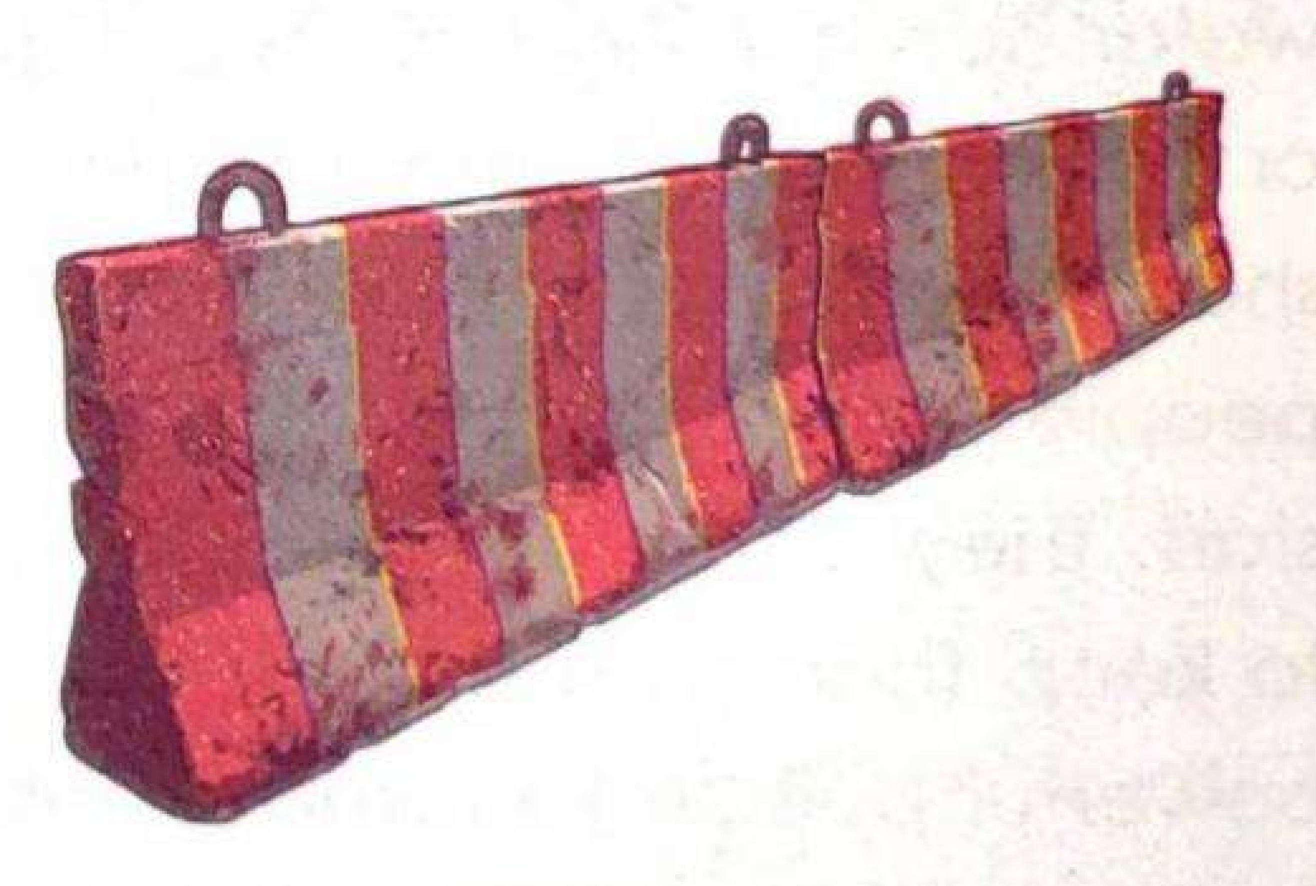
pump – remove – flood water

....



buildings – collapse – floods

....



protect – streets – barrier

....

Scanned by TapScanner



Life skills and values

Nouns:

Citizen مواطن	fire fighter رجل إطفاء	first aid صندوق اسعافات أولية
communicator متواصل	community مجتمع	Emergency طوارئ
Jokes مزحة / نكتة	Secrets أسرار	Situations موقف
volunteering تطوع	emergency responder طوارئ مستجيب	

Verbs:

describe يصف	focus on يركز على
rescue يُنقذ	volunteer متطوع

Adjectives:

lazy كسول	injured مصاب	funny مضحك
bossy متسلط	brave شجاع	calm هادئ
cooperative متعاون	cowardly بخوف	generous كريم
communicator تأثير	community تحذيرات	emergency حالة
mean لئيم	moody متقلب المزاج	polite مهذب
responsible مسئول	selfish أناني	stuck عالق
wise حكيم		

Scanned by TapScanner



UNDERLINE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

1. Daddy isn't scared of anything. He's **(bossy – calm – brave)**.
2. My friend Heba is **(moody – lazy – polite)** today. You don't know if she's going to be happy, sad or angry.
3. Omar is **(wise – co-operative – responsible)**. He's clever and knows a lot of things.
4. Fatma is always **(funny – cowardly – calm)**. She never gets upset or worried.
5. Maha always says "Thank you" she's very **(moody – polite – co-operative)**.
6. Amr is **(bossy – selfish – mean)**. He always tells us what to do.
7. Nour doesn't like sharing her things. He's **(mean – brave – caring)**.
8. Hani is very **(funny – generous – polite)**. He makes us laugh.
9. Wael is **(cowardly – brave – responsible)**. He gets scared in dangerous situations.
10. Fares is **(selfish – moody – cooperative)** and helpful. He works well in a team.
11. Sahar is **(mean – generous – lazy)**. She always shares her sweets and sandwiches with her friends.
12. Nada is **(cooperative – generous – lazy)**. She sits on the sofa and doesn't help at home.
13. Mommy is **(bossy – wise – caring)** she's kind and looks after every body.
14. Let's stay calm and try to behave like **(responsible – cowardly – mean)** adults.
15. A/An **(emergency responder – fire fighter – communicator)** volunteers to help people when there's an emergency.
16. She was born in Japan, but became an American **(joke – citizen – situation)** when there's an emergency.



Scanned by TapScanner



17. I like to volunteer to help people in my community in an / a ***(situation – emergency – condition).***
18. Teachers have to be good ***(firefighters – communicators – responders).***
19. You mustn't tell your friend's ***(situations – secrets – jokes)*** to other people.
20. She's cowardly. She gets scared in dangerous ***(stations – actions – situations).***
21. Emergency responders volunteers to ***(describe – rescue – share)*** people in an emergency.
22. An emergency responder can do ***(tricks – exercise – first aid)*** and rescue people from floods.

READING COMPREHENSION

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER:

Karim is an emergency responder. He volunteers when there's an emergency. He's trained to help firefighters and the police. He can do first aid and help rescue people from floods. Sometimes it's scary, but he likes helping people. When there was a flood in Cairo, they had to help people who were sick or injured. They used small boats to travel around the city. They helped rescue people who were stuck in their homes, people were very pleased to see them!

Answer the following questions:

1. What does an emergency responder do?

   ....

2. How did emergency responder travel around Cairo?

   ....

Choose the correct answers:

3. Karim is a/an ***(engineer – firefighter – emergency responder).***
4. People were very ***(scared – pleased – bored)*** to see emergency responders.

Scanned by TapScanner



READ AND CIRCLE:

1. She tells a lot of jokes and makes people laugh, but she also like telling people what to do! She sometimes tells her friends secrets to other people.

   (funny – loyal – bossy)

2. He often thinks about himself. He doesn't like sharing things. He's a very good communicator, though.

   (brave – selfish – mean)

3. She doesn't worry or get excited about things. She likes helping other people and she's a good friend. She likes giving people presents.

   (calm – generous – moody)

4. He works very well in a team. He speaks nicely to everyone and behaves well. He works very hard.

   (lazy – polite –cooperative)

5. He's sensible and can look after other people. He's kind and he isn't scared in dangerous situations.

   (responsible – cowardly – caring)

READ AND WRITE:

caring – generous – lazy – cowardly – wise – cooperative – brave – mean – funny – selfish

1. He doesn't like sharing his things ....
2. He's very amusing. He makes us laugh ....
3. She always thinks about himself ....
4. She's sensible and always does the right thing ....
5. He's helpful and works well in a team ....
6. She sits on the sofa and doesn't help at home ....
7. He gets scared in dangerous situations ....
8. She always Shares her sandwiches with her friends ....
9. She's kind and she looks after everybody ....
10. He isn't scared of anything! ....



Scanned by TapScanner

READ AND WRITE:

funny – loyal – bossy – brave – selfish – mean – calm – generous – moody – lazy – polite – cooperative – wise – responsible -

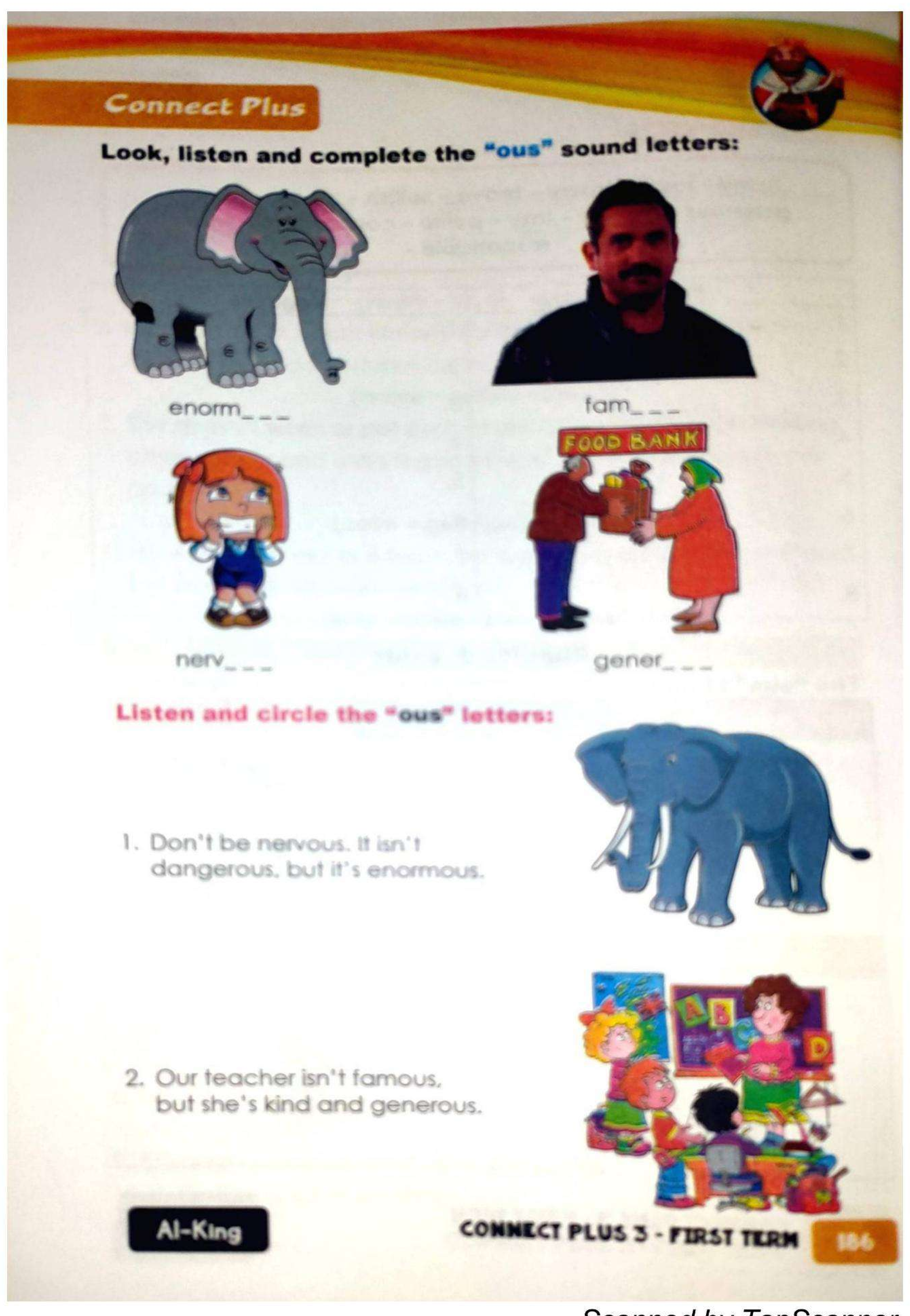
Positive	Negative
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.
4.	4.
5.	5.
6.	6.
7.	7.
8.	8.

Phonics & skills

The "ous" sound letters:



Scanned by TapScanner



Connect Plus

Look, listen and complete the "ous" sound letters:

enorm_ _ _

fam_ _ _

nerv_ _ _

gener_ _ _

Listen and circle the "ous" letters:

1. Don't be nervous. It isn't dangerous, but it's enormous.

2. Our teacher isn't famous, but she's kind and generous.

Scanned by TapScanner



Look, listen and write:

....

....

Skills

Nouns:

sunlight أشعة الشمس	crops محاصيل	rainfall طول الأمطار
flood irrigation الري بالغمر	spray irrigation الري بالرش	drip irrigation ري بالتنكيط

Scanned by TapScanner



hydroponic farming الزراعة بدون تربة	Wells آبار
Ancient Egyptian قدماء المصريين	farming الزراعة
Irrigation الري	

Verbs:

waste يهدر

Adjectives:

modern عصري	traditional تقليدي	useful مفيد

UNDERLINE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

1. Plants need **(sunlight – sun day – sunburn)**, food and water.
2. There isn't enough **(farming – sunlight – rainfall)** to give the plants all the water they need.
3. Rice and fruit are the main **(crops – wells – fields)** here.
4. The problem with modern **(crop – irrigation – source)** is that it can take too much water.
5. Farmers use pumps to move water from rivers or **(wells – walls – soil)** to the fields.
6. Rivers, lakes, canals and wells are different **(crops – areas – sources)** of water.
7. The **(Ancient – Modern – New)** Egyptian used irrigation in the past.
8. A hydroponic farm doesn't have to be on **(farmer – farming – sandy)** land.

Scanned by TapScanner





9. (Spray irrigation – Drip irrigation – Flood irrigation) covers a whole field in water.
10. ((Drip – irrigation – Spray irrigation – Flood irrigation) is where water goes onto the plants through holes in the pipes.
11. (Spray – Flood – Well) irrigation is a modern system of bringing water to the plants.
12. (Hydroponic – Traditional – Greenhouse) farming, used only water, not soil to grow plants. It doesn't have to be on farming land.

LOOK AND COMPLETE:



fl_ _d irrigation



s_ _ _y irrigation



d _ _ _p irrigation

MATCH:

(A)	(B)
1. Farmers in dry countries	a) be on farming land.
2. Farmers bring water	b) move water to their fields.
3. Farmers use pumps to	c) need to use irrigation.
4. A hydroponic farm doesn't have to	d) from wells or canals.

READ AND CIRCLE:

1. Hydroponic farming grows plants in **air / water**, not soil.
2. The water contains **minerals / oxygen** that the plants need.
3. This system uses **more / less** water than traditional farming.
4. We **need / don't** need a good land to start a hydroponic farm.

Scanned by TapScanner



READING COMPREHENSION

READ AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

In dry countries, farmers need to water their crops. There isn't enough rainfall to give the crops all the water they need, so they use irrigation. This means bringing water in through pipes from wells, canals or other sources of water. Farmers also use pumps to move water from rivers or wells to the fields. Ancient Egyptians used irrigation in the past, and people still need it today. Irrigation systems have changed over time and now they can carry more water. The problem with modern irrigation is that it can take too much water out of rivers, lakes and springs.

Answer the following questions:

1. Why do farmers use irrigation?

....

2. What is irrigation?

....

Choose the correct answer:

3. The problem with modern irrigation is that it can take too ***(little – much – less)*** water out of rivers.
4. In dry countries, farmers need to water their ***(homes – children – crops)***.

PICTORIAL COMPOSITION

WRITE A SENTENCE UNDER EACH PICTURE DESCRIBING IT:



spray irrigation – less water

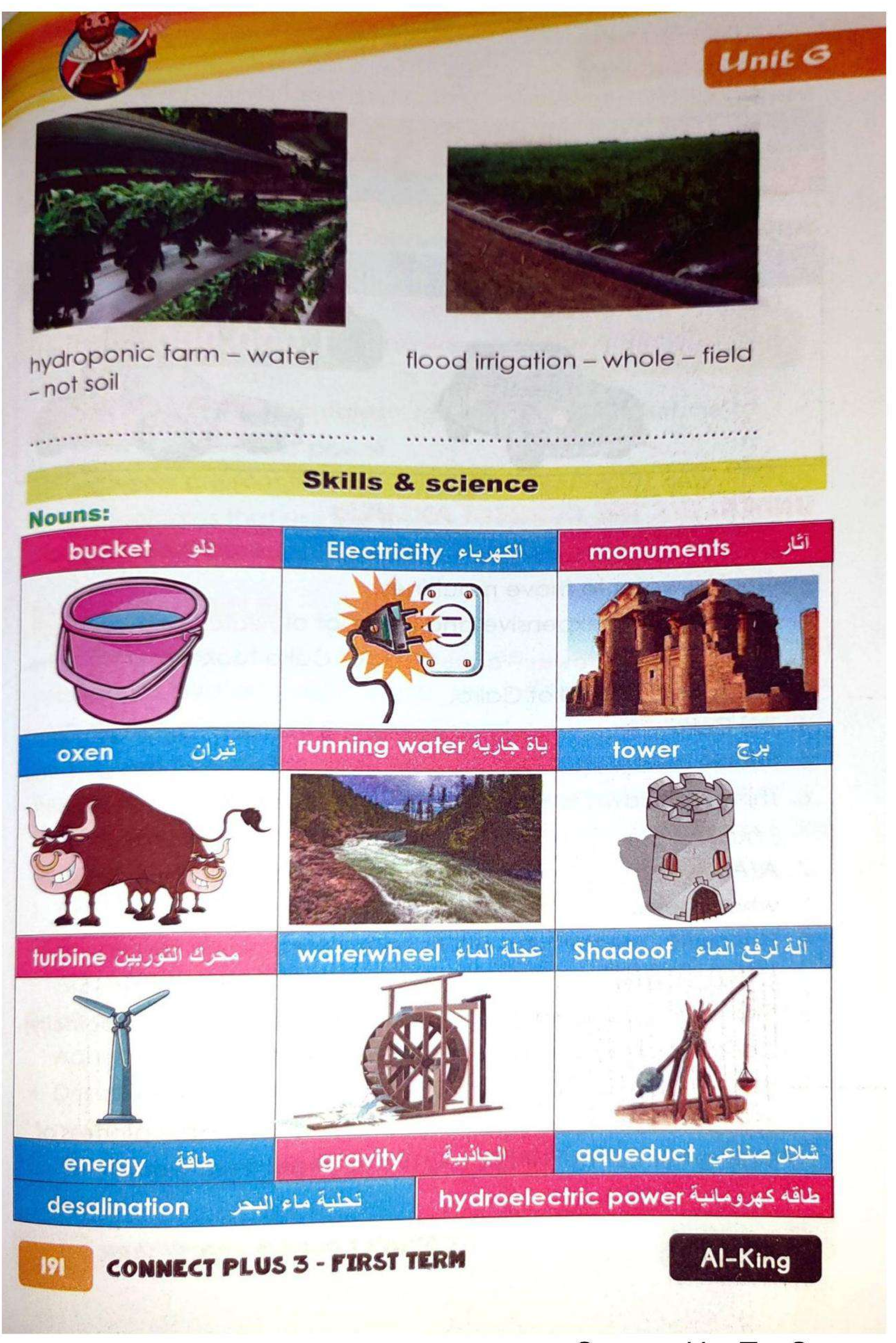
....



drip irrigation – water holes – pipes

....

Scanned by TapScanner



Scanned by TapScanner



Verbs:

control يتحكم	cost يتكلف	create يخلق
develop يطور	provide يوفر / يزود	turn يحول/ يتحول

Adjectives:

cheap رخيص x expensive غالي الثمن



UNDERLINE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

1. *(Waterwheels – Water falls – Watermelons)* used the energy of running water to move machines.
2. Desalination is expensive and use a lot of *(water – air – energy)*.
3. The *(pyramid – tower – aqueduct)* of Cairo took water from the Nile to the Citadel of Cairo.
4. The Cairo *(Citadel – Tower – Aqueduct)* is the tallest building in Egypt.
5. People used *(foxes – oxen – donkeys)* to make the wheels go round.
6. Things fall down to the ground by the force of *(gravity – turbine – bucket)*.
7. A/An *(monument – shadoof – turbine)* turns round just like a wheel does.
8. The moving water turns a turbine to make *(wind – hydroelectric – gas)* power.
9. The dam uses moving water to make *(plants – soil – electricity)*.
10. People come to Luxor to see The Ancient Egyptian *(waterwheels – aqueducts – monuments)*.
11. *(Evaporation – Desalination – Condensation)* is the process of taking the salt out of the sea water to get fresh water.

Scanned by TapScanner




12. The Ancient Egyptians used ***(dams – shadoofs – aqueducts)*** to lift water from the river for irrigation.
13. They bring up water from the well with a ***(tower – turbine – bucket)*** tied to the end of a rope.
14. The aqueduct of Cairo took water from the Nile to the ***(palace – citadel – tower)*** of Cairo.
15. The dam can ***(turn – cost – control)*** water and stop flooding.
16. The lake Nasser helps to ***(provide – control – develop)*** Egypt with enough water.
17. The moving water ***(creates – turns – provides)*** a turbine to make hydroelectric power.
18. Engineers are ***(controlling – turning – developing)*** new technologies that use less energy in desalination.
19. Aswan am ***(provides – creates - costs)*** lake Nasser.

READ AND CIRCLE:

The oldest picture of a waterwheel is from Egypt over 2500 years ago! Water could move up inside the tower with six waterwheels. They used oxen to make the wheels go round. People built aqueducts in ancient Greece and ancient Rome.
The High Dam. Now, the dam can control the water and stop flooding. The dam stops the water in the river Nile and makes Lake Nasser.

1. The oldest waterwheel is in **Greece / Egypt**.
2. How many waterwheels were inside The Tower of Cairo Aqueduct**? four / six**.
3. What moved the waterwheels inside The Tower of Cairo Citadel Aqueduct**? oxen / donkeys**.
4. Desalination is good for countries with a lot of fresh **water / not** much fresh water.
5. Which lake did the Aswan Dame create**? Lake Nasser / Lake Aswan**.

Scanned by TapScanner



LOOK, READ AND MATCH:

1. desalination
2. aqueduct
3. waterwheel
4. dam
5. turbine

a) a very old machine for bringing up water from canals or wells to fields.
b) a wheel that uses running water to create energy.
c) taking salt out of sweater.
d) turns round like a wheel.
e) a lake created by stopping water in a river.
f) carries water long distances.

COMPLETE WITH WORDS FROM THE BOX:

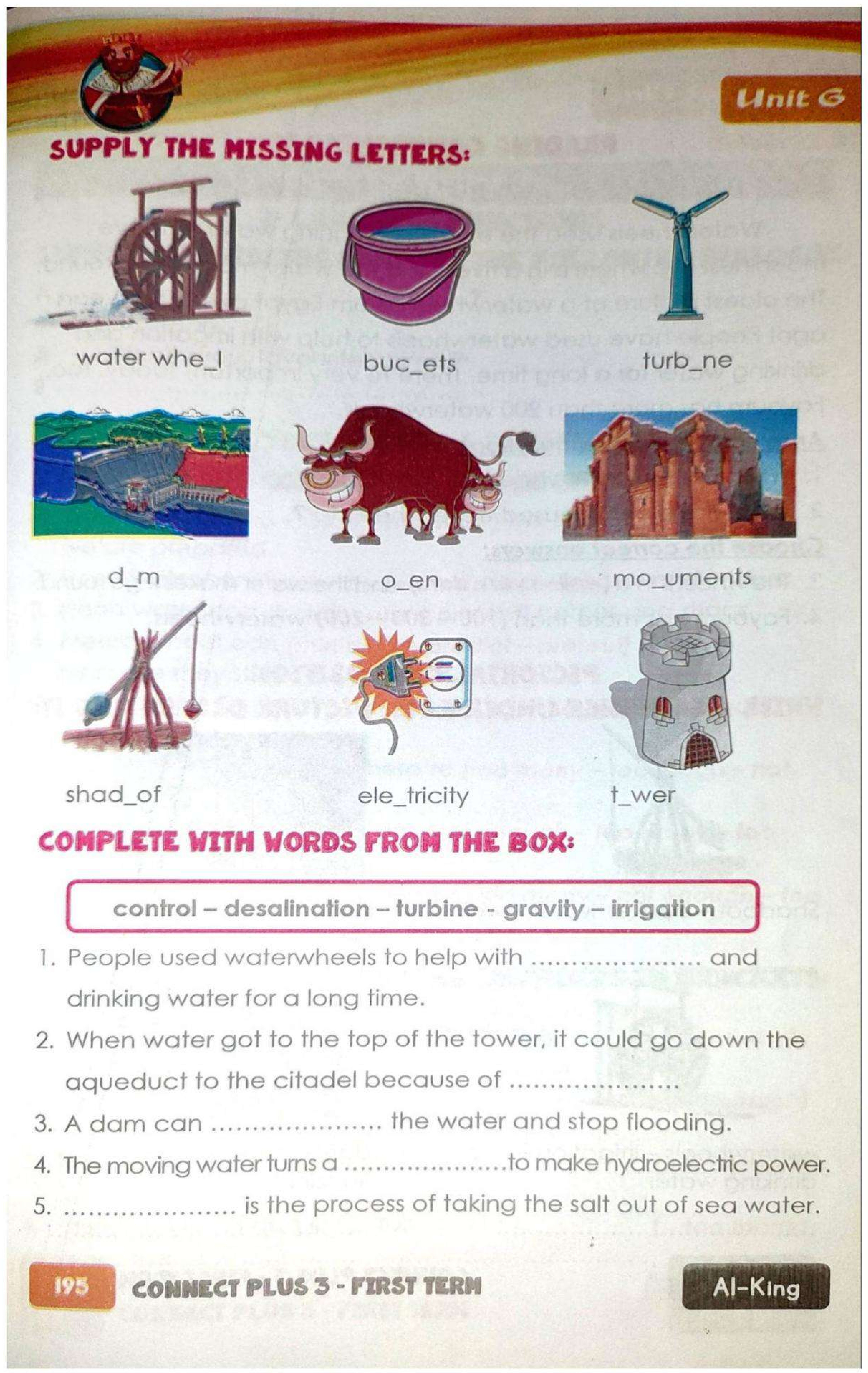
aqueduct (s) – dam (s) – waterwheel (s)

1. The oldest .... is 2,500 years old.
2. People in Ancient Greece built .... to move water to their cities.
3. .... use the energy of running water to move machines.
4. The Aswan .... stops the Nile flooding the land.
5. An .... took water from the Nile to the Citadel in Cairo.
6. There're more than 200 .... in Fayom.
7. .... could move water from well into cities.

READ AND TICK (✓) OR (×):

	True	False
1. Waterwheels use water in lakes.	( )	( )
2. Waterwheels can help with irrigation.	( )	( )
3. An aqueduct move water from a high place to a lower place.	( )	( )
4. The water in aqueduct runs in a canal under a wall.	( )	( )
5. The dam uses moving water to make electricity.	( )	( )
6. Desalination is useful in countries with lots of water.	( )	( )
7. Desalination doesn't cost a lot of money at the moment.	( )	( )

Scanned by TapScanner



SUPPLY THE MISSING LETTERS:

water whe_l

buc_ets

turb_ne

d_m

o_en

mo_uments

shad_of

ele_tricity

t_wer

COMPLETE WITH WORDS FROM THE BOX:

control – desalination – turbine - gravity – irrigation

1. People used waterwheels to help with .... and drinking water for a long time.
2. When water got to the top of the tower, it could go down the aqueduct to the citadel because of ....
3. A dam can .... the water and stop flooding.
4. The moving water turns a ....to make hydroelectric power.
5. .... is the process of taking the salt out of sea water.

Scanned by TapScanner



READING COMPREHENSION

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

Waterwheels used the energy of running water to move machines. The wheel is in a river, and the water makes it go round. The oldest picture of a waterwheel is from Egypt over 2,500 years ago! People have used waterwheels to help with irrigation and drinking water for a long time. There're very important today, too. Fayoum has more than 200 waterwheels.

Answer the following questions:

1. What makes waterwheels go round?
2. What have people used waterwheels for?

Choose the correct answers:

3. The wheel is in a ***(well – river – dam)*** and the water makes it go round.
4. Fayoum has more than ***(100 – 300 – 200)*** waterwheels.

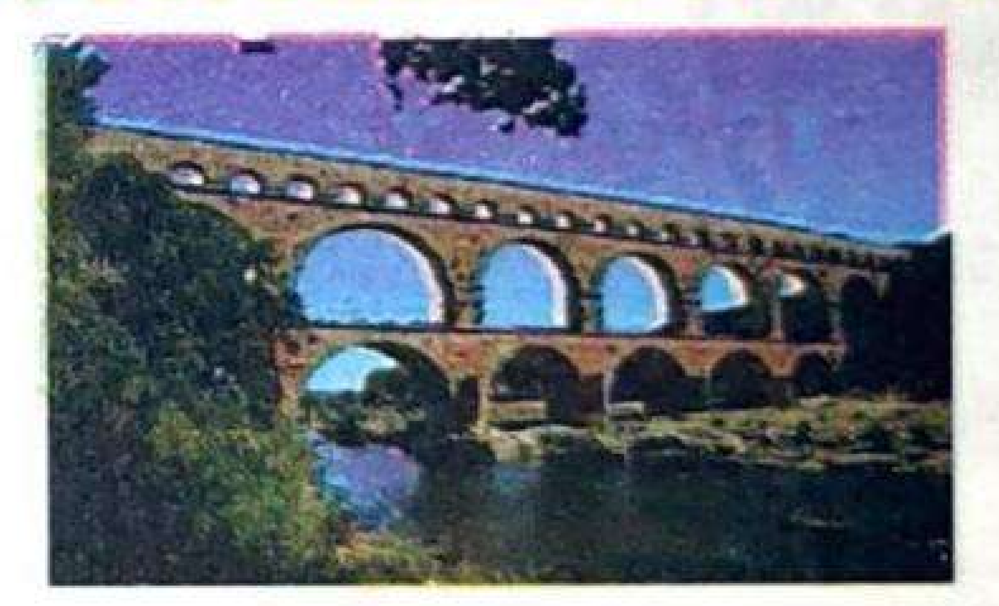
PICTORIAL COMPOSITION

WRITE A SENTENCE UNDER EACH PICTURE DESCRIBING IT:



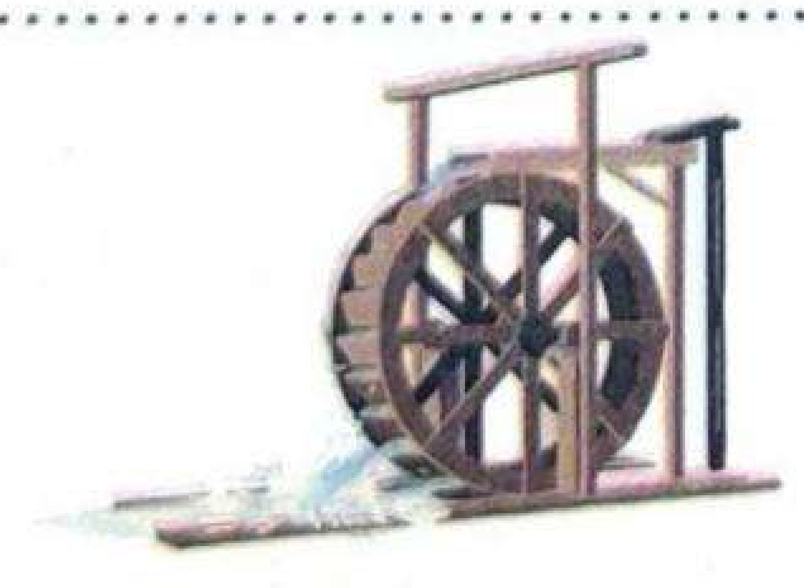
Shadoof – bucket water – well

....



aqueduct – water – river – cities

....



waterwheels – irrigation – drinking water

....



dam – control – stop flooding

....

Scanned by TapScanner





I- LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS

SUPPLY THE MISSING PARTS IN THE FOLLOWING DIALOGUE:

A : ....?
B : Cheetah.
A : What's your favourite animal?
B : ....

II. VOCABULARY & STRUCTURE


UNDERLINE THE CORRECT WORD(S) IN BRACKETS:

1. We can **(collapse – warn – minimize)** the effects of flooding if we are prepared.
2. Flood water can **(warn – protect – wash away)** cars and bridges.
3. Flood water can **(install – ruin – protect)** homes and shops.
4. Meteorologist can **(minimize – predict – protect)** floods because they study the weather.
5. I can't color. There are **(too many – not enough – too much)** crayons.
6. The boat is going to sink. There're **(too many – too much – not enough)** people in it.
7. I can't shut my bag. There are **(not enough – too many – too much)** books in it.
8. My tea is extremely sweet. There's **(too many – not enough – too much)** sugar in it.

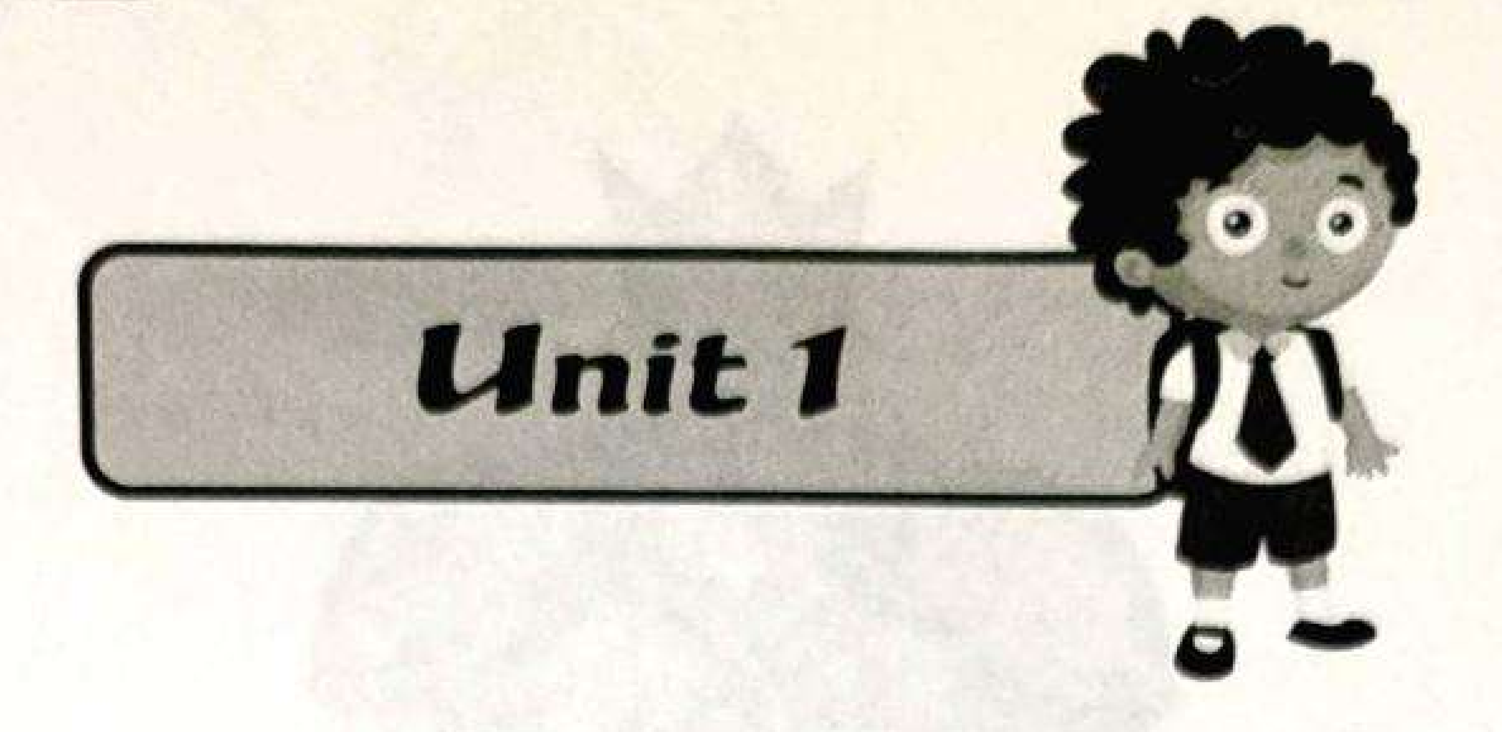
REWRITE THE FOLLOWING USING THE WORDS IN BRACKETS:

1. I can't take a taxi as I have 5 pounds only. **(.... not enough)**
....
2. Don't eat a lot of rice. **(...too much)**
....
3. There're only 2 desks in the class. **(not enough)**
....
4. There're a lot of cars in Cairo. **(...too many)**
....

Scanned by TapScanner


AL-KING
AL MEHWAR
Connect
Plus
Primary
3
Brought to you by
Al-Mehwar Group





Vocabulary

Underline the correct word in brackets:

1. Athletes will (measure – win – compete) in the 200 meter race this afternoon.
2. How long is the (event – jump - distance) from Cairo to Assiut?
3. There is a big sports (distance – incident - event) today.
4. He can (run – swim - jump) really high.
5. Can you (jump – win – measure) the distance between the two lines?
6. We run round the (back – tram - track).
7. You should (try harder – support a friend – warm up) to get your body ready to do exercise.
8. It isn't kind to (support – make fun - listen) of your friends.
9. If you make a mistake, you should (listen – apologize – have fun).
10. There're (competitions – races - measures) in running, jumping and throwing.
11. Leila (threw – jumped - won) a medal in a sports event.
12. You have to (jump – throw - win) the ball as far as you can.
13. She came second in the race, so she wants to (eat a lot – try harder – help a friend).
14. Ayman is helpful. He always (eats – races – supports) his friends.
15. I don't like people who spread (pressure – rumors – secrets) about their friends.



Grammar

Underline the correct word in brackets:

1. Ahmed (will – won't - can) win the match. He didn't practice well.
2. They won the competition. They (don't – will – won't) be happy.
3. Omar ran three races today. He (will – won't - should) be tired.
4. Look! They're starting now. (Will – won't – Couldn't) Ayman win?
5. Amir is a good runner. I think he (won't – will – don't) win the race.
6. It won't (being – been - be) difficult to answer this test.
7. How (fast – far - high) can he jump?
8. (What – When - How) far can he throw the ball?
9. Gamal is (faster – fast – the fastest) runner.
10. Omar jumped (highest – high - higher) than Emad.
11. Who ran (the farthest – far - father)?
12. (Do – Has - Will) it be a good competition?

Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets:

1. Yes, she will be happy. **(No, ...)**

   ....

2. She goes shopping. **(will)**

   ....

3. They will be tired. **(Will .....?)**

   ....

4. Yes, the test will be easy. **(No, ...)**

   ....

5. She can jump high. **(How .....?)**

   ....

6. Omar ran the farthest. **(Who .....?)**

   ....

7. Amir ran fast. But Ahmed ran faster. **(than)**

....

8. Sara was the farthest runner. **(Sara ran .....)**

....

Do it yourself:

Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:

A : ....?

B : I went to the cinema yesterday.

A : Who did you go with?

B : ....

A : Did you have a nice time?

B : Yes, we did.

Reading Comprehension

Read the passage and answer the questions:

Last night I went to the dentist. I went with my dad. I had a toothache. I couldn't sleep. The dentist examined my teeth. There was a bad tooth. He pulled it out. It was a bit painful. The dentist advised me not to eat lots of sweets and chocolate. We went back home. I went to my room and had a good sleep.

Answer the following:

1) Where did you go last night?

....

2) What did the dentist advise you?

....

Choose the correct answers:

1) The dentist pulled out (all my teeth- two teeth- the bad tooth)

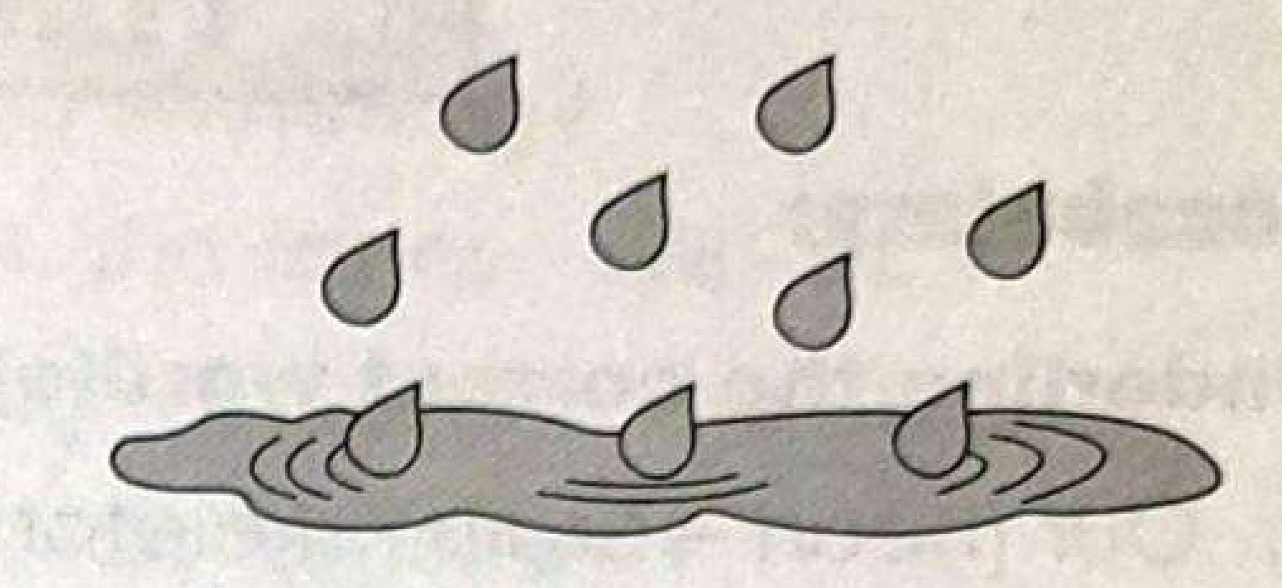
2) It was (a little – too - very) painful.

Writing

Write a sentence under each picture describing it:

(1)



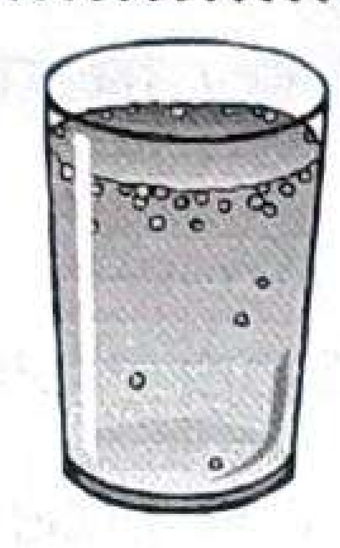


enough – water - dehydrated

……………………………………

water – regulate - temperature

……………………………………





water – get rid - toxic

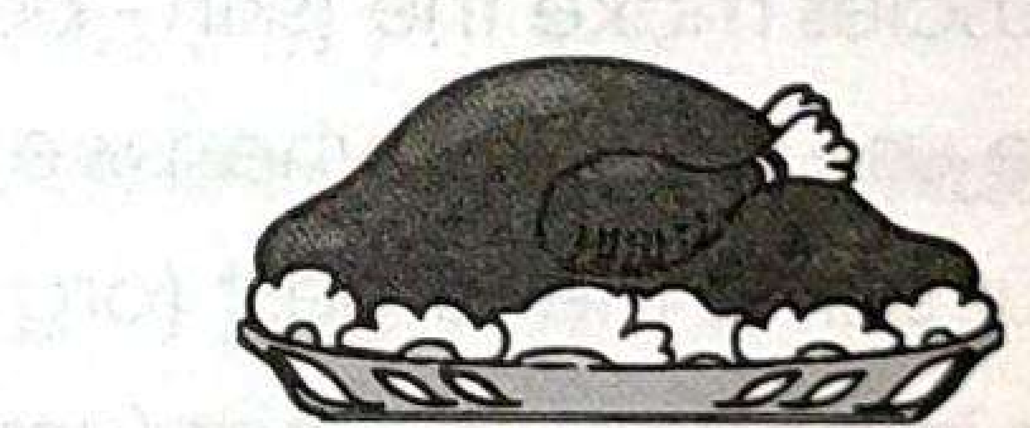
……………………………………

lose – water - sweat

……………………………………

(2)



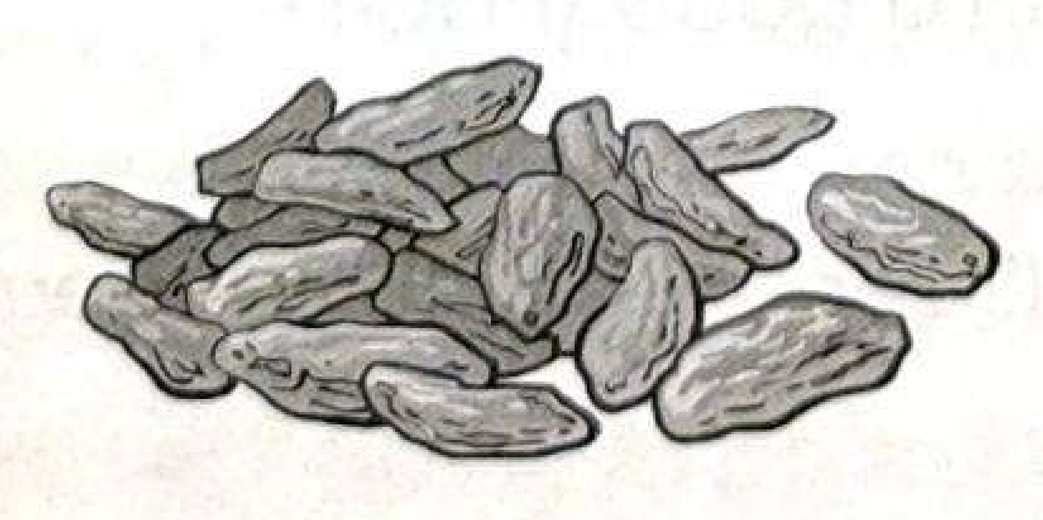


fridges – keep - cold

……………………………………

smoke – food - last

……………………………………





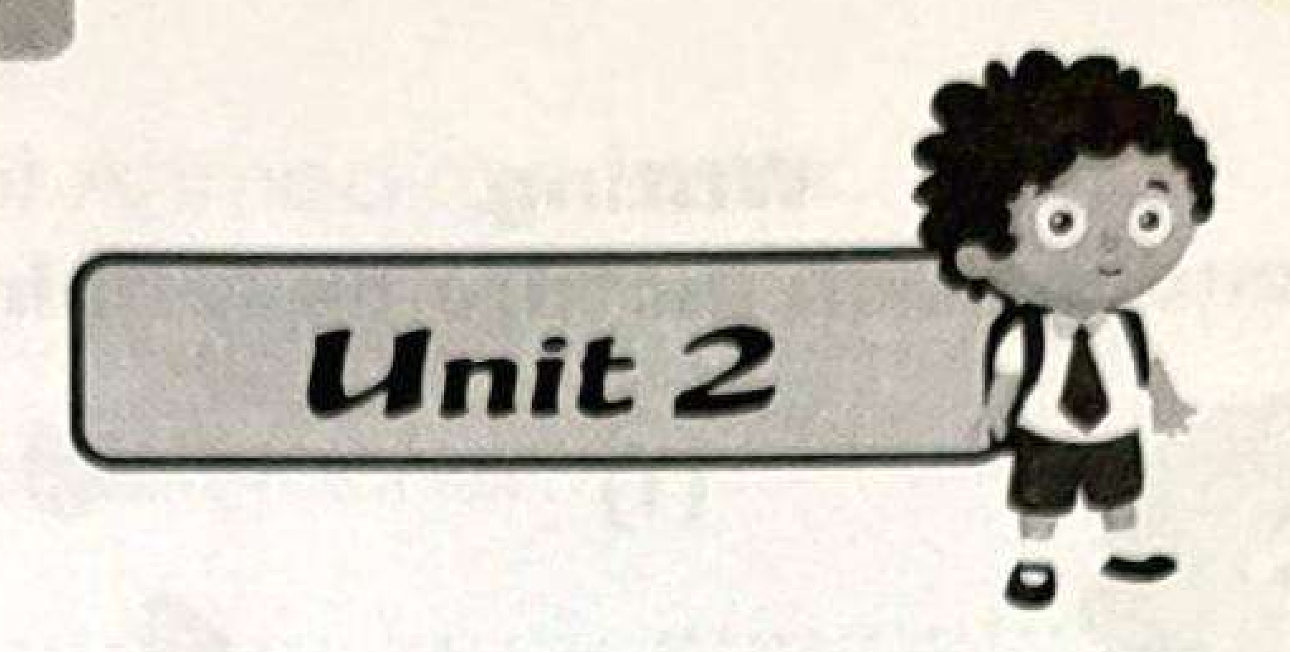
dry – fruit - sun

……………………………………

store – food - pots

……………………………………





Vocabulary:

Underline the correct word(s) in brackets:

1. Our (heart – brain - skeleton) controls everything that happens in our body.
2. Oxygen is a (gas – liquid - solid).
3. (Arteries – Veins – Nutrients) carry blood away from the heart to the body.
4. Veins and arteries are types of (nutrients – blood – blood vessels).
5. Our (Brain – teeth - heart) beats fast when we exercise.
6. Adel doesn't shout or cry when things go wrong. He is (nervous – positive - calm).
7. I get hungry and tired when I (eat – skip - get) breakfast.
8. Our (heat – blood - skeleton) helps us move and makes us strong.
9. Muscles make the (skin - bones - nose) in our leg and knee move.
10. We use muscles when we (throw – chew – eat) food.
11. Our skin is the largest (organ – instrument - tool) in our body.
12. It's important to wear (umbrella – sunscreen - sunshine) to protect our skin.
13. She (attacked – tied - attached) a photo to the application.
14. Don't talk to Mona now. She isn't in a good (habit – temperature - mood).
15. Our skin protects us from dirt and (insects – bacteria - germs).

Grammar:

Underline the correct word(s) in brackets:

1. It's very sunny today. He (is going – is to go – is going to) wear sunglasses.



2. Mai is saving money. She (goes – is going to – is going) buy a new camera.
3. (Do – Have - Are) you going to go swimming?
4. Is she going to go shopping? Yes, she (does – will - is).
5. No, I'm not going (wear – wearing – to wear) a helmet.
6. What is she (go – going - goes) to do tomorrow?
7. It's a school day. (Does – Has - Is) she going to go to bed early?
8. We are going to (drinking – drinks - drink) water after we go running.
9. Are you going to play video games? No, we (don't – aren't – haven't).
10. No, she (doesn't – isn't – hasn't) going to go on a tour Cairo.

Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets:

1. Rana is going to go shopping at a big mall. **(Where)**

   ....

2. Yes, I'm going to watch TV tonight. **(Are ....?)**

   ....

3. They're going to have a holiday on the beach. **(Nada ...)**

   ....

4. No, we aren't going to wear a helmet. **(Are ...)**

   ....

5. They read short stories. **(going to)**

   ....

6. Nora wants to buy a modern car. **(going to)**

   ....

7. Yes, He's going to go to bed early. **(No, ...)**

   ....

8. I'm going to catch the bus to school. **(Are ...?)**

   ....



Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:

Sama : Hi Soha!
Soha : Hi Sama
Sama : ....?
Soha : Yes I like sports
Sama : .... ?
Soha : My favourite sport Is basketball

Reading Comprehension

Read the passage and then answer the questions below:

Alexandria is a big city. It's a beautiful city. It is on the sea coast. The weather is fine in summer. It isn't too hot. People come from around the country to spend a few days in Alexandria where they enjoy the sea and the cool weather. There are long sandy beaches all over the seaside. There are clubs, restaurants café and cinemas where you can spend the night. I love Alexandria. It's my dearest hometown.

Answer the following:

1) Where is Alexandria?

....

2) Mention some means of entertainment in Alexandria?

....

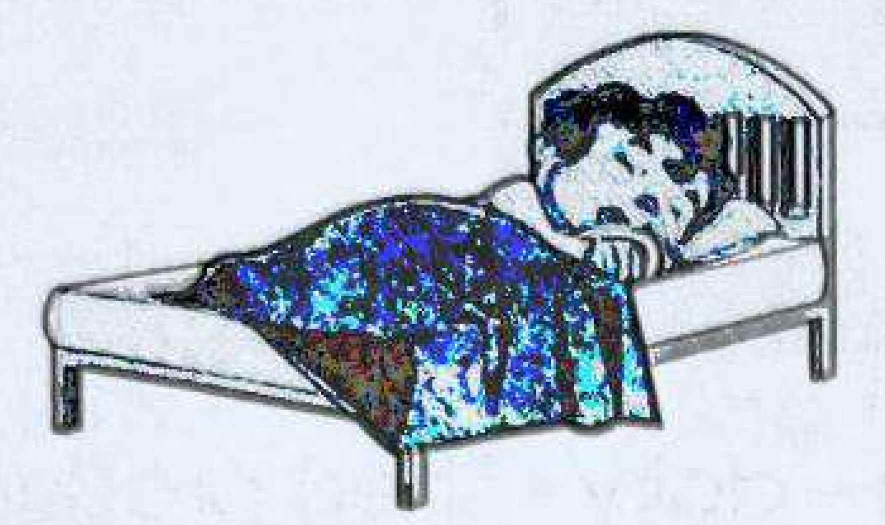
Choose the correct answers:

3. Alexandria is a big (city – village - house).
4. My home town is (Alexandria – Cairo - Banha).

Writing

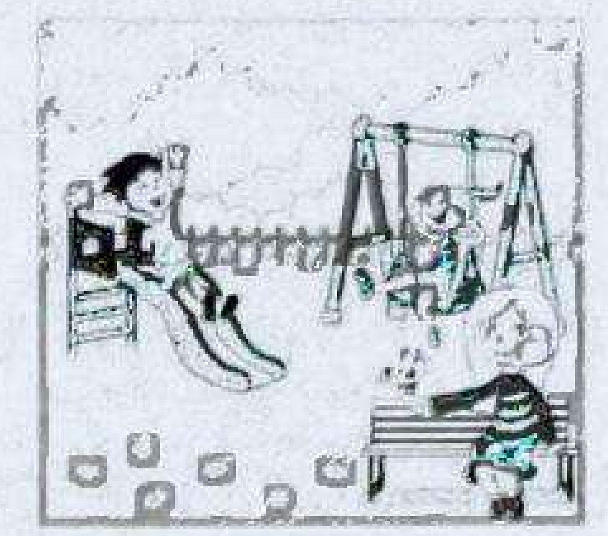
Write a sentence under each picture describing it:

(1)



get / 8 hours / sleep

....



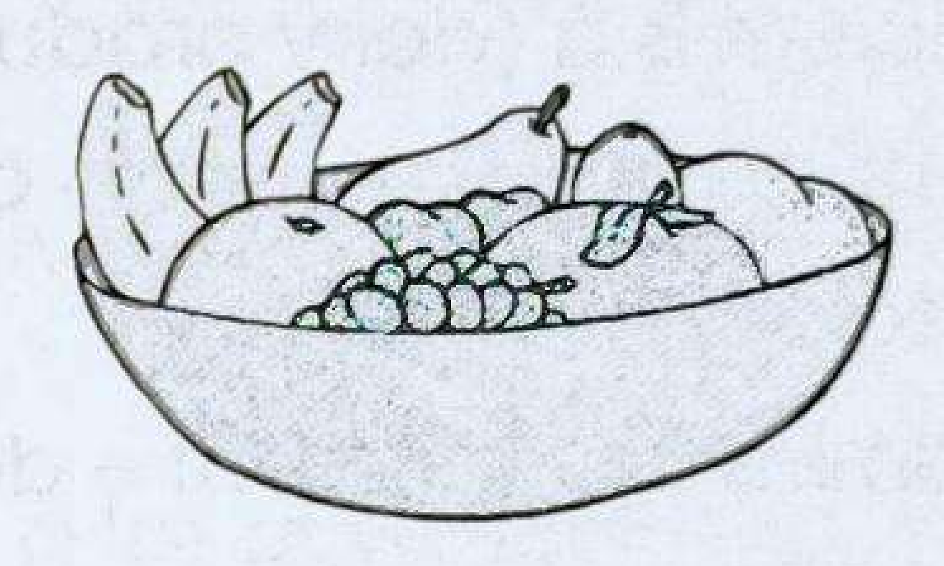
don't / play / outside

....



Sometimes – skip - breakfast

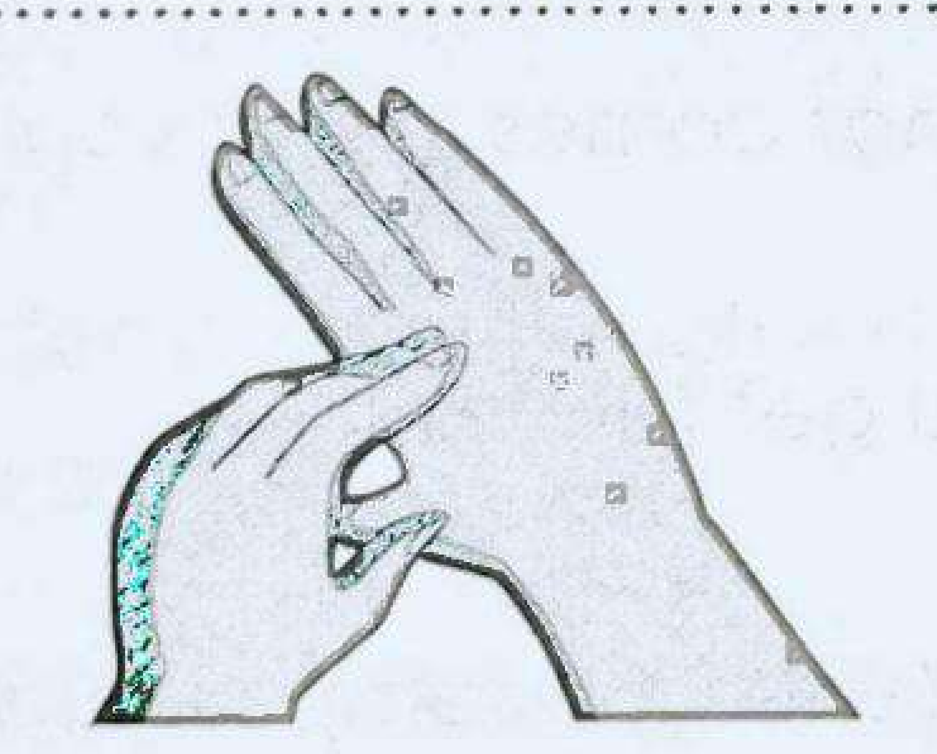
....



eat – fruit - vegetables

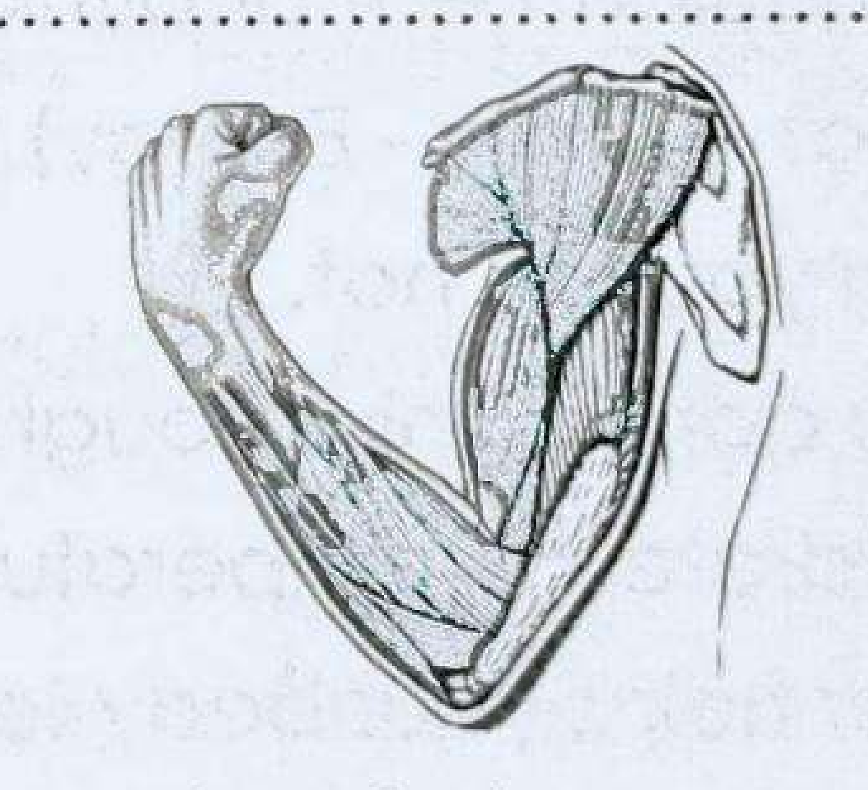
....

(2)



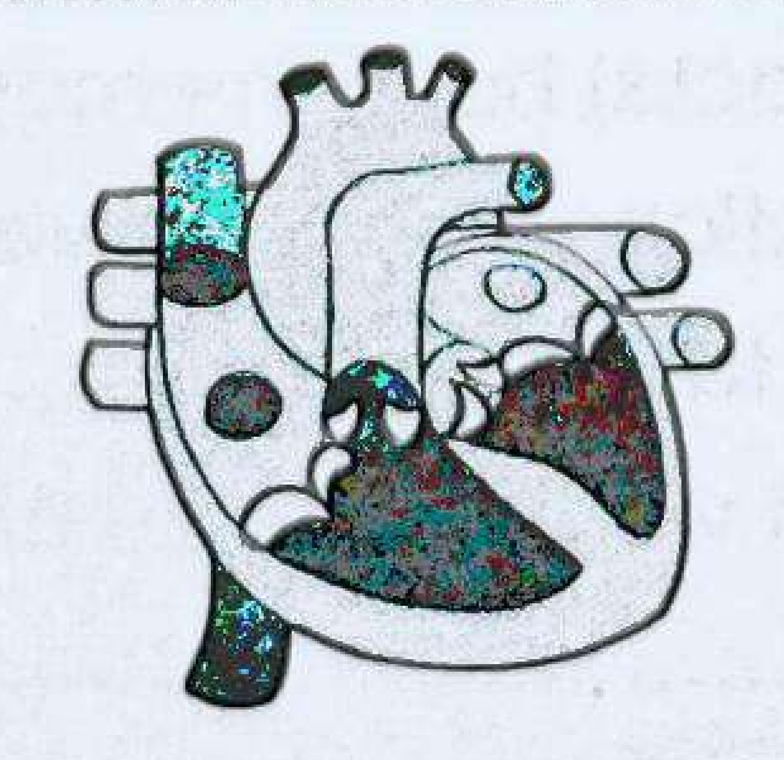
skin – largest - organ

....



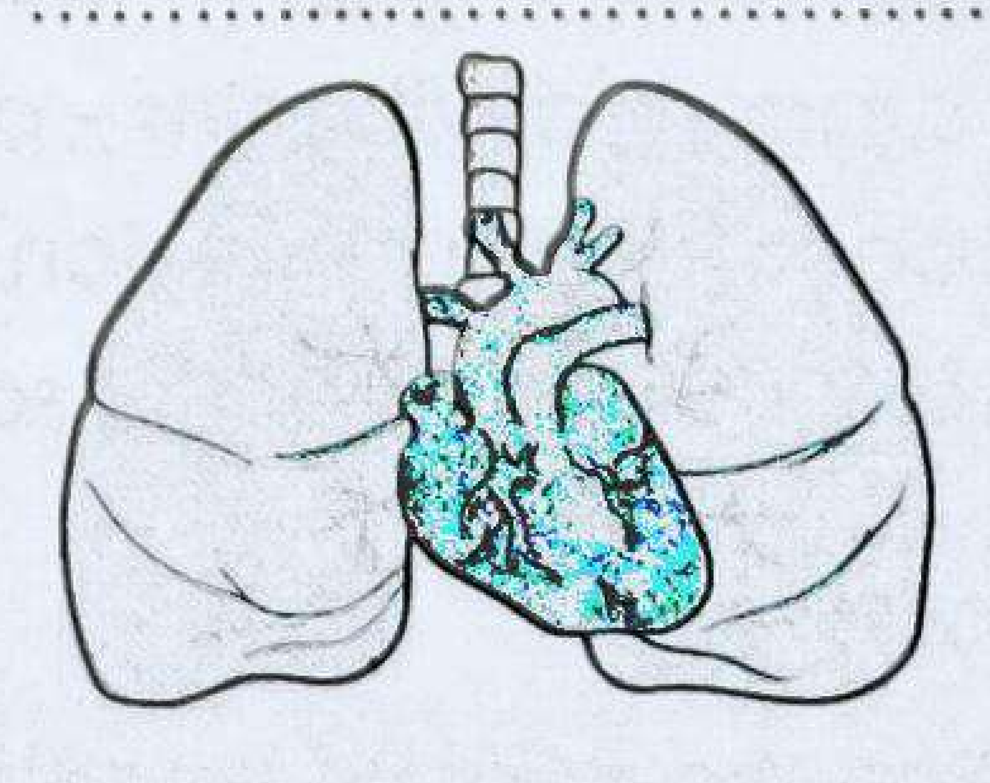
muscles – help - move

....



heart – pumps – blood

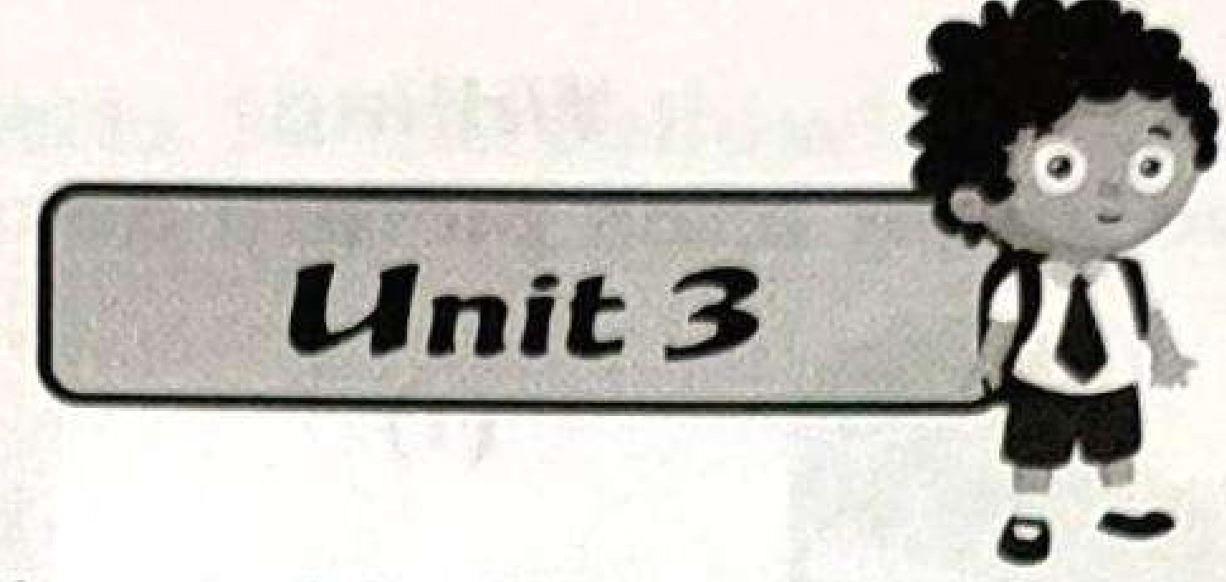
....



lungs – help - breathe

....





Vocabulary

Underline the correct word in brackets:

1. Cheese, butter and yogurt are (protein – dairy - fiber) products.
2. There are lots of (carbohydrate – vitamins – minerals) in fruit.
3. (Fiber – Fat – Sugar) is very important in a healthy diet.
4. Calcium is a (dairy product – mineral – fiber).
5. There are healthy (fats - carbohydrate - protein) in olive oil and butter.
6. Vitamins are (nutrient – delicious - dangerous). They make you strong.
7. (Fats – Proteins - Carbohydrates) give us energy.
8. We shouldn't eat or drink a lot of (proteins – sugar - vitamins).
9. (Sweat – Sugar - Energy) is a liquid that comes out of your skin when you are hot.
10. If you don't drink enough water, you get (hydrate – dehydrated – temperature).
11. Water helps your body to get rid of (energy – temperature - toxins).
12. We measure energy in (percent – calories - grams).
13. Fat, sugar and (vitamins – proteins - snacks) have the most calories.
14. This book is about nutrition and (digestion – fiction - invention).
15. We add (sugar – water - salt) to food to preserve it.

Grammar:

Underline the correct word(s) in brackets:

1. You (should – shouldn't – can't) eat healthy food.



2. You (should – must – shouldn't) eat cookies every day.
3. Blood (carry – is carrying - carries) oxygen and nutrients around the body.
4. You (shouldn't – should - must) drink soda every day.
5. Rana is saving up. She (will – is going to – must) buy a new mobile phone.
6. (Are – Do - Should) I drink soda every day? No, you shouldn't.
7. Should I eat a lot of fruits and vegetables? Yes, you (do – have - should).
8. How (much – many - often) water should children drink every day?
9. Should she (drinks – drinking - drink) a lot of water?
10. You (should – mustn't – shouldn't) listen to your teachers in class.
11. There are some dark clouds in the sky. I think it (is going to – must - will) rain.
12. Water (helping – helped - helps) regulate your body temperature.

Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets:

1. She should eat fresh fruit and vegetables to have a healthy diet. **(What ...)**

   ....

2. It's advisable to drink lots of water. **(You ....)**

   ....

3. Should he eat healthy food? **(Yes, ...)**

   ....

4. Should you eat a lot of candy? **(No, ...)**

   ....

5. Don't eat a lot of snacks? It's unhealthy. **(shouldn't)**

....

6. It isn't a good idea to have a big dinner before you sleep. **(shouldn't)**

....

Do it yourself:

Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:

A : Hello! ....?

B : I'm fine, thanks.

A : ....?

B : I'm seven years old.

A : See you.

B : See you.

Reading Comprehension

Read the passage and then answer the questions below:

Hi I'm Samira. I'm seven years old. I live with my family in a big house. There is a big garden in the house. My father is a doctor and mum is a teacher. I haven't got any brother or sister. I'm the only child. I'm in primary one. I catch the bus to school. I come back home at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. I like my school.

Answer the following:

1) What does Samira's mother do?

....

2) How does Samira go to school?

....

Choose the correct answers:

3) Samira has (one sister- two brothers- no brothers or sisters)

4) Samira is a (teacher- student - doctor)

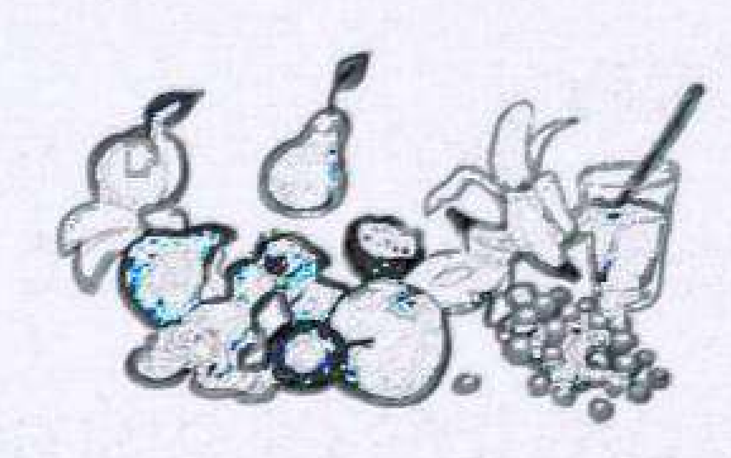
Writing

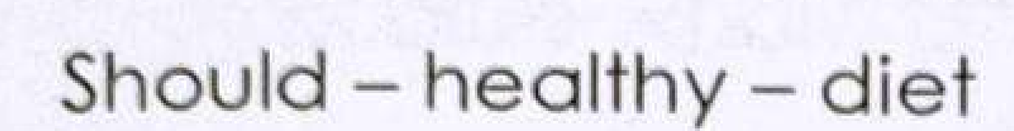
Write a sentence under each picture describing it:

(1)

Keep healthy





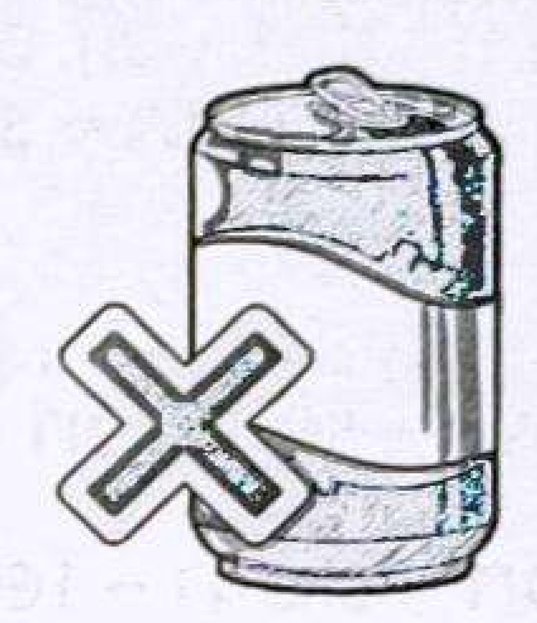


Should – healthy – diet

vegetables – fruit - nutrients

....





Should - exercises

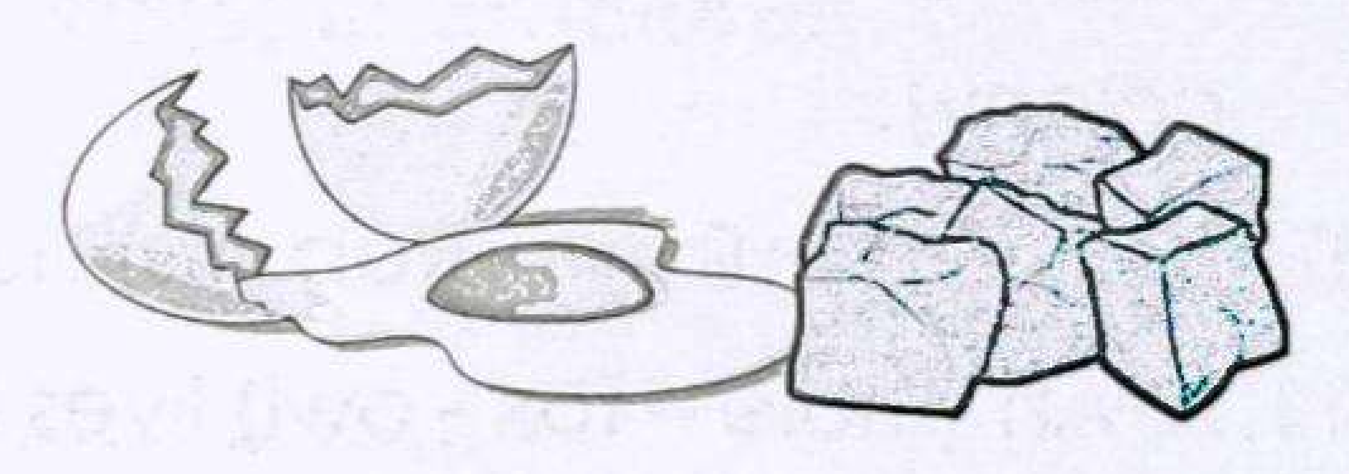
shouldn't – lots - soda

....

(2)

What does our food contain?





carbohydrates – give - energy

protein – help - grow

....





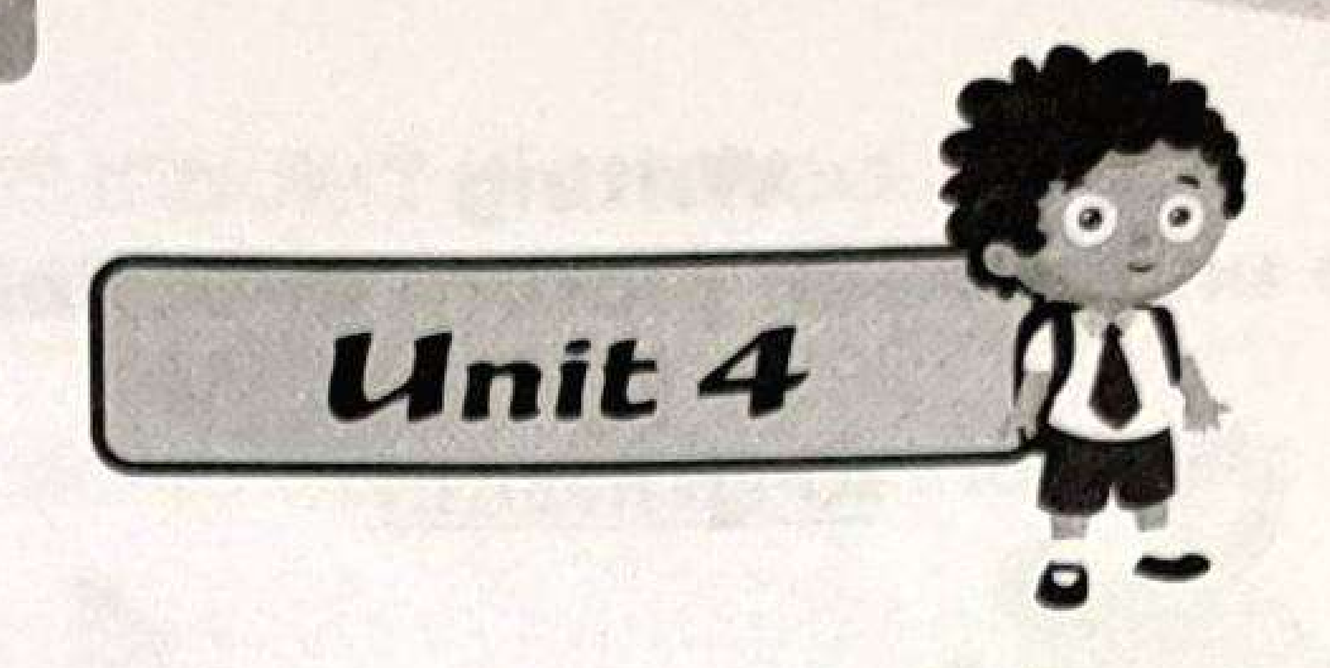


Calcium – good - bones

healthy – fats - oil

....





Vocabulary

Underline the correct word in brackets:

1. There are lots of animals at the (amusement – aqua - wildlife) park.
2. Let's look at the wild life park (forest – desert - webcam)!
3. The (sloth – cheetah – spider monkey) is the fastest animal in the world.
4. The (macaw – sea lion - chimpanzee) is a very colourful bird.
5. The (sea lion – sloth – fennec fox) moves very slowly.
6. A (spider monkey – Cobra - macaw) has big ears.
7. The (cobra – chimpanzee - cheetah) is a dangerous snake.
8. Which is your (favourite – tall – fast) animal?
9. A penguin lives in a large group called a (pride – herd - colony).
10. (Lions – Squirrels - Rabbits) hunt other animals to eat.
11. A/An (mole – fox - owl) lives in a hole in a tree.
12. The (equator – South pole - desert) doesn't get much sunshine.
13. (Desert – Landscape – Wetland) habitats are near the sea or rivers.
14. Animals (hide – hunt - hike) under the tree roots.
15. We must protect wild animals (houses – villages - habitats).
16. There is (snow – fog - water) and ice in a polar habitat.
17. Lots of birds build (flats – compounds - nests) in trees.
18. (Crayfish – Foxes - Penguins) find food at tonight.



Grammar

Underline the correct word in brackets:

1. Elephants don't eat meat. I think they (might – might not - possible) eat grass.
2. I think the blue whale (Should – might - can't) be the biggest animal in the world.
3. What does Sara do? I don't know. She (is – might be – at the cinema) a nurse.
4. I'm not sure where Ahmed is. He (might – must - will) be at the cinema.
5. This isn't my book. I think it (might not – might - should) be Sama's.
6. Do you think it is a bird? No, it (may – might – might not) be a bird.

Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets:

1. Perhaps she is a nurse. **(might)**

   ....

2. Elephants aren't able to swim. **(might not)**

   ....

3. It's a sloth. It doesn't move fast. **(might not)**

   ....

4. Do you know this animal? **(might\elephant)**

   ....

5. It is a lion. **(might not \ grass)**

   ....



Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:

Amr : Hi Tarek!

Tarek : Hi Amr.

Amr : ....?

Tarek : I'm going to the shopping centre.

Amr : ....?

Tarek : I'm going to buy a pair of trousers and a T-shirt.

Amr : Okay, see you later.

Tarek : Good bye.

Reading Comprehension

Read the passage and then answer the questions below:

Siwa oasis is a very interesting place in the desert. The desert is hot and dry, but in the oasis there is water. People can grow trees and plants, and look after animals I've visited swan oasis with my family. We ate lots of fruit and swam in the spring.

Answer the following:

1) Where is siwa oasis?

....

2) What is the weather like in the desert?

....

Choose the ucorrect answers:

3) People (eat- look after- study) animals.

4) They swam in the (sea- river- spring)

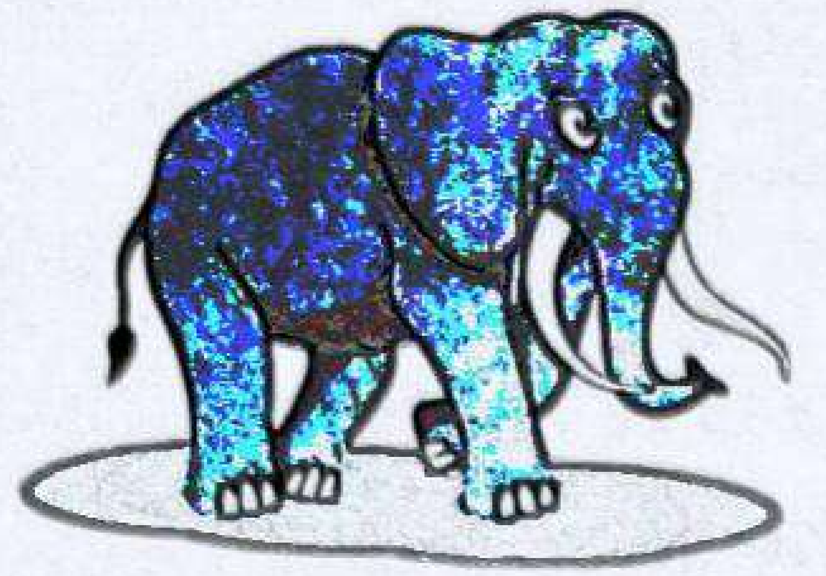
Scanned by TapScanner



Writing

Write a sentence under each picture describing it:

(1)

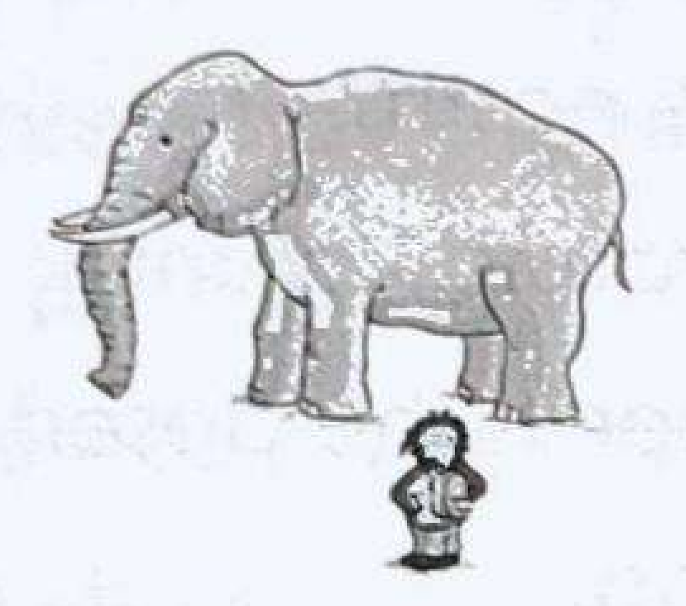


might – be – an elephant

....

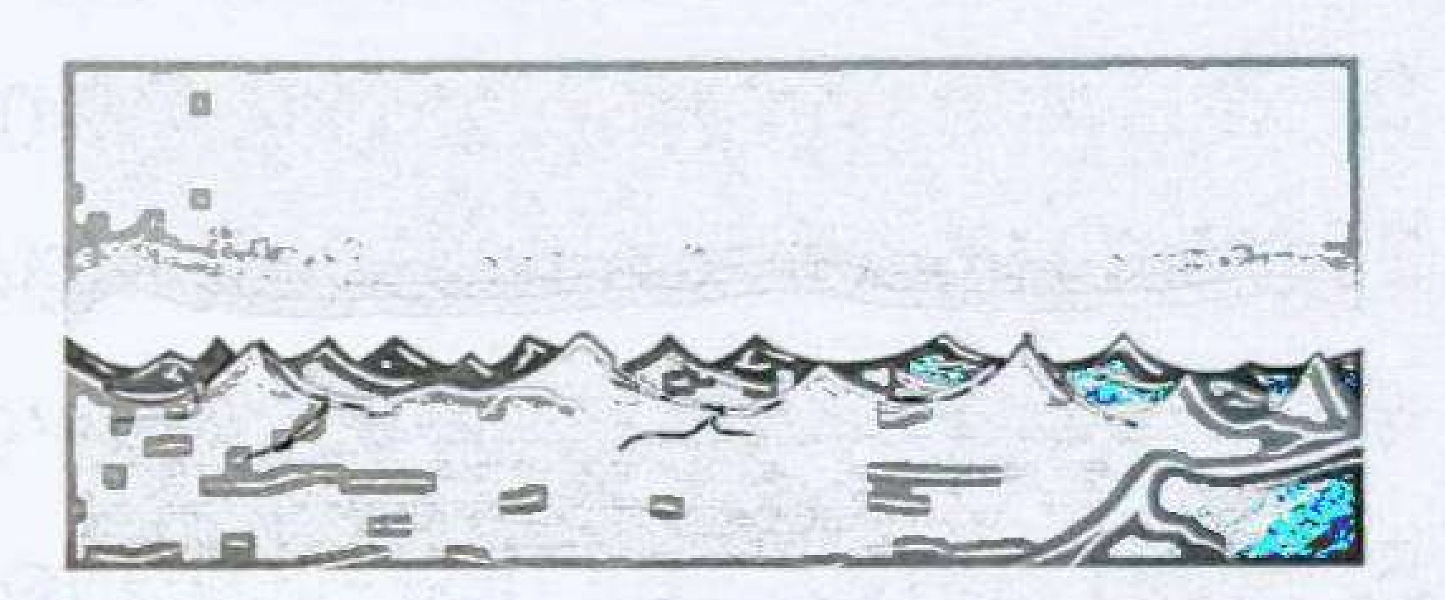
might – eat – leaves and grass

....



might not – biggest - animal

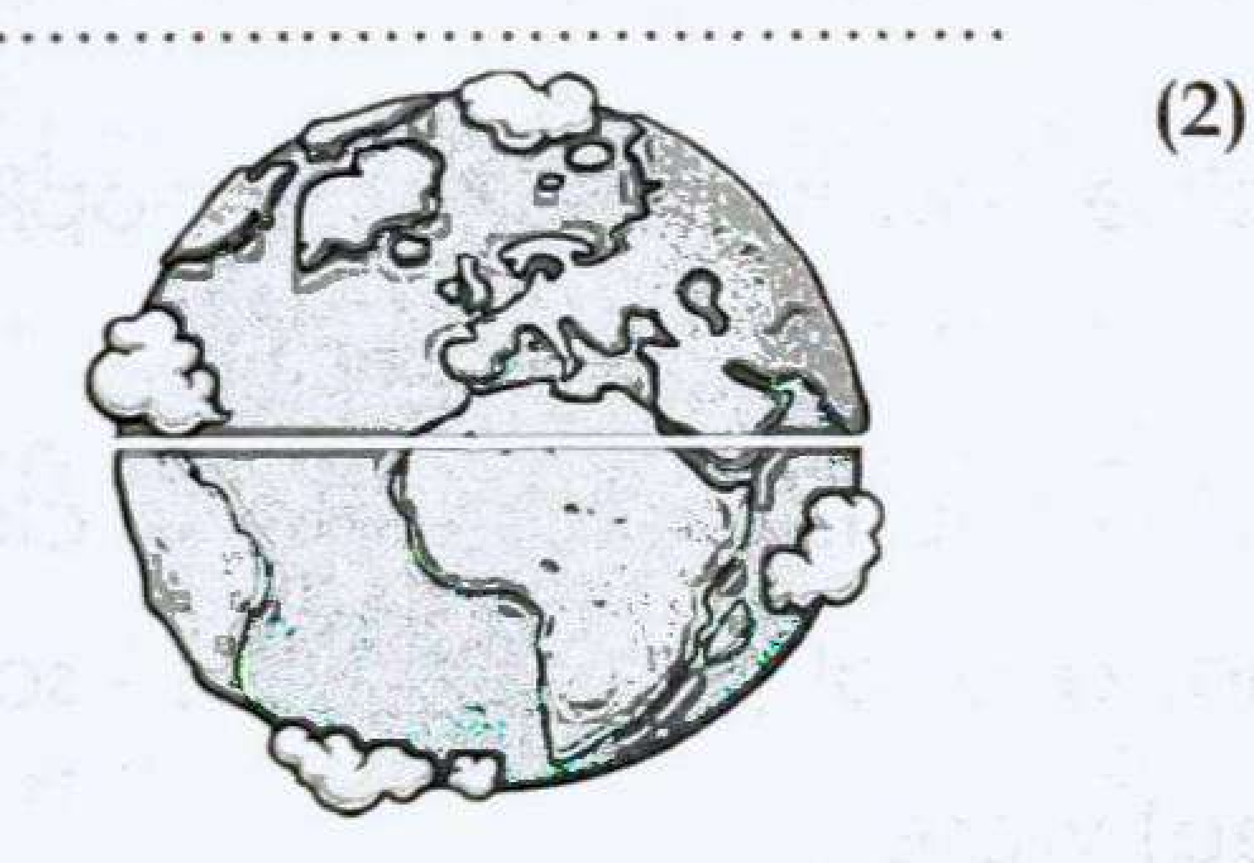
....



be – able - swim

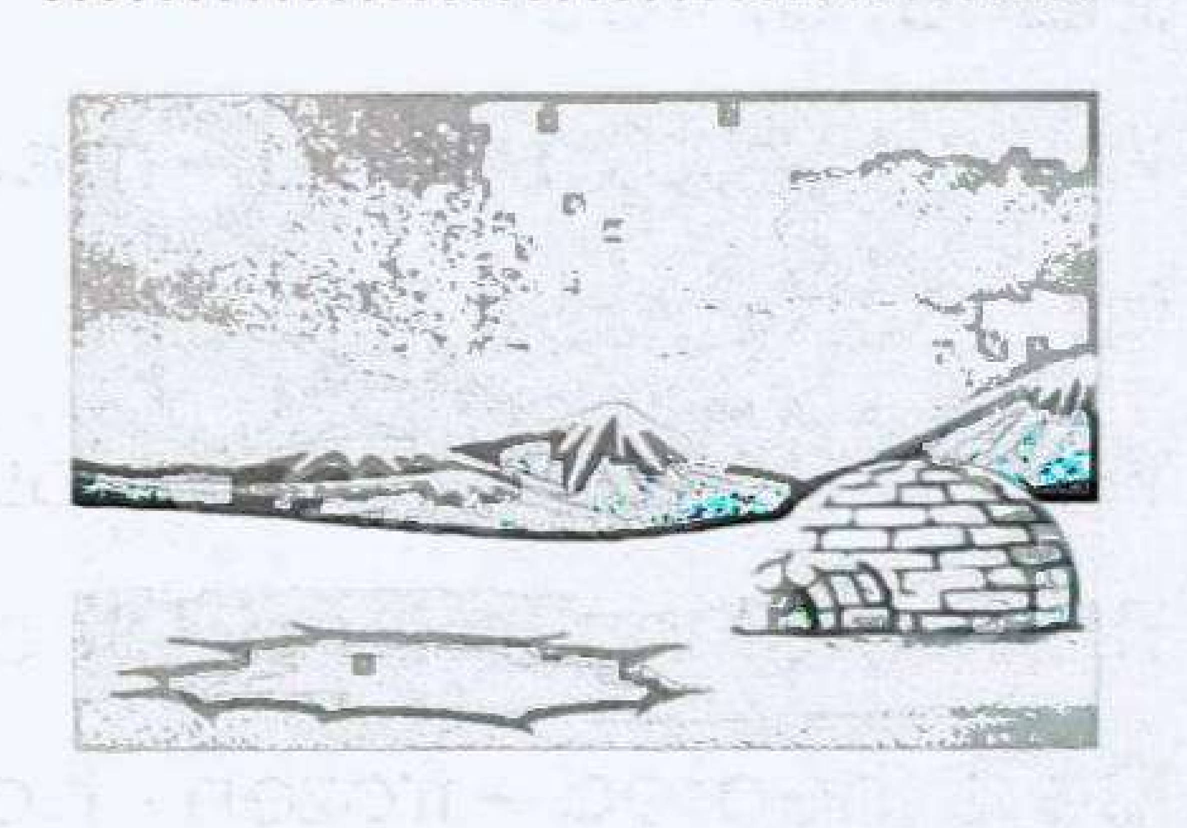
....

(2)



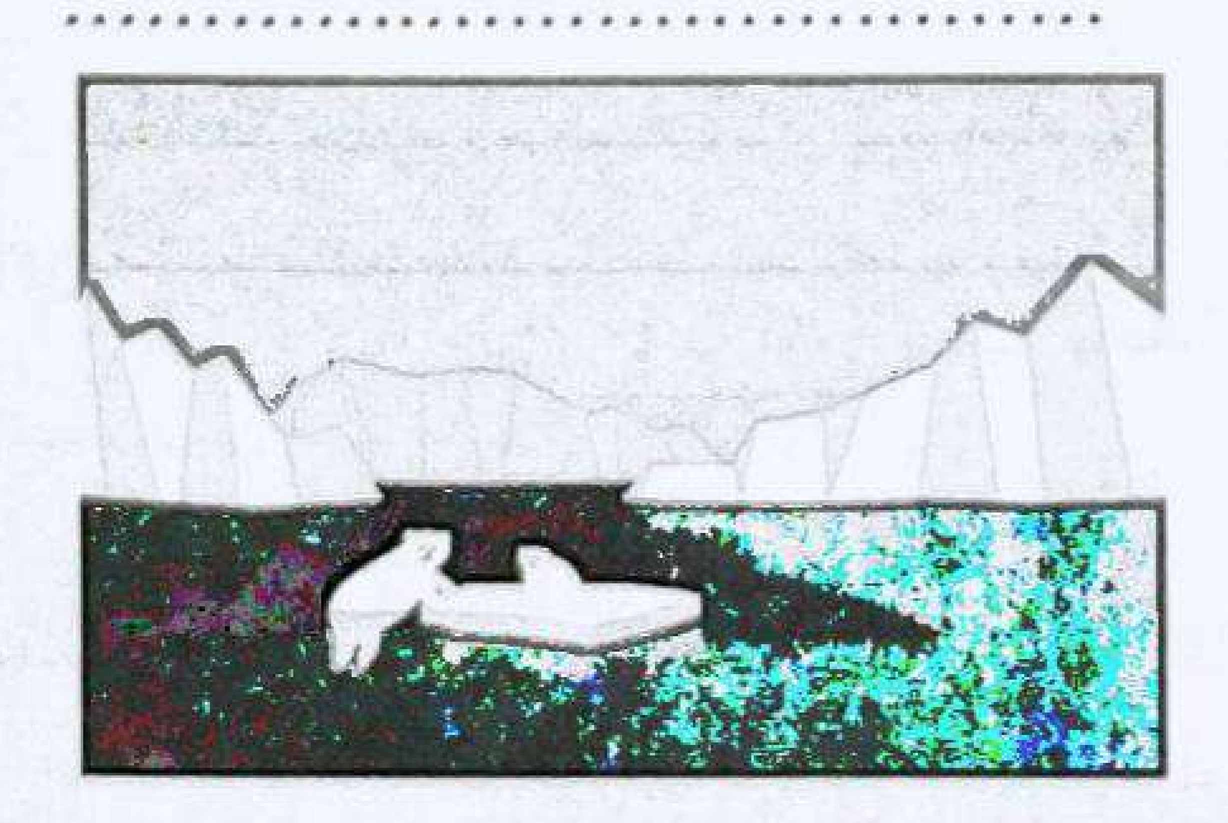
Equator – imaginary - middle

....



North pole – furthest - north

....



South Pole – furthest - South

....

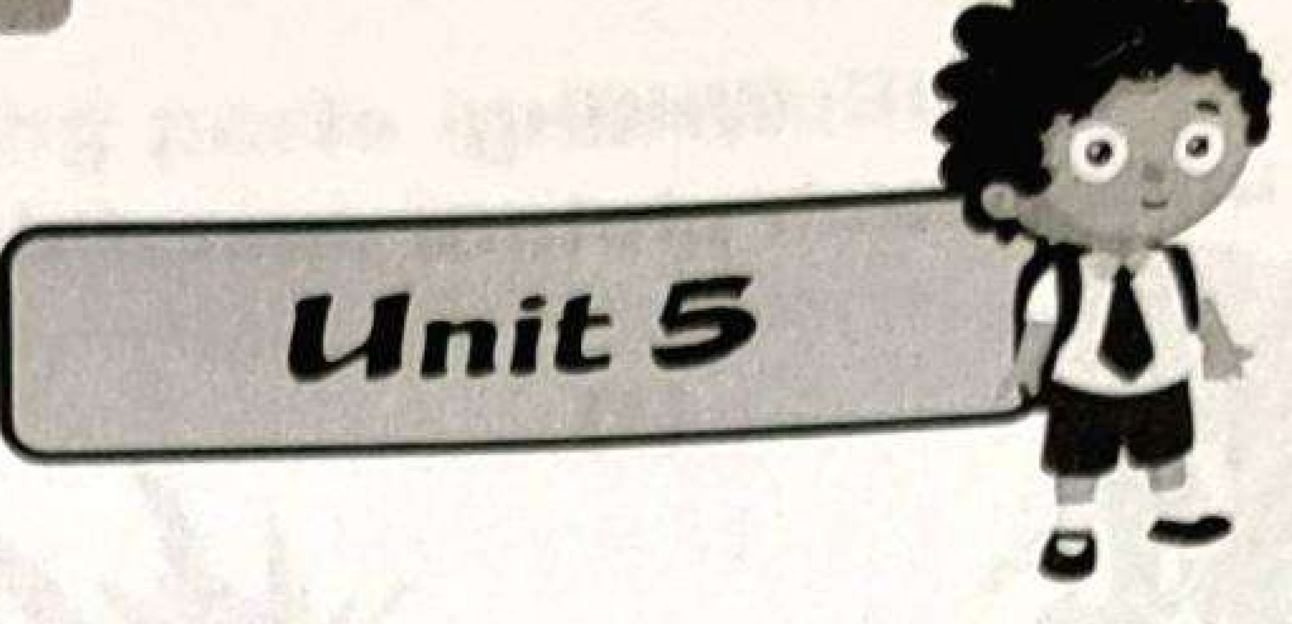


Rainforest – hot - wet

....







Vocabulary

Underline the correct word in brackets:

1. Siwa (mountain – river - oasis) is a very interesting place in the desert.
2. The rain (grows – soaks - swims) into the earth.
3. Wood floats on the water (surface – ground - plants).
4. There are (taps – springs - rivers) of water in the desert.
5. Rain (jumps - climbs - falls) to the ground.
6. We can take shelter from the sun in the (baskets – medicine - shade) of trees.
7. We can make (food – medicine - baskets) for sick people from some trees.
8. We do (experiments – wash up - sports) in our science class.
9. The water in the Dead Sea has a lot of (fish – animals - salt).
10. Ice is (heated – frozen - boiled) water.
11. Animals use camouflage to (eat – help – protect) themselves and to hunt for food.
12. A spring can become a river or a (hill – mountain - lake).
13. You can cook with oil from the fruit of (olive – spearmint - basil) tree.
14. We can make medicine from plants and (food – shade - herbs).
15. The rain makes (seas – lakes - oceans) and rivers underground.



Grammar

Underline the correct word in brackets:

1. He (is – has - can) climb a tree.
2. Has she ever (being – been - be) to an oasis?
3. Have you ever seen a cobra? No, I (don't – haven't – won't).
4. We have (saw – seeing - seen) lots of olive trees.
5. (Did – Have - Might) they arrived home?
6. Has he ever climbed a tower? Yes, he (is – has - does).
7. They (are – has - have) visited Luxor and Aswan.
8. I have (never – ever - once) eaten olives.
9. No, she has (ever – always - never) walked in the desert.
10. I (have visited – visited - visit) an oasis with my family three times.

Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets:

1. Yes, I have made a mistake. **(Have ....?)**

   ....

2. Have they ever flown in a helicopter? **(never)**

   ....

3. No, she hasn't sent an e-mail. **(Yes ...)**

   ....

4. She has never been to an oasis. **(Has ....?)**

   ....

5. I have been to the mall. **(Where)**

   ....

6. She hasn't visited Cairo. **(They ...)**

   ....

7. I have finished my homework. **(Radwa)**

   ....



Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:

Teacher : ...., Mai?

Mai : I'm sorry miss. I got up late this morning.

Teacher : ...., ?

Mai : I went to be late last night. It was 12 o'clock

Teacher : but you shouldn't stay up late on school days.

Mai : sorry, miss.

Reading Comprehension

Read the passage and then answer the questions below:

I like reading very much. It's my favorite hobby. I read different books. But I'm keen on reading short stories. They are exciting and amusing. I often go to the school library to read and borrow stories. My parents are happy because I practice a useful hobby. They sometimes buy me some books and help me understand difficult things. I'm really proud of my hobby.

Answer the following:

1) What's the writer's favorite hobby?

....

2) Why does she / he like short stories?

....

Choose the correct answers:

3) the writer (doesn't like short stories- can't stand short stories- is interested in reading short stories)

4) He goes to the school library to read and (buy- collect- borrow) books.

Writing

Write a sentence under each picture describing it:

(1)



rain – falls – ground

....



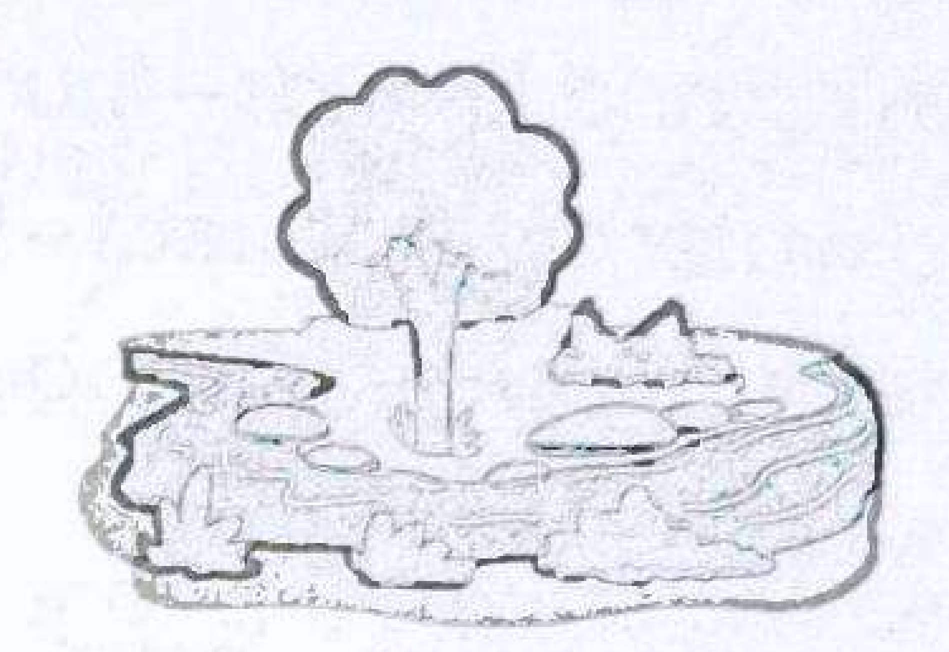
rain – soaks - earth

....



The Rain – rivers – underground

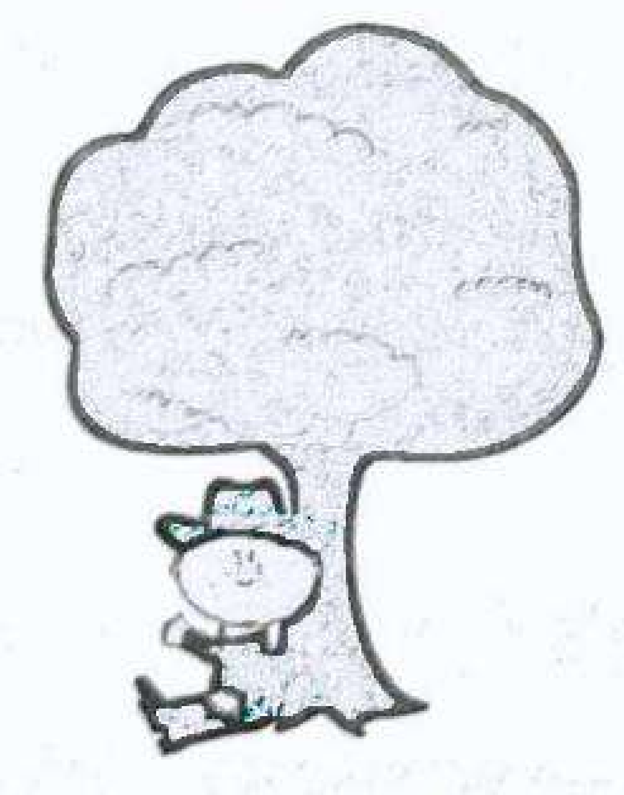
....



come up – surface - ground

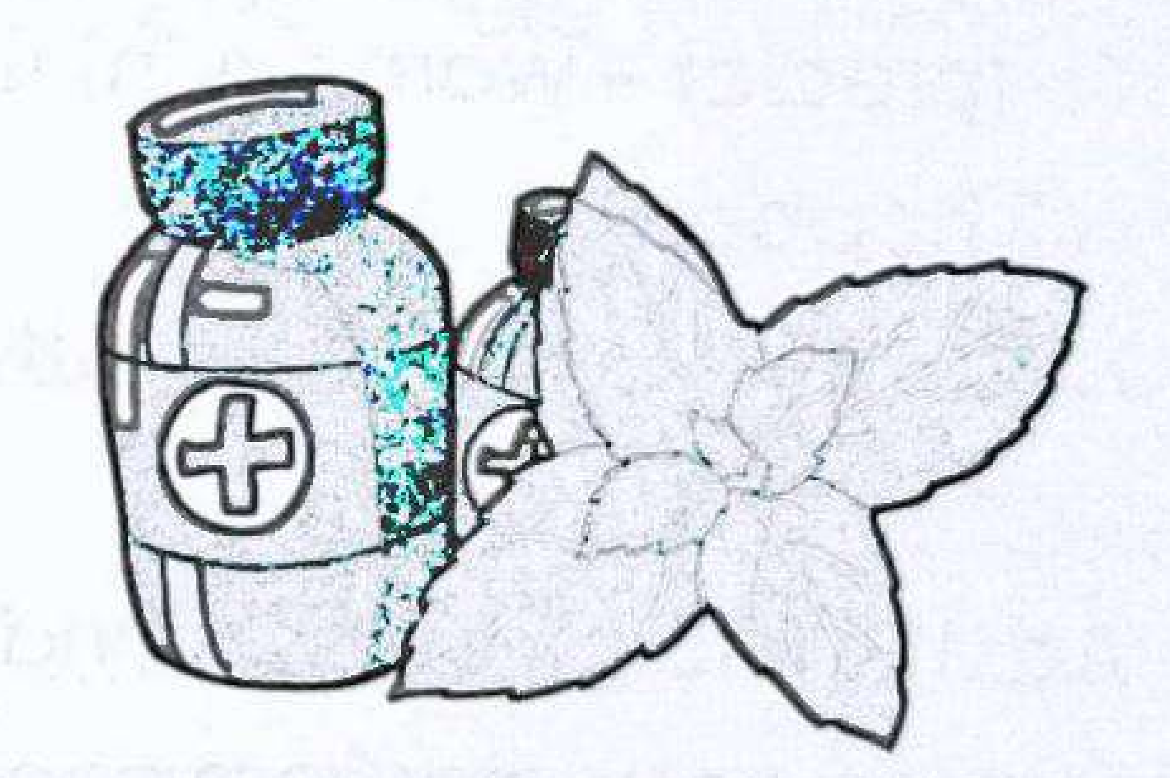
....

(2)



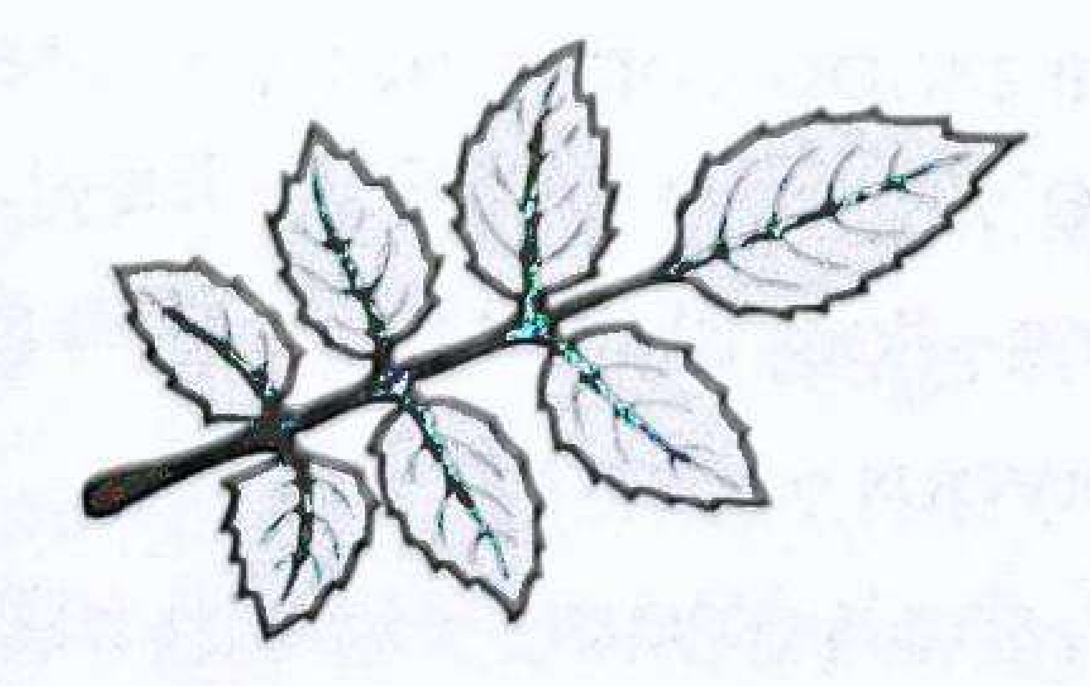
trees – provide – shelter

....



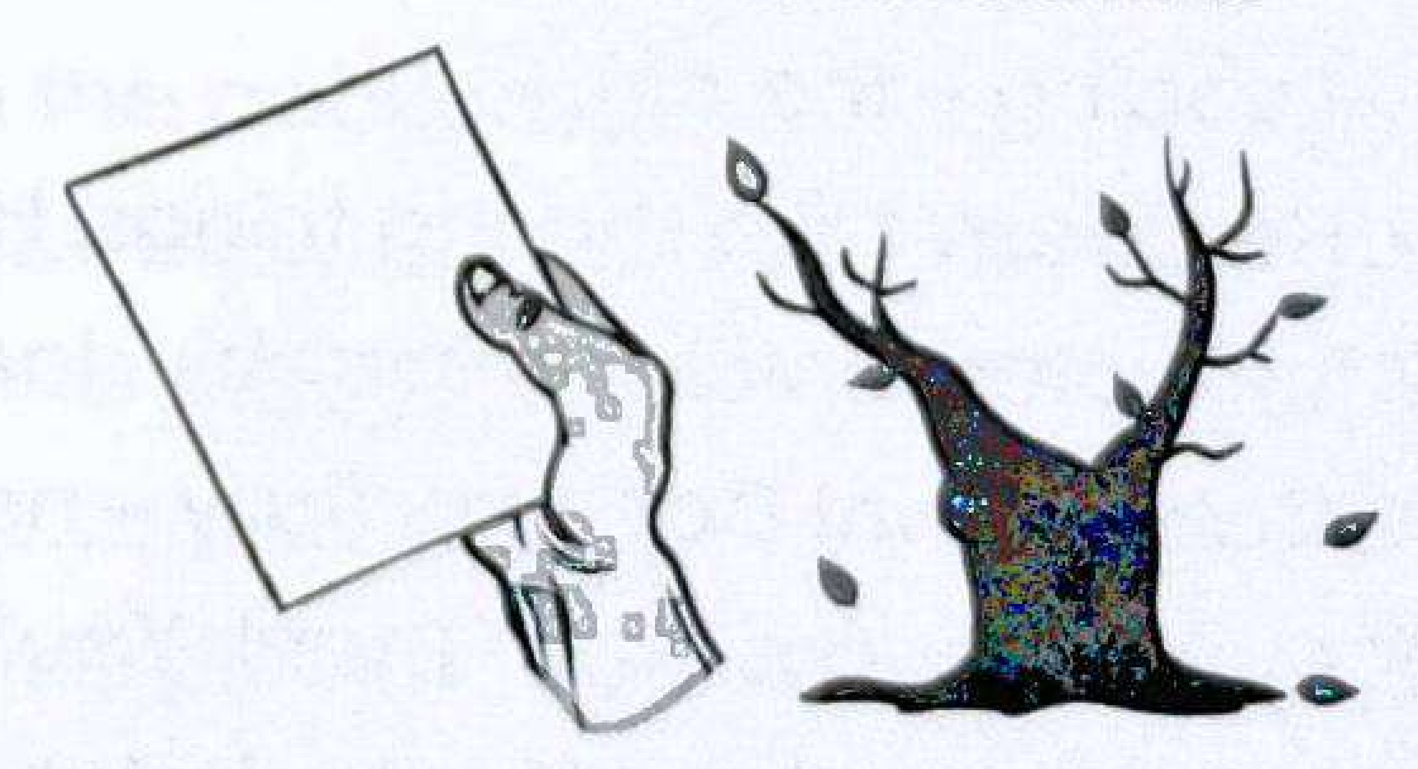
make - medicine

....



leaves - baskets

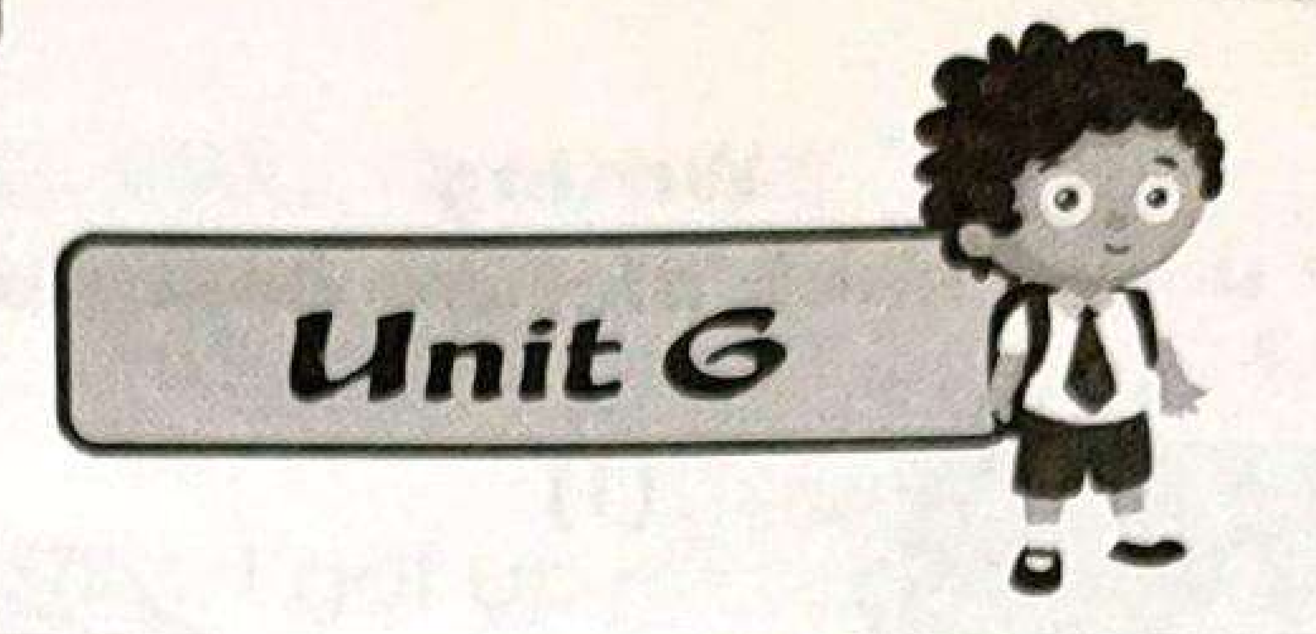
....



get - paper - wood

....





Vocabulary

Underline the correct word in brackets:

1. Water on the surface of streets can go down a (drain – barrier – pump).
2. The heart (drains – pumps – stops) blood all around the body.
3. Lightning and (clouds – thunder – fog) are followed with heavy rain.
4. Flood water can (protect – build – ruin) homes, shops and offices.
5. (Meteorologists – Geologists – Biologists) are people who study the weather.
6. We can ((predict – install – warn) new technology such as more powerful pumps to remove the water.
7. To (predict – warn – ruin) is to tell people that something bad will happen.
8. Nadia is kind and she isn't (calm – scared – sensible) in dangerous situations.
9. Adel likes to give orders and instructions. He's (moody – bossy – lazy).
10. Farmers get water from canals for (drinking – washing – irrigation).
11. The High Dam could control the water and stopped (fish – flooding – the air).
12. He doesn't like sharing things. He's (brave – selfish – lazy).
13. The water contains (minerals – dams – floods) that the plants need.
14. Calm down! Don't be (lazy – nervous – brave)!
15. Manar always says "Thank You". she's (mean – selfish – polite).
16. Buildings can (collapse – install – predict) when there are dangerous floods.





Grammar

Underline the correct word in brackets:

1. There (are – is – has) too many cars in the street.
2. There isn't (too many – enough – little) water in the deserts.
3. There (is – are – be) not enough paper in the printer.
4. (Is – Are – Does) there too many rulers in the desk?
5. Is there too much milk in the fridge? No, there (doesn't – isn't – hasn't).
6. There are too many books on the shelf but there isn't (too – enough – many) paper.
7. There (isn't – aren't – don't) enough trees.
8. There aren't (too many – too much – enough) apples on the plate.
9. Is there too (much – many – big) juice in the jug?
10. Are there too many birds on the tree? No, there (isn't – haven't – aren't).

Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets:

1. There is too much water. **(bottles)**

   ....
2. No, there aren't enough trees in the desert. **(water)**

   ....
3. There are too many books in the bookcase. **(not)**

   ....
4. Are there too many bags in the shop? **(No, ...)**

   ....
5. Yes, there is too much ink in the printer. **(Is ...?)**

   ....
6. There is too much oil in the bottle. **(not ... enough)**

   ....



Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:

Nagy : Hello Fady! ....?

Fady : Hi Nagy! I went to the wildlife park with my family

Nagy :...?

Fady : Yes, we saw a lot of animals, like hippos and elephants.

Nagy : Did you have fun?

Fady : Yes, we did.

Reading Comprehension

Read the passage and then answer the questions below:

Last weekend I went with my family to my uncle's farm in Fayoum. It was a very nice day. The farm is big. My uncle grows plants, fruit and vegetables on his farm. He also grows crops such as cotton and wheat. They raise cattle and sheep on the farm. I rode a donkey. But I fell off shortly. My uncle's wife is a farmer. She looks after the animals. She milks the cow and collects the chickens 's eggs every day.

Answer the following:

1) What does my uncle's wife do every day?

....

2) Where is my uncle's farm?

....

Choose the correct answers:

3) My uncle grows cotton and (peas - carrots - wheat).

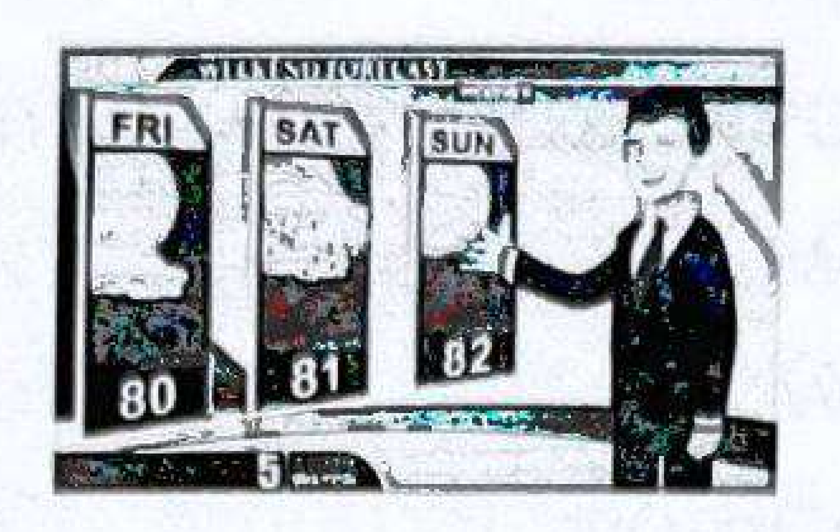
4) My uncle's wife is a (teacher – nurse - farmer).



Writing

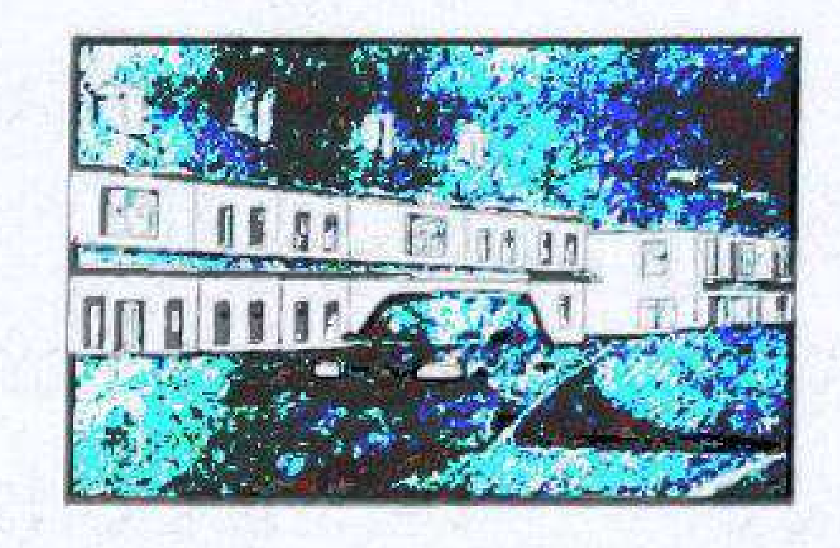
Write a sentence under each picture describing it:

(1)



Meteorologist – predict - floods

……………………………………



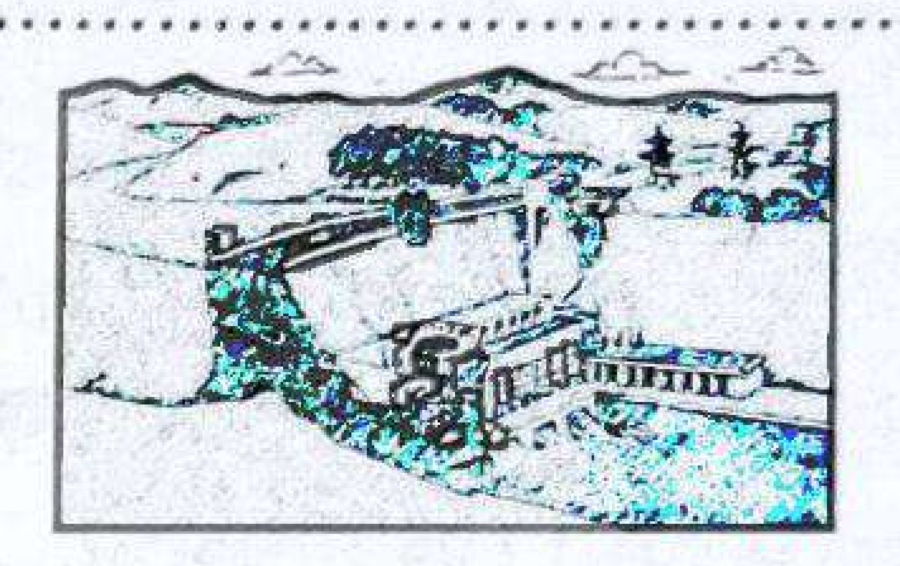
Flood – wash away - bridge

……………………………………



Flood water – ruin - homes

……………………………………



Dams – protect - floods

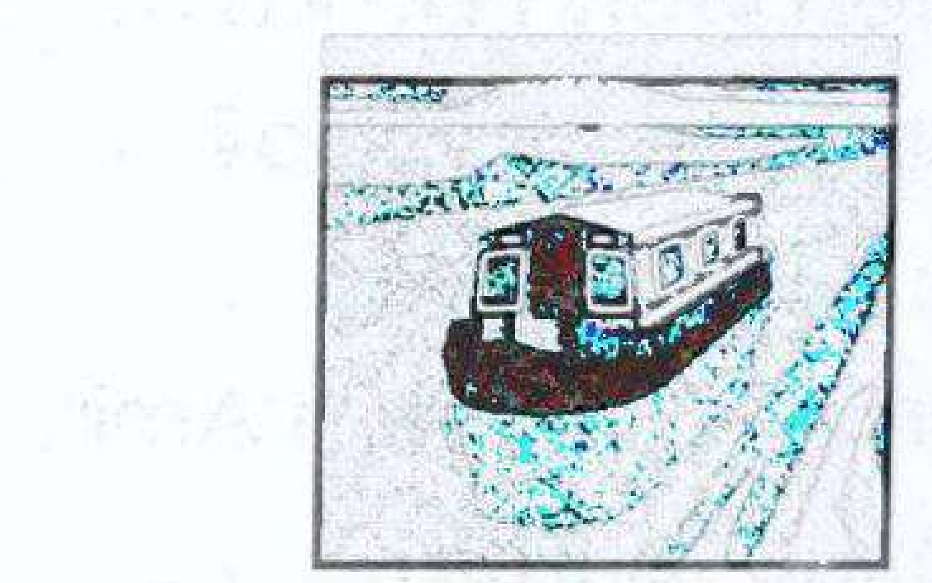
……………………………………

(2)



Farmers – dry – irrigation

……………………………………



bring – wells - canals

……………………………………



pumps – move - fields

……………………………………



water wheels – get – water

……………………………………



Unit 1

Underline the correct word in brackets:

1. compete 2. distance 3. event 4. jump
5. measure 6. track 7. warm up 8. make fun
9. apologize 10. competitions 11. won 12. throw
13. try harder 14. supports 15. rumors

Underline the correct word in brackets:

1. won't 2. will 3. will 4. Will
5. will 6. be 7. high 8. How
9. the fastest 10. higher 11. the farthest 12. Will

Rewrite the following sentences:

1. No, she won't be happy
2. She will go shopping.
3. Will they be tired?
4. No, the test won't be easy.
5. How high can she jump?
6. Who ran the furthest?
7. Ahmed ran faster than Amir.
8. Sara ran the farthest.

Supply the missing parts in the dialogue:

1. Where did you go yesterday? 2. I went with my family

Reading comprehension

1. I went to the dentist.
2. He advised me to not eat lots of sweets and chocolate.
3. The bad tooth 4. a little

Write a sentence under each picture describing it:

(1)

1. If we don't drink enough water, we get dehydrated.
2. Water helps regulate body temperature.



3. Water helps us get rid of toxics.
4. We lose water when we seat.

(2)

1. Fridges keep food cold.
2. We smoke food to last longer.
3. We can fruit in the in the sun.
4. We can store food in pots.

Unit 2

Underline the correct word in brackets:

1. brain	2. gas	3. Arteries	4. blood vessels
5. heart	6. calm	7. skip	8. skeleton
9. bones	10. chew	11. organ	12. sunscreen
13. attached	14. mood	15. germs	

Underline the correct word in brackets:

1. is going to	2. is going to	3. Are	4. is
5. to wear	6. going	7. Is	8. drink
9. aren't	10. isn't		

Rewrite the following sentences:

1. Where is Rana going to go shopping?
2. Are you going to watch TV tonight?
3. Nada is going to the have a holiday on the beach.
4. Are you going to wear a helmet?
5. They're going to read short stories?
6. Nora is going to buy a modern car.
7. No, he isn't going to go to bed early.
8. Are you going to catch the bus to school?

Supply the missing parts in the dialogue:

1. Do you like sports
2. What's your favourite sport?



Reading comprehension

1. On the sea coast
2. Cinemas, clubs, restaurants and cafes.
3. city 4. Alexandria

Write a sentence under each picture describing it:

(1)

1. I get 8 hours sleep every night.
2. I don't play outside every day.
3. I sometimes skip breakfast.
4. I usually eat fruit and vegetables.

(2)

1. Skin is the largest organ in our body.
2. Muscles help us move.
3. The heart pumps blood all around the body.
4. Lungs help us breathe.

Unit 3

Underline the correct word in brackets:

1. dairy	2. vitamins	3. Fiber	4. mineral
5. fats	6. nutrient	7. Carbohydrates	8. sugar
9. Sweat	10.dehydrated	11.toxins	12.calories
13.snacks	14.digestion	15.salt	

Underline the correct word in brackets:

1. should	2. shouldn't	3. carries	4. shouldn't
5. is going to	6. should	7. should	8. much
9. drink	10.should	11.is going to	12.helps

Rewrite the following sentences:

1. What should i do to have a healthy diet?
2. You should drink lots of water.
3. Yes, he should.



4. No, I shouldn't.
5. You shouldn't.
6. You shouldn't have a big dinner before you sleep.

Supply the missing parts in the dialogue:

1. How are you?
2. How old are you?

Reading comprehension

1. She's a teacher.
2. By bus.
3. no brothers or sisters.
4. student.

Write a sentence under each picture describing it:

(1)

1. We should eat a healthy diet.
2. Vegetables and fruit are nutrients.
3. We should exercises to keep fit.
4. We shouldn't eat lots of soda.

(2)

1. Carbohydrates give us energy.
2. Proteins help us grow.
3. Calcium is good for bones.
4. Fats and are unhealthy food.

Unit 4

Underline the correct word in brackets:

1. wildlife
2. webcam
3. cheetah
4. macaw
5. sloth
6. spider monkey
7. cobra
8. favourite
9. colony
10. Lions
11. owl
12. South pole
13. Wetland
14. hide
15. habitats
16. snow
17. nests
18. Crayfish

Underline the correct word in brackets:

1. might
2. might
3. might be
4. might
5. might
6. might not



Rewrite the following sentences:

1. She might be a nurse.
2. Elephants might not be able to swim.
3. It's a sloth. It might not move fast.
4. Yes, I think it might be an elephant.
5. Lions don't eat grass. They might eat meat.

Supply the missing parts in the dialogue:

1. Where're you going
2. What are you going to buy?

Reading comprehension

1. In the desert
2. Hot and dry
3. look after
4. spring

Write a sentence under each picture describing it:

(1)

1. It might be an elephant.
2. It might eat leaves and grass.
3. It might not to be the biggest animal.
4. It might be able to swim.

(2)

1. The Equator is an imaginary line around the middles of the earth.
2. The North Pole is at the furthest north of the world.
3. The South Pole is at the farthest South of the world.
4. The rainforests are hot and wet.

Unit 5

Underline the correct word in brackets:

1. oasis	2. soaks	3. surface	4. springs
5. falls	6. shade	7. medicine	8. experiments
9. salt	10. frozen	11. protect	12. lake
13. olive	14. herbs	15. lakes	



Underline the correct word in brackets:

1. can 2. been 3. haven't 4. seen
5. Have 6. has 7. have 8. never
9. never 10. have visited

Rewrite the following sentences:

1. Have you made a mistake?
2. No, they have never flown in a helicopter.
3. Yes, she has sent an e-mail.
4. Has she ever been to an oasis?
5. Where have you been?
6. They haven't visited Cairo
7. Radwa has finished her homework.

Supply the missing parts in the dialogue:

1. Why are you late? 2. When did you go to bed last night?

Reading comprehension

1. Reading
2. Because they 're exciting and amusing
3. is interested in reading short stories
4. borrow

Write a sentence under each picture describing it:

(1)

1. Rain falls on the ground.
2. The rain soaks into the earth.
3. The rain makes rivers and lakes underground.
4. Water comes up to the surface of the ground.

(2)

1. Trees provide us with shelter from the hot sun.
2. We make medicine from some trees and plants.
3. We use leaves of some trees to make baskets.
4. We get paper from the wood of trees.





Unit 6

Underline the correct word in brackets:

1. drain 2. pumps 3. thunder 4. ruin
5. Meteorologists 6. install 7. warn 8. scared
9. bossy 10.irrigation 11.flooding 12.selfish
13.minerals 14.nervous 15.polite 16.collapse

Underline the correct word in brackets:

1. are 2. enough 3. is 4. Are 5. isn't
6. enough 7. aren't 8. enough 9. much 10. aren't

Rewrite the following sentences:

1. There are too many bottles of water.
2. No, there isn't enough water in the desert.
3. There aren't enough books in the bookcase.
4. No, there aren't.
5. Is there too much ink in the printer?
6. There isn't enough oil in the bottle.

Supply the missing parts in the dialogue:

1. Where did you go last week 2. Did you see wild animals?

Reading comprehension

1. Collects the chickens' eggs 2. In Fayoum
3. wheat 4. farmer

Write a sentence under each picture describing it:

(1)

1. Meteorologist can predict floods.
2. Flood water can wash away cards, roads and bridges.
3. Flood water can ruin homes and shops.
4. Dams protect land from floods.

(2)

1. Farmers in dry countries use irrigation.
2. They bring water from wells and canals.
3. They use pumps to move water to the fields.
4. Farmers use water wheels to get water.



Ministry of Education ELT Counsellor's Office
Specifications for 3th Year Primary Examination
For Private, Experimental and Future Language Schools
Advanced Level **Time: 2 Hours**
مواصفات امتحان اللغه الانجليزيه للصف الثالث الابتدائى

A. Language functions (3 Marks)

1. **Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:**
Pupils are asked to complete a dialogue with **TWO** missing parts. **ONE** stimulus and other is response. **(1 mark and half each)**

B. Vocabulary & Structure (12 Marks)

2. **Underline the correct word (s) in brackets:** **(8 Marks)**
EIGHT (8) MC sentences with **THREE** options each are provided.
(4vocab. & 4 structures) **(1 Mark Each)**
3. **Rewrite the following sentences using the word (s) in brackets:** **(4 Marks)**
FOUR sentences dealing with grammar items in the set books are provided. **(1 Mark Each)**

C. Reading Comprehension (4 Marks)

4. **Read the following passage and answer the questions below:**
An unseen text of about **60-70** words testing the following skills:
*Extracting information *Skimming *Understanding reference.
Pupils are asked to answer **FOUR** questions;
TWO open ended questions **(2 Marks)**
And **TWO** MCQs. **(1 Mark Each)**

D. The Reader (5 Marks)

5. **A) Answer the following questions:** **(3 Marks)**
Pupils are asked to answer **TWO** open ended questions on the story studied. **(1 ½ Mark Each)**
B) Complete the following sentences: **(2 Marks)**
Pupils are asked to complete **TWO** sentences based on the story studied. **(1 ½ Mark Each)**

E. Writing (4 Marks)

6. **Write a sentence under each picture describing it:**
Three connected pictures are given with two or three guiding words under each. Pupils should write a complete sentence under each picture to describe it.

F. Handwriting

7. **Copy the following sentence in your best handwriting:**



I- Language Functions

Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:

Ahmed : What does your father do?

Ramy : ....

Ahmed : ....?

Ramy : He works in Ain Shams Hospital.

II- Vocabulary & Structure

Underline the correct word(s) in brackets:

1. He has a race next week (but – or – so) he trains every day.
2. Support a friend means (get him a snack – fear him – help him).
3. I think she'll (win – measure – jump) the competition. She trains hard.
4. (Veins – Blood – Arteries) carry blood from the body to the heart.
5. (Are – Can – Is) he going to climb a rock?
6. Dairy food have a (fats – vitamin – mineral) called calcium.
7. We (should – shouldn't – aren't) do exercises to be healthy.
8. You shouldn't (skip – ships – skipped) your breakfast.

Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets:

1. She doesn't like throwing. She doesn't like jumping. **(or)**

   ....

2. I think jumping is difficult. **(Which ...)**

   ....

3. Are they going to go fishing? **(... he ...?)**

   ....

4. It's bad to drink a lot of sodas. **(shouldn't)**

   ....



III- Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage and answer the questions:

Ali's favourite game is basketball. Ali and his friends play basketball in a basketball court. The referee whistles to start and end the match. The player must throw the ball into the basket. He mustn't kick the ball; he must throw it into the hoop or to the other players. It's an exciting game.

Answer the following questions:

1. What's Ali favourite game?

   ……………………………………………………………….

2. Where do they play basketball?

   ……………………………………………………………….

Choose the correct answer:

3. The (player – referee - clown) blows his whistle to start the match.
4. The player (can – must – mustn't) kick the ball.

V- The Link Readers:

a) Answer the following questions:

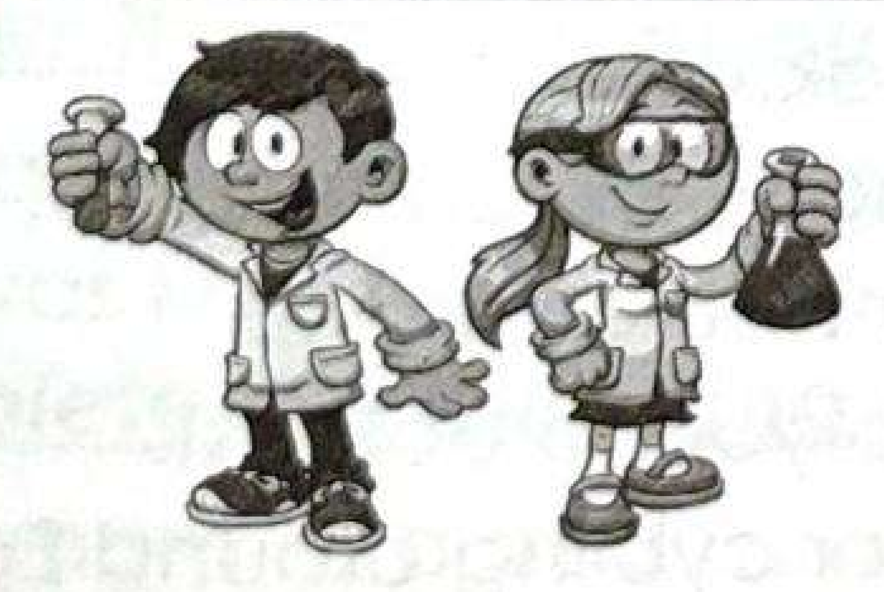
1) What did Fares' mom suggest?
2) How was Fares usually like?

b) Complete the following sentences

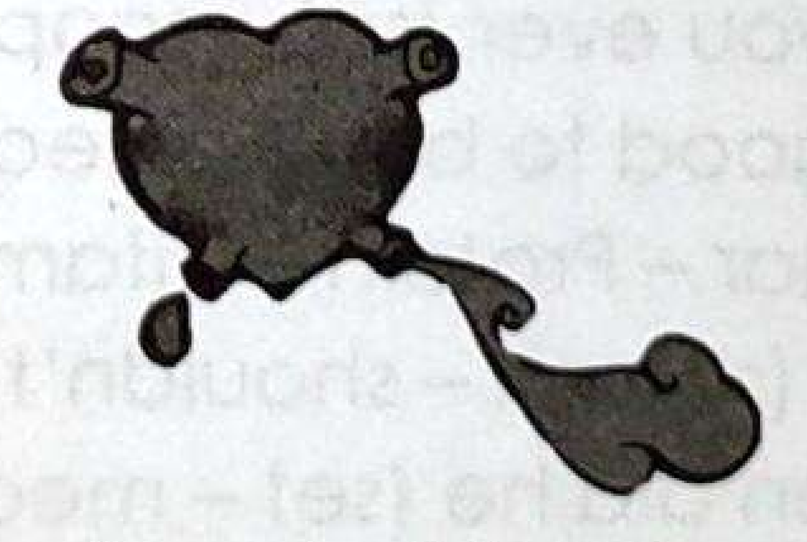
3) Fares didn't have to ……
4) He can swim and …….

IV- Writing

Write a sentence under each picture describing it:



learn – science



heart – blood

………………………………… …………………………………





skeleton – strong

....

V- Handwriting

We love Egypt.

....

Exam two

I- Language Functions

Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:

Faten : .... by bus?

Baher : Yes, I come to school by bus.

Faten : When do you usually get up?

Baher : ....

II- Vocabulary & Structure

Underline the correct word(s) in brackets:

1. What are you going to (have – has – having) for dinner today?
2. Do you ever (set – scope – skip) breakfast.
3. It's good to be (worried – calm – angry) before exams.
4. (Sugar – Protein – Vitamin) helps our bodies grow.
5. You (should – shouldn't – aren't) skip your breakfast.
6. When did he (set – measure – run) for cycling around Egypt?
7. We use (pins – scissors – sticks) to cut things.
8. How (far – high – fast) do they cycle? About 65 k.m.



Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets:

1. Amira will run 10 k.m. in week 5. **(How fast...?)**

   ....

2. It took 24 hours to finish. **(How long ...?)**

   ....

3. What time are you going to go to bed tonight? **(...he...)**

   ....

4. Yes, you should help at home. **(Should)**

   ....

III- Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage and answer the questions:

The children learned about animals. They wrote about them. A giraffe is the tallest animal in the world. It can be about five meters tall. It is big but it can run at 56 k.m per hour. That's nearly as fast as a lion. It has a very long neck. It eats grass and leaves of the trees.

Answer the following questions:

1. What did the children learn about?

   ....

2. Which animal is the tallest?

   ....

Choose the correct answer:

3. A giraffe (can – can't – mustn't) run fast.
4. A giraffe has a very long (tail – nose - neck).

V- The Link Readers:

a) Answer the following questions:

1) What did Fares' mom suggest?
2) How was Fares usually like?

b) Complete the following sentences

3) Fares' mom and dad ....
4) Fares wants to swim, but ....



IV- Writing

Write a sentence under each picture describing it:







M. Salah – footballer

....

plays – Liverpool

....



won – cup

....

V- Handwriting

It's good to keep others' secrets.

....

Exam three

I- Language Functions

Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:

Ola : .... ?

Reda : I like going swimming on holidays.

Ola : Why do you like swimming?

Reda : ....



II- Vocabulary & Structure

Underline the correct word(s) in brackets:

1. The football world cup is a big (event – party – track).
2. There's a jumping (distance – competition – effort) today. We are all excited.
3. Will they (be – been – being) tired? Yes, they will.
4. (Muscles – Brains – Hearts) in our arms and elbows move when we play tennis.
5. He (is – doesn't – can) going to wear a helmet to protect his head.
6. Hany (should – shouldn't – is) eat healthy food.
7. Sugar is bad for our (hair – teeth – skin).
8. Dina jumped (high – higher – highest) than Adam.

Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets:

1. Sally was the fastest. **(Who ...?)**
   ....
2. He can jump one meter. **(How high ...?)**
   ....
3. She's going to cook fish and rice for lunch. **(What ...)**
   ....
4. It's bad to eat a lot of sugar. **(... shouldn't ...)**
   ....

III- Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage and answer the questions:

London is the capital of England. It gets very cold in winter. The weather is very rainy. London is very pretty in spring. In summer, you can see all types of flowers. London is called "The City of Fog). It has many wonderful sightseeing. The Big Ben Clock Tower and Eye Wheel are the most famous sightseeing.



Answer the following questions:

1. What is London like in winter?

....

2. What can you see in London in summer?

....

Choose the correct answer:

3. London is the capital of (England – Egypt - Brazil).
4. In England it gets cold in the (winter – summer - autumn).

V- The Link Readers:

a) Answer the following questions:

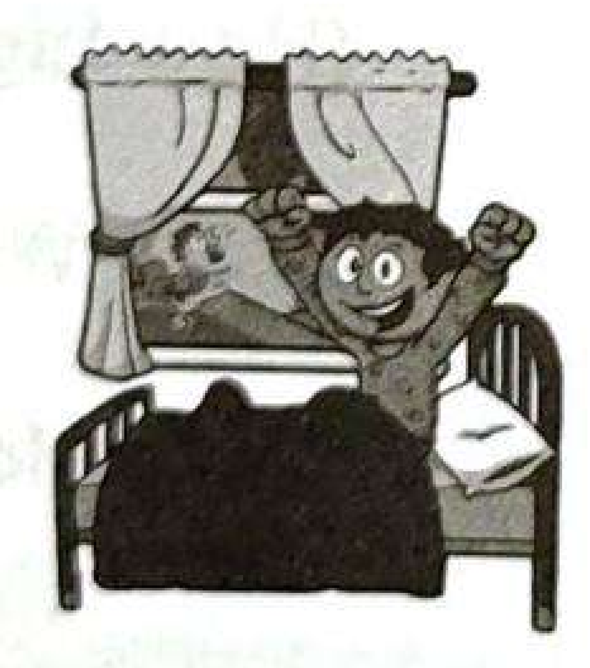
1) What happened to fares when he went down the ramp?
2) Can fares move his leg? Why?

b) Complete the following sentences

3) Fares is sad because ....
4) Adam ....

IV- Writing

Write a sentence under each picture describing it:



should – get up

....



should – brush

....



shouldn't – run - street

....



V- Handwriting

Do you drink coffee?

....

Exam four

I- Language Functions

Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:

Aya : Happy birthday mum.
Mum : ....
Aya : ....
Mum : Yes, dad is here.

II- Vocabulary & Structure

Underline the correct word(s) in brackets:

1. Dalia ran the race (an – but – so) she didn't win a medal.
2. Hoda came (two – second – one) so she wants to train harder.
3. Can you (measure – set – warm) the distance he jumps.
4. Blood is a (gas – solid – liquid).
5. I ('m – am not – can) going to wear my sunglasses because it' very sunny.
6. Carbohydrates give us (money – energy – sports) to work and play.
7. You (should – shouldn't – aren't) skip your breakfast.
8. You should (help – helps – helped) at home.

Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets:

1. Yes, Samy won the last race. (Did ...)

....

2. Yes, Fady will win the race. (No, ...)

....



3. No, he isn't going to climb a rock. (Yes, ...)

....

4. It's bad to run in the street. (...shouldn't ...)

....

III- Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage and answer the questions:

The children spent a week on their grandparents' farm. They really enjoyed their time on the farm. Tom milked the cows. Tom's sister fed the horse. Tom's grandpa had a tractor. It helped grandpa to do many jobs on the farm. There were lots of chickens at the farm. They had a colourful rooster and yellow chicks.

Answer the following questions:

1. Who milked the cows?

....

2. How long did the children stay at the farm?

....

Choose the correct answer:

1. The (chicks – rooster – cow) is colorful.
2. Tom's grandpa has a (plane – car – tractor).

V- The Link Readers:

a) Answer the following questions:

1) Fares wanted to be ....
2) Fares and his family lived ....

b) Complete the following sentences

3) Fares's friends were ....
4) Fares hasn't tried ....





IV- Writing

Write a sentence under each picture describing it:

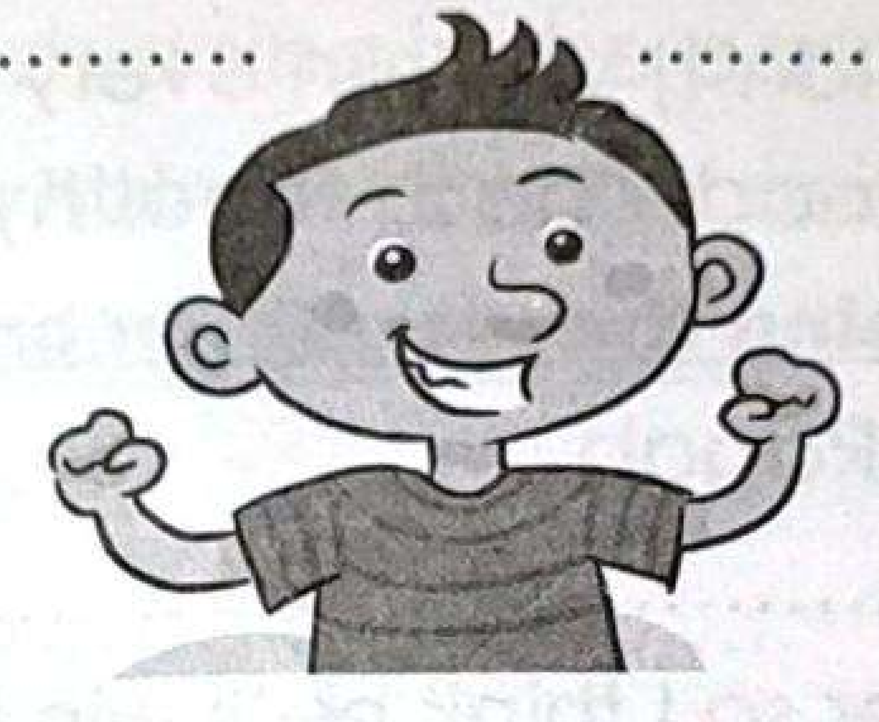




going – wear – helmet

ride – bike

....



good – fit

....

V- Handwriting

Let's have fun at the park.

....

Exam five

I- Language Functions

Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:

Gamal : ....?

Ayman : I live in Alexandria.

Gamal : Wow! Do you enjoy living in Alex?

Ayman : ....



II- Vocabulary & Structure

Underline the correct word(s) in brackets:

1. Talia ran the (fast – faster – fastest).
2. I think she will (win – won – winning) the race.
3. I'm hungry, let's have a (snake – medal – snack).
4. We're going to (play – plays – playing) football this evening.
5. She's going to wear (pads – sunglasses – helmets) to protect her elbows.
6. You can (smoke – preserve – heat) food with salt.
7. (Should – can – shouldn't) you run every day? Yes, I should.
8. Too much sugar is (good – bad – healthy) for our bodies.

Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets:

1. Adam is faster than Ragab. **(Ragab is ...)**

   ....

2. Amir is a good runner so I think he'll win the race. **(not)**

   ....

3. Is he going to do his homework this evening? **(... you ...)**

   ....

4. You should eat healthy food. **(... unhealthy ...)**

   ....

III- Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage and answer the questions:

Sara's mom and dad are planning a summer trip. The weather is warm. It is perfect for a trip. Their plan is to take the family on an African safari in June. They have some things to take on the trip, and other things they will have to buy. The family is excited.

Answer the following questions:

1. What is Sara's mom and dad's plan?

   ....





2. What are Sara's mom and dad doing?

....

Choose the correct answer:

3. The family is (excited – tired – exhausted).
4. The weather is (rainy – cloudy – warm).

V- The Link Readers:

a) Answer the following questions:

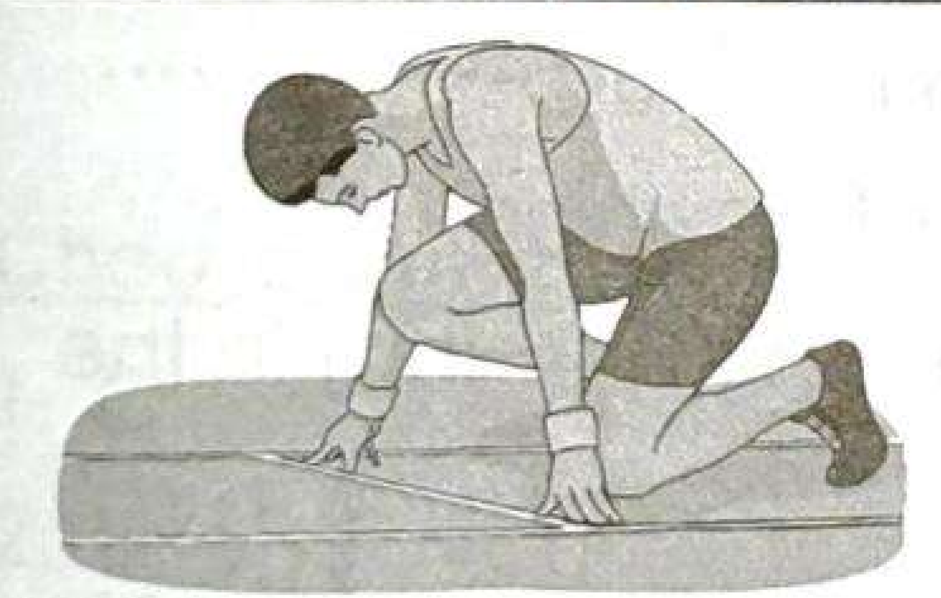
1. What were his friends doing in the park?
2. Where they were a helmet or knee pads?

b) Complete the following sentences

3. Fares wanted to be ....
4. Fares and his family lived ....

IV- Writing

Write a sentence under each picture describing it:



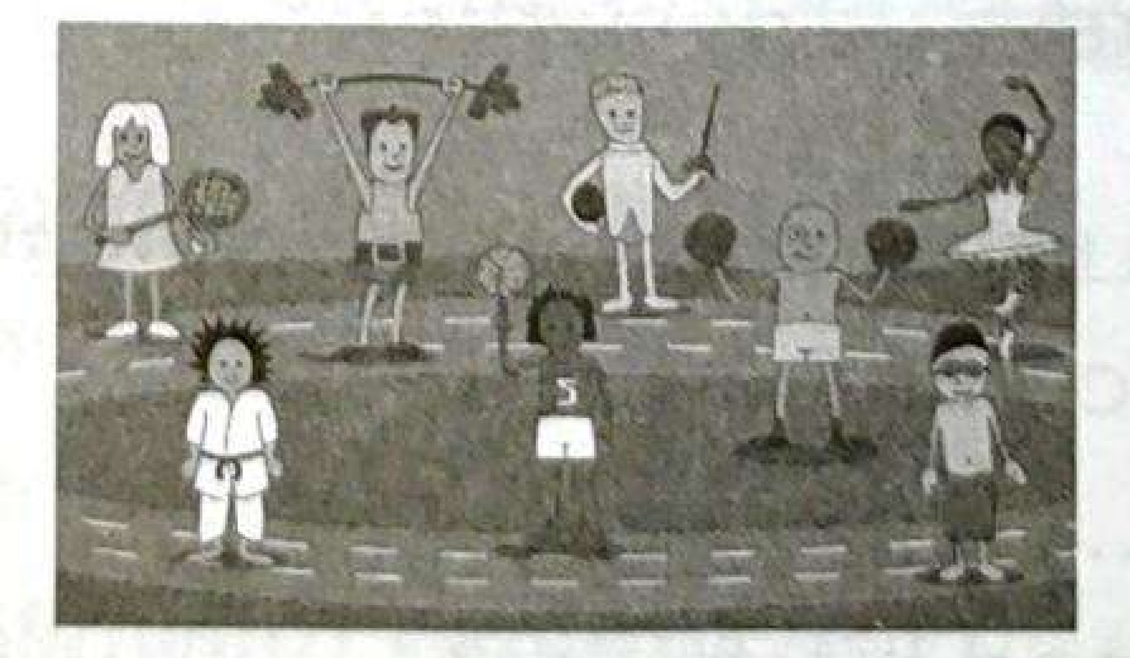
are – track

....



is – sports event

....



competitions – jumping - running and throwing

....



V- Handwriting

We like travelling by plane

....

Exam six

I- Language Functions

Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:

A : ....?
B : I've been to London.
A : Who did you go with?
B : ....

II- Vocabulary & Structure

Underline the correct word(s) in brackets:

1. You (are – has - have) walked in the desert.
2. Mum has (go – gone - went) shopping.
3. There're too (much – many - little) rulers in my bag.
4. Tarek is (kind – brave - honest) he isn't scared of anything.
5. They put up a tent and went (flying – camping - fishing) in the desert.
6. Lions and cheetahs live in (wetlands – grasslands - dry) in Africa.
7. There're fresh water springs at a/n (oasis – dam - storm).
8. Seas have (salt – fresh - dirty) water.

Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets:

1. No, they haven't come. **(Have)**

   ....

2. How has she climbed the tower? **(... they ....)**

   ....



3. I can't shut my bag because there're too many books. **(... too many ...)**

....

4. I don't think they will win the match. **(might not)**

....

III- Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage and answer the questions:

Leo's favourite food is baked beans on toast. He also likes fish and chips. He likes carrots but he doesn't like tomatoes. Oliver's favourite food is chicken curry. He also likes hamburgers and chips. He likes potatoes but he doesn't like spaghetti.

Answer the following questions:

1. What is Oliver's favourite food?

   ....

2. What does Leo like?

   ....

Choose the correct answer:

1. Oliver likes (fish – hamburgers – beans) and chips.
2. Leo's favourite food is (chicken curry – spaghetti – baked beans) on toast.

V- The Link Readers:

a) Answer the following questions:

1) Can fares move his leg? Why?
2) What is adam going to do?

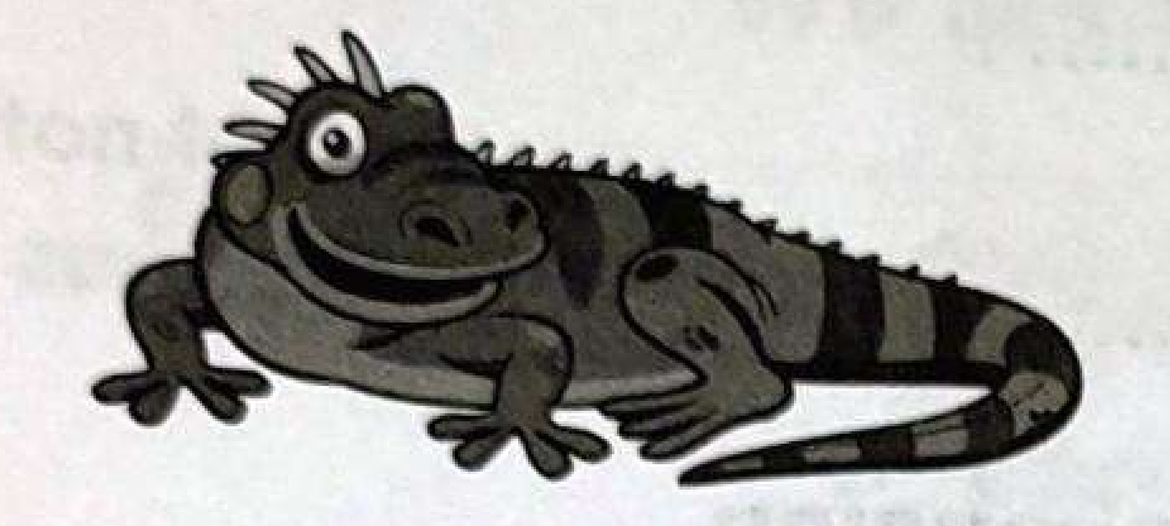
b) Complete the following sentences

3) Fares is sad because ....
4) Adam ....



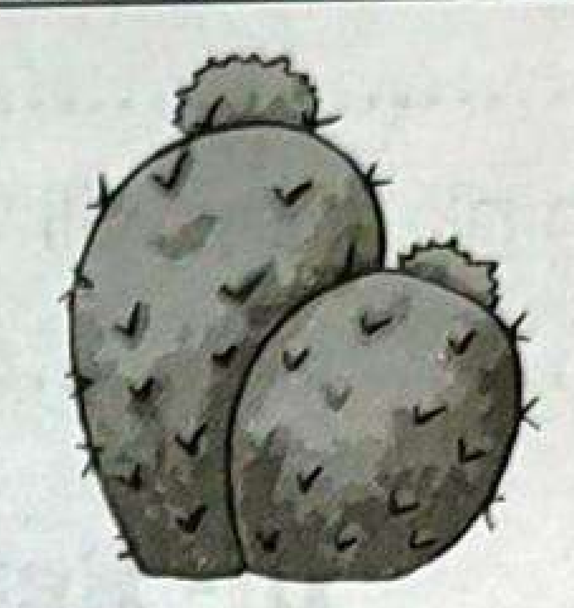
IV- Writing

Write a sentence under each picture describing it:



lizards – camouflage

....



cactus - spikes

....



camels – has – hump

....

V- Handwriting

I go to bed at 10 o'clock at night.

....



Exam seven

I- Language Functions

Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:

A : Did you watch yesterday's match?

B : ....

A : ....

B : Al-Ahly won the match.

II- Vocabulary & Structure

Underline the correct word(s) in brackets:

1. Have you ever (swim – swam - swum) in the sea?
2. (Stick – Sticks - Sticking) the wallet to the window.



3. There's (no enough – too much –too many)
4. People in the bus. I can't get into it.
5. It's (safe – dangerous - good) to run across the road.
6. Let's put up a (first – hint - tent) in the desert ant go camping.
7. We've done a/n (experiment – exercises - spray) in our science class.
8. I can't buy this toy because there is (too many – too much – not enough) money with me.

Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets:

1. Where has she been to. **(... they ....)**

   ....

2. Yes, I have met my teacher? **(Have .....)**

   ....

3. She put four teaspoons of sugar in her ten. **(.. too much)**

   ....

4. I don't think she will come. **(might not ...)**

   ....

III- Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage and answer the questions:

I'm Suzan. There's a library in my town. I go to the library by bike with my brother. We borrow books. Computer games and DVDs from the library. It's brilliant! I'm Patrick. Near my house here's a sports centre. I sometimes go to the sports centre on foot with my mum after school. We swim in the swimming pool. I sometimes play football with my friends, too!

Answer the following questions:

1. Where does Patrick go after school?

   ....



2. What do Suzan and her brother borrow from the library?

....

Choose the correct the answer:

3. There's a (theatre – library – cinema) in Suzan's town.
4. Patrick plays (football – basketball – volleyball) with his friends.

V- The Link Readers:

a) Answer the following questions:

1) How was Fares when he saw the fish in the tank?
2) What did Fares learn?

b) Complete the following sentences

3) Fares' mom and dad ....
4) Fares wants to swim, but ....

IV- Writing

Write a sentence under each picture describing it:

Where are you from?



Sami – Egypt

....



Mila - Spain

....



Nemar – Brazil

....





V- Handwriting

We play football.

....

Exam **eight**

I- Language Functions

Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:

A : What does your father do?

B : ....

A : ....

A : He mends cars.

II- Vocabulary & Structure

Underline the correct word(s) in brackets:

1. A (crayfish – penguin - cheetah) lives in a large group called a colony.
2. There's (rain – snow - sun) and ice in a polar habitat.
3. Siwa (lake – oasis – river) is in the desert.
4. (Have – Has - Are) you ever made a kite?
5. No, I haven't (see – saw - seen) dates.
6. There are (too many – not enough – too few) students in the class. There're desks to sit on.
7. We can (try – tie - fry) things with thread.
8. Don't (save – keep -waste) water.

Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets:

1. What have you done today? **(... he)**

   ....

2. She's never tried shrimps. **(We ....)**

   ....

3. Mum bought a lot of rice more than wanted. **(too much ...)**

   ....



4. He likes helping people for free. (volunteer)

....

III- Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage and answer the questions:

We usually go on holiday by car. We sometimes go by plane. We never go by train. We always take a map. I often take a camera. My father always takes his sunglasses. My brother often takes a football.

Answer the following questions:

1. How do you sometimes go on holiday?

....

2. What does your father always take?

....

Choose the correct answer:

3. I often take a (football – camera – map).
4. We usually go on (holiday – fishing - playing) by car.

V- The Link Readers:

a) Answer the following questions:

1. Where did Fares live?
2. How long did he train every day?

b) Complete the following sentences:

3) Fares wanted to be ....
4) Fares and his family lived ....

IV- Writing

Write a sentence under each picture describing it:



sands – Sahara desert

....



grass - grassland

....





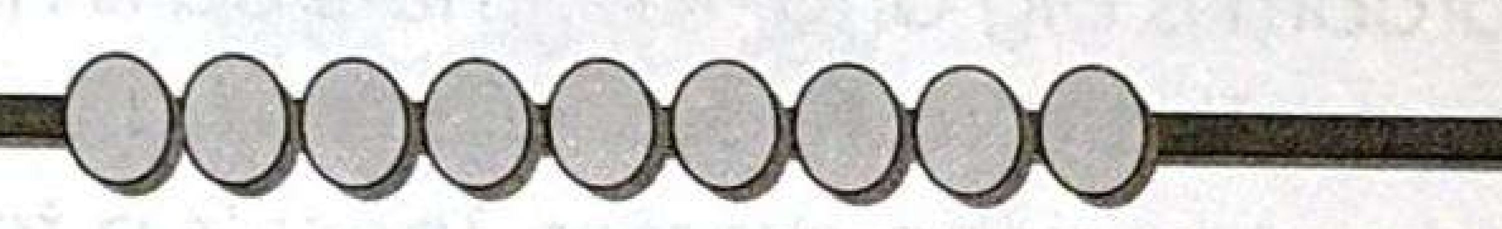
water and plants - Wetlands

....

V- Handwriting

We are Egyptians.

....



Exam nine

I- Language Functions

Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:

A : Where did you go last weekend?

B : .... and watched a lot of animals.

A : ....?

B : With my family.

II- Vocabulary & Structure

Underline the correct word(s) in brackets:

1. She sat under a (date – fate - bait) palm tree.
2. We can make medicine from plants and (shade – herbs - verbs).
3. Tress gives us (filter – shelter - money) from sandstorm.
4. They have (take – took - taken) some photos of the oasis.
5. We can (protect – ruin - damage) our streets with barriers.
6. We shouldn't (keep – damage – look after) the environments.
7. It's a small bird, it (might – might not - must) live in a hole.
8. I think it (must – might - will) rain.



Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets:

1. Elephants are big animals. (... might .. swim)

   ....

2. She's made a nice meal. (I ....)

   ....

3. Have you ever swim in the lake. (Yes, I have)

   ....

4. We can't swim in this lake. (... enough ...)

   ....

III- Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage and answer the questions:

My bedroom is big and tidy. The bed is next to the window. There's a dresser. There're two chairs and a table. The table is between the bed and the dresser. There's a table lamp next to the bed.

Answer the following questions:

1. Where is the table lamp?

   ....

2. How many chairs are there?

   ....

Choose the correct answer:

3. There's a (sink – fridge – dresser) in my bedroom.
4. The table is (behind – next – between) the bed and the dresser.

V- The Link Readers:

a) Answer the following questions:

1) What did Fares learn?
2) Who suggested going to the beach?

b) Complete the following sentences

1) Fares' dad carried ....
2) Fares was happy and enjoyed........

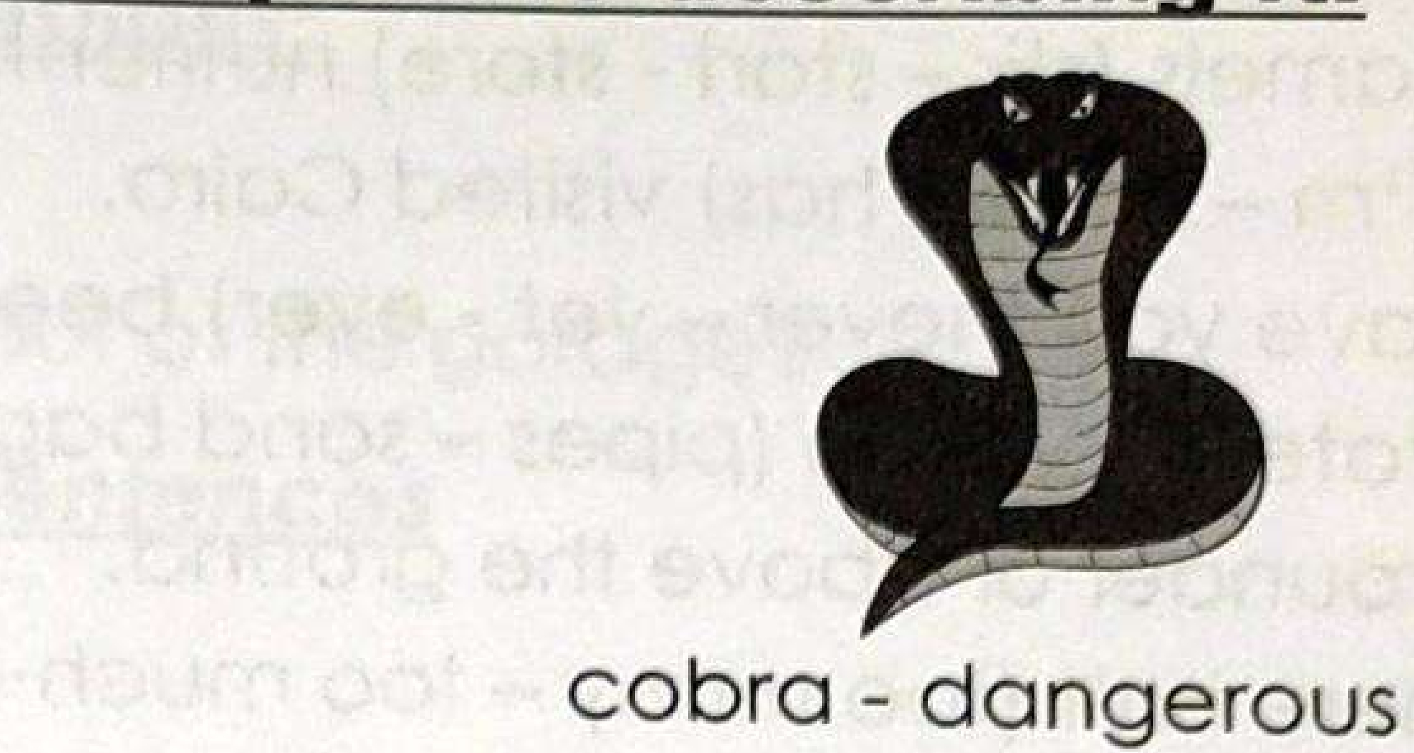
IV- Writing

Write a sentence under each picture describing it:



sloth – moves - slowly

....



cobra - dangerous

....



macaw - colourful

....

V- Handwriting

I go to my school by bus.

....

Exam ten

I- Language Functions

Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:

A : .... ?

B : I'm 9 years old.

A : Do you really help at home?

B : ....

II- Vocabulary & Structure

Underline the correct word(s) in brackets:

1. Birds and butterflies live in the (emergent – sunlight - humid) layer.
2. When (tries – fires - hires) bur dead leaves and plants the nutrients are lost.

Scanned by TapScanner



3. The beaker is empty the water has (conceded – evaporated - escaped).
4. Camels (stir – start - store) nutrients and fat their humps.
5. I ('m – have - has) visited Cairo.
6. Have you (never – yet - ever) been to Asuuit.
7. Water moves in (pipes – sand bags - barrier) under the grounder or above the ground.
8. There isn't (too many – too much - enough) bread. I will go to buy some.

Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets:

1. Yes, I have walked in the desert. **(No, ...)**
   ....
2. She hasn't taken photos of, the oasis. **(I ...)**
   ....
3. Dad bought us 10 rulers. **(.. too many)**
   ....
4. Dad gave fares a mask. **(... not)**
   ....

III- Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage and answer the questions:

Helen, Stella and Sarah are on a picnic in the park. Stella has brought fruit like apples and peaches. Helen has brought peanut butter sandwiches. Sarah has brought cookies and chips. The girls have much fun at the park.

Answer the following questions:

1. Where are the girls?
   ....
2. What does Helen have?
   ....

Choose the correct answer:

3. Stella has brought apples and (bananas – carrots – peaches).
4. The girls have (boring – fun - funny) at the park.





V- The Link Readers:

a) Answer the following questions:

1. Where did Fares live?
2. Why did Fares get his bike out of the garage?

b) Complete the following sentences

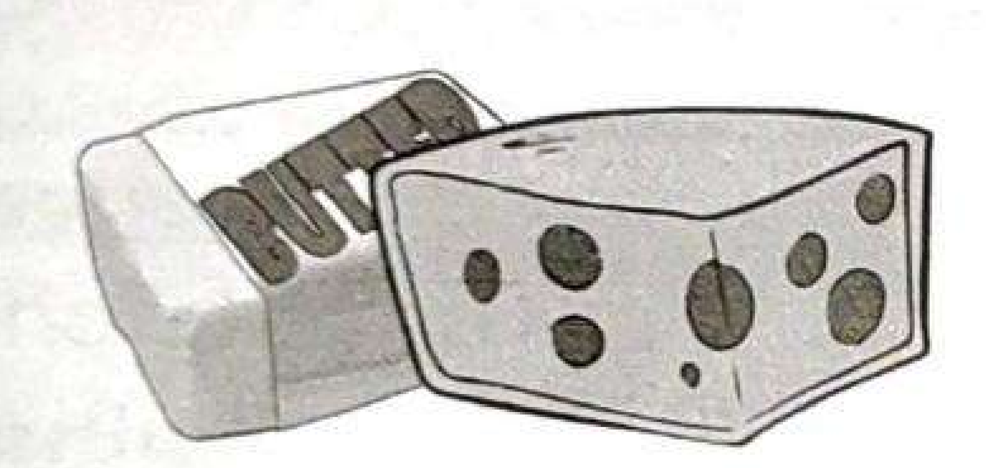
3) Fares's friends were ....

4) Fares hasn't tried ....

IV- Writing

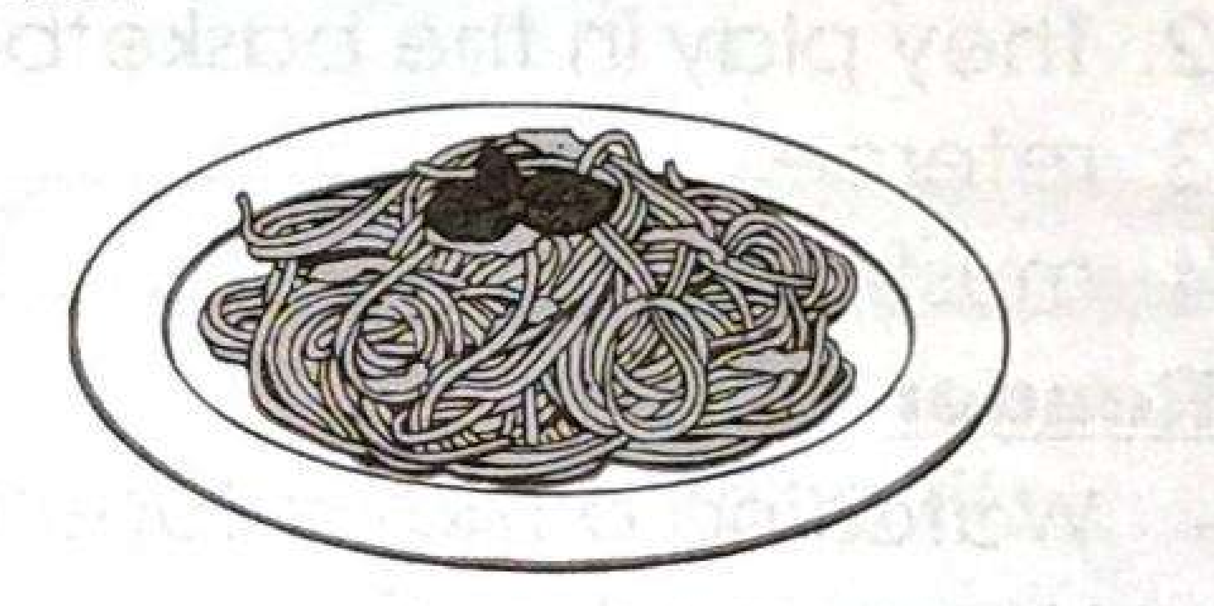
Write a sentence under each picture describing it:

What's on your plate?



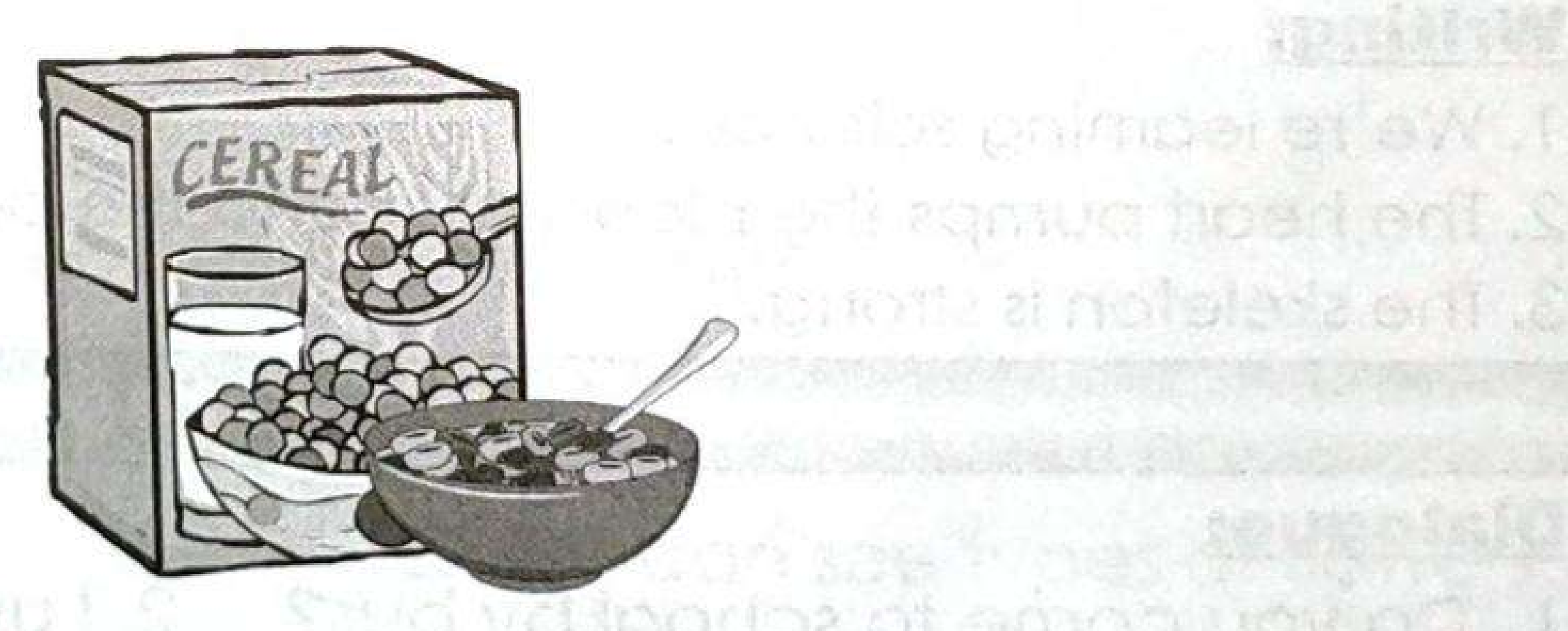
Have - butter – cheese

....



eat - pasta

....



cereal - breakfast

....

V- Handwriting

There are many activities at school.

....



Exam (1)

Dialogue:

1. He's a doctor.
2. Where does he work?

Underline:

1. so
2. help
3. win
4. veins
5. Is
6. mineral
7. should
8. skip

Rewrite:

1. She doesn't like throwing or jumping.
2. Which sport do you think is difficult?
3. Is he going to go fishing?
4. You shouldn't drink a lot of sodas.

Comprehension:

1. Ali's favourite game is basketball.
2. They play in the basketball court.
3. referee
4. mustn't

Reader

- Watching a movie together.
- Happy and kind.
- Wear the cast.
- Breathe underwater.

Writing:

1. We're learning science.
2. The heart pumps the blood all-round the body.
3. The skeleton is strong.

Exam (2)

Dialogue:

1. Do you come to school by bus?
2. I usually get up at 6.

Underline:

1. have
2. skip
3. calm
4. protein
5. shouldn't
6. set
7. scissors
8. far

Rewrite:

1. How fast will Amira run in week 5?
2. How long did it take to finish.
3. What time he going to go to bed tonight?



4. Should I help at home?

Comprehension:

1. They learned about animals.
2. The giraffe is the tallest animal in the world.
3. can
4. neck

Reader

1) Watching a movie together.
2) Happy and kind.
3) Were worried.
4) He can't.

Writing:

1. M Salah is a famous footballer.
2. He plays for Liverpool.
3. He won the cup.

Exam (3)

Dialogue:

1. What do you like doing on holidays?
2. To keep fit.

Underline:

1. event
2. competition
3. be
4. Muscles
5. is
6. should
7. teeth
8. higher

Rewrite:

1. Who was the fastest?
2. How high can he jump?
3. What's she going to cook for lunch today?
4. You shouldn't eat a lot of sugar.

Comprehension:

1. It's cold in winter.
2. We can see types of flowers.
3. England
4. winter

Reader:

- He slipped and fell.
- No, he can't because it hurts.
- He won't be able to swim.
- Was worried



Writing:

1. You should get up early.
2. You should brush your teeth.
3. You shouldn't run in the street.

Exam (4)

Dialogue:

1. Thanks, Aya.
2. Is dad here?

Underline:

1. but
2. second
3. measure
4. liquid
5. 'm
6. Energy
7. Shouldn't
8. Help

Rewrite:

1. Did Samy win the last race?
2. No, Fady won't win the race.
3. Yes, he is going to climb a rock.
4. You shouldn't run in the street.

Comprehension:

1. Tom
2. A week
3. rooster
4. tractor

Reader

- An Athlete and to wins lots of competitions.
- Close to the sports center.
- Skateboarding in the park.
- Skateboarding before.

Writing:

1. He's going to wear a helmet.
2. He's going to ride a bike.
3. He's good and fit.

Exam (5)

Dialogue:

1. Where do you live?
2. Yes, I do.

Underline:

1. fastest
2. win
3. snack
4. play
5. pads
6. preserve
7. should
8. bad

Rewrite:

1. Ragab is slower than Adam.
2. I think Amir will win the race because he's a good runner.



3. Are you going to do your homework this evening?
4. You shouldn't eat unhealthy food.

Comprehension:

1. They are planning for a summer trip.
2. To take the family on a plane on an African safari in June.
3. excited
4. warm

Reader:

- They were skateboarding.
- No, they weren't.
- An Athlete and to wins lots of competitions.
- Close to the sports center.

Writing:

1. The players are running.
2. It is a great sports event.
3. There are competition in jumping, running and throwing.

Exam (6)

Dialogue:

1. Where have you been to? 2. I went with my family.

Underline:

1. have	2. gone	3. many	4. brave
5. camping	6. grassland	7. oasis	8. salt

Rewrite:

1. Have they come?
2. How have they climbed a tower?
3. I can't shut my bag because there're too many books.
4. They might not win the match.

Comprehension:

1. His favourite food is baked beans on toast.
2. He likes carrots.
3. Hamburgers.
4. baked beans.

Reader:

- No, he can't because it hurts.
- He is going to call fares's mom and then an ambulance.
- He won't be able to swim.



- Was worried.

Writing:

1. Lizards use camouflage.
2. Cactus has spikes.
3. Camels has hump.

Exam (7)

Dialogue:

1. Yes, I did.
2. Who won the match?

Underline:

1. swum
2. stick
3. too many
4. dangerous
5. Ash
6. tent
7. experiment
8. not enough

Rewrite:

1. Where have they been to?
2. Have you met your teacher?
3. She put too much sugar in her tea.
4. She might not come

Comprehension:

1. He goes to the sports centre.
2. They borrow books from the library.
3. library
4. football

Reader

- He was very happy.
- The names of different types of fish.
- Were worried.
- He can't.

Writing:

1. Sam is from Egypt.
2. Mila is from Spain.
3. Nemar is from Brazil.

Exam (8)

Dialogue:

1. I go there every week.
2. What do you usually have?

Underline:

1. boring
2. does
3. aquarium
4. at
5. never
6. must
7. When
8. at



Rewrite:

1. Yes, you can.
2. Can you help me with any housework?
3. When does Mona get up every day?
4. Do you get up late?

Comprehension:

1. We sometimes go on holiday by plane.
2. He always takes his sunglasses.
3. camera
4. holiday

Reader:

- He lived in Hurghada with his family.
- For an hour.
- An Athlete and to wins lots of competitions.
- Close to the sports center.

Writing:

1. There are lots of sands in the Sahara deserts.
2. There is grass in the grassland.
3. There is water and plants in the wetlands.

Exam (9)

Dialogue:

1. I went to the zoo
2. Who did you go with?

Underline:

1. date
2. herbs
3. shelter
4. taken
5. protect
6. damage
7. might
8. might

Rewrite:

1. They might not be able to swim.
2. I've made a nice meat.
3. Yes, I have.
4. There's not enough water in this lake to swim in.

Comprehension:

1. Next to the bed
2. Two
3. dresser
4. between



Reader:

- The names of different types of fish.
- Fares' mom.
- A large fish tank into Fares' room.
- Watching the fish.

Writing:

1. Sloth moves slowly.
2. The cobra is dangerous.
3. The macaw is a colourful bird,

Exam (10)

Dialogue:

1. How old are you?
2. Yes, I usually help at home.

Underline:

1. Emergent
2. Fires
3. Evaporated
4. Store
5. have
6. ever
7. pipes
8. enough

Rewrite:

1. No, I haven't walked in the desert.
2. I haven't taken photos of the oasis.
3. Dad bought us too many rulers.
4. Dad didn't give Fares a mask.

Comprehension:

1. In the park.
2. Peanut butter sandwiches.
3. peaches
4. fun

Reader:

- Hel lived in Hurghada with his family.
- So he could cycle to the sports center.
- Skateboarding in the park.
- Skateboarding before.

Writing:

1. I have butter and cheese.
2. I eat pasta.
3. I have cereal for breakfast.